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Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1901.

VOL. XLVII.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Somersetshire
Archaeological & Natural History
Society

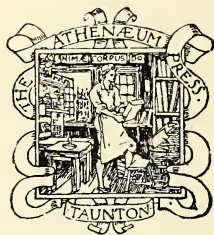
FOR THE YEAR 1901.

VOL. XLVII.



Taunton:
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET

MDCCCCH.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE

PRINTERS

1400945

P R E F A C E .

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. F. F. Tuckett for the photograph of Publow Church, and to Mr. Gray for the portrait of General Pitt-Rivers.

It had been hoped that the frontispiece of this Volume might have shown an illustration of the Great Hall in its present renovated state, but the time of year was not favourable for taking a photograph.

Mention must be made of the splendid collection which the Society has acquired through the munificence of Dr. Walter.

My personal thanks are due to my colleague, Lieut.-Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., for kindly helping me with the proof-sheets.

F. W. W.

January, 1902.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1901.

THE fifty-third annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Bristol on Tuesday, July 30th.

The proceedings commenced with the annual meeting, held at 11.30 a.m., in the Lecture Hall of the Museum.

Sir EDWARD FRY took the chair, in the absence of the retiring President, Sir C. T. D. ACLAND, Bart. He said he had to introduce to them their new president, the Right Rev. G. FORREST BROWNE, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bristol. His Lordship needed no introduction in Bristol, but it was his duty to introduce him to them, and he congratulated the Society on having for its president one so eminent as the late Professor of Archæology at the University of Cambridge.

The Bishop of Bristol then took the chair.

Annual Report.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., read the annual report as follows:—

“Your committee present their fifty-third annual report. Since their last report twenty-seven new names have been

added to their list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations up to date has been thirty-one, and ten names of members in arrear of subscriptions have been struck off the list. Altogether there is a net loss of fourteen. The total at date is 597.

“The balance of your society’s general account at the end of 1899 (your accounts being made up in each year to the 31st December) was £144 8s. 11d. in favour of the Society. The balance at the close of the present account (31st December, 1900) was £21 17s. 9d. in favour of the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. The total cost of Vol. XLVI (for 1900), including printing, illustrations, and delivery, has been £108 19s. 6d. The thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. Prebendary Coleman and Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for their kind gifts of illustrations. The repairs of the great hall have now been completed, and the geological and natural historical and minor portions of the museum have been placed, and are now being arranged, therein. This has permitted of the better display of other parts of your collections hitherto much cramped for want of space. Arrangements are in contemplation for making your collections more available for the purpose of study, and for more effective explanation to visitors. A new illustrated guide is in preparation.

“The cost of the work has been large—as usual, considerably in excess of the amount first estimated; the necessity for supplemental work becoming apparent as that originally intended proceeded. This, however, is an almost invariable experience in dealing with old buildings, and the Committee trust that your Society will consider that they have acted judiciously in ‘making a good job of it.’

“In addition to the cost of the renovation of the Great Hall and vestibule it became necessary this year, on the

appointment of a new curator, to execute repairs to the apartments assigned for his residence. Nothing had been done to them, beyond repairs to the roof, for upwards of twenty-five years previously. Repairs to the drains, new fittings, papering, painting, kitchen range, etc., involved a cost of £75 15s. 9d.

“Towards the total cost of the work at the great hall subscriptions to the amount of £705 6s. 6d. have been received, including Col. Pinney’s legacy of £300. The sum expended, added to the other expenditure on the Castle restoration account, leaves a debit balance against that account of £168 16s. Your Committee have come to the conclusion that, considering the numerous calls on your subscribers—increased taxation and subscriptions—consequent on the wars in South Africa and China, and the contributions already made towards the object in question, it is inadvisable to make any further call at present upon your generosity, and they suggest, therefore, that your trustees should be authorised and requested to borrow a sum of not exceeding £500, and to give security on the Society’s property. A resolution authorizing such borrowing will be proposed for your consideration.

“The millenary of King Alfred the Great is to be celebrated with some pomp at the city of Winchester. In view of the intimate connection of the King with this county, it has been considered right that the event should not pass unnoticed, and a small committee has been appointed to consider and report on the best mode of commemoration.

“The Council have to report the following gifts :—From the Controller of her late Majesty’s Stationery Office, Westminster, 151 volumes of State papers, &c. ; from the Corporation of the City of London, six volumes relating to London ; from Prof. J. Earle, his work on ‘The Alfred Jewel’ ; and from Lord Avebury, his work on the ‘Origin of Civilization,’ etc. Some interesting additions have been made to the museum, including some flint implements, from the Egyptian Desert, found and presented by Mr. Seton-Karr. They have

also to report the acquisition, by special subscription, of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' and that 'The Church Towers' of Somerset has been completed in two volumes, the extension to four volumes at one time suggested by the publishers having been abandoned. They also report the purchase of the late curator's collection of birds and butterflies and various books for the sum of £50. The Photographic Record Society have presented their report, which is annexed hereto. Mr. Green's 'Somerset Bibliography' is not yet issued.

"The number of visitors to your museum during 1900 was 4,740, a decrease of 238 as against 1899. This number includes 1,119 free admissions of members. The receipts from this source in 1900 were £26 5s. 2d., including sale of guide books. Since our meeting in July of last year, your Society has sustained the loss by death of one of your vice-presidents, Mr. John Batten, F.S.A., an original member, and of the Rev. George Streynsham Master, M.A., an active member and president of the Northern Branch. An obituary notice of each appears in your last volume. The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Stubbs), so well known as an historian, and Sir Henry Dyke Acland, late Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, were hon. members of your Society.

"The Rev. Prebendary Stephenson, treasurer of the Cathedral of Wells, and, as such, one of the *quinque personæ* of that Cathedral, died January 24th, 1901, at the age of 82. He had been a member of your Society since 1853. Prebendary Stephenson held the rectory of Lymphsham (of which he was patron as well as being Lord of the Manor) since 1844, and used his position and means for the good of those around him. He was the author of a book of poems, 'Songs of Somerset,' published as lately as 1898.

"Mr. Wm. Blake, a member of the well-known West Country family, died April 1st, 1901, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. John Short, of late years a regular attendant at

your annual meetings, Mr. W. H. Evans, and Mr. R. Chaffey-Chaffey have also died.

“On the 31st January last Mr. William Bidgood, who since 1862 had filled the office of curator, coupled since 1873 with that of assistant-secretary, died. Although, as announced at your Clevedon meeting in 1899, he had been then seriously ill, he had to a considerable extent recovered his working powers, and within half-an-hour of his death was engaged in the arrangement of the fossil remains in your museum.

“Your Committee desire to bear their tribute to the good work done by him during his long connection with your Society.

“The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the election of Mr. H. St. George Gray, for many years with the late General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, ultimately as chief assistant. Since the General's decease Mr. Gray has filled the office of assistant-curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. His testimonials were of an exceptionally high character, and your Committee feel gratified that they have been able to secure the services of so competent an officer.”

The Rev. Canon HOLMES moved the adoption of the report, and said that it was to be regretted that the funds had diminished ; but there was no cause for alarm, as they might feel sure that the treasurer, Mr. Badcock, kept a careful eye on the expenditure. They could not but rejoice at the good work which the Society had done during the past year.

Mr. F. A. WOOD seconded the motion, and said they could not speak too highly of all the good work which the late Mr. Bidgood did for the Society. He never spared any trouble in keeping all the contents of the museum in the best possible order.

The report was adopted.

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK presented the financial statement, the salient points of which, as he remarked, were contained in

the report. He added that they were partly a sentimental Society, and were certainly not a money-making institution. They were, therefore, not subject to the same economic laws as other bodies.

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1900.

Dr.			Cr.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1899, Dec. 31st.			1900.		
By Balance of former Account ...	144	8 11	To Expenses of Annual Meeting,		
„ Members' Subscriptions for 1900			Travelling, etc. ...	12	10 10
(543)	285	1 6	„ Reporter's Notes of Meeting ...	3	3 0
„ Members' Entrance Fees for 1900			„ Repairs, Cases, etc. ...	165	0 9
(19)	9	19 6	„ Stationery, Printing, etc. ...	11	3 7
„ Member's Entrance Fee for 1901	0	10 6	„ Coal and Gas ...	31	17 7
„ Members' Subscriptions in arrear			„ Purchase of "Dictionary of National Biography" ...	47	5 0
(16)	8	8 0	„ Purchase of other Books, Specimens, etc. ...	15	6 2
„ Members' Subscriptions in advance (19) ...	9	19 0	„ Printing and Binding Vol. 45, including Illustrations, £23 7s.	99	19 10
„ Donation from Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie ...	5	9 6	„ Postage, Vol. 45 ...	8	19 8
„ Donation from Mr. H. H. Wills ...	2	2 0	„ Curator's Salary (1 year to Xmas., 1900) ...	105	0 0
„ Non-Members' Excursion Tickets	5	15 0	„ Boy ...	15	3 0
„ Donation from Rev. Prebendary F. Hancock for Illustrations	1	0 0	„ Insurance ...	5	11 6
„ Subscriptions for Purchase of "Dictionary of National Biography" ...	52	10 0	„ Rates and Taxes ...	19	1 7
„ Museum Admission Fees, including Sale of Guide Books, £1 4s. 4d. ...	26	5 2	„ Subscriptions to Societies ...	7	12 0
„ Sale of Publications ...	28	18 7	„ Curator's Petty Cash, including Postage, Carriage, etc. ...	9	8 7
„ Sale of Index Volume ...	6	13 4	„ Sundries ...	2	11 2
„ Bill paid in error ...	0	11 0	Balance ...	21	17 9
	£581	12 0		£581	12 0
By Balance brought down ...	21	17 9			

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

12th July, 1901. Examined and compared with the Bank Pass Book and Finance Minute Book, and found correct. } ALEX. HAMMETT.
HOWARD MAYNARD.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1900.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
1900.			1899, Dec. 31st.		
By Rents of Premises ...	44	12 6	To Balance of former Account ...	213	15 11
„ Deposit from Stuckey's Bank ...	500	0 0	„ Repairs to the Castle ...	372	3 11
„ Interest on same ...	14	2 5	„ Sundry Repairs to Property ...	59	11 7
„ Benches sold ...	1	0 0	„ Heating Apparatus for Great Hall	65	10 6
Balance ...	168	16 0	„ Rates and Taxes ...	6	13 0
	£728	10 11	„ Insurance ...	3	16 6
			„ Legal Expenses ...	5	16 0
			„ Interest on Overdrawn Account	0	13 0
			„ Sundry Expenses ...	0	10 6
				£728	10 11

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

12th July, 1901. Examined and compared with the Bank Pass Book and Finance Minute Book, and found correct. } ALEX. HAMMETT.
HOWARD MAYNARD.

The Right Rev. Dr. BROWNLOW, Bishop of Clifton, in moving the adoption of the balance-sheet, said that it had struck him that compared with the Devonshire Association, of which he was a member, the Somerset Society were a little too liberal towards contributors by paying for the illustrations of their papers.

Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., seconded, and the report was adopted.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A., proposed that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee, and in accordance with the terms of the trust deed, the Committee should be authorised to borrow and raise a sum not exceeding at any one time £500, upon the security of the property of the Society, or any part or parts of the same and on such terms as the Committee might arrange. He remarked that Colonel Bramble had told them that they had had to spend a large sum of money on the Great Hall at Taunton. They had a legacy of £300 left them, and they had also collected some £400; but unfortunately they found that that was not enough. They were endeavouring to turn the Great Hall into a museum which should be worthy of the county, and they had moved down most of their collections from places where before they were entirely hidden. Not only were the expenses of the repairs to the building very large, but also various show cases were necessary, which had to be made very strong in order to hold these valuable things. They found themselves therefore rather at a loss for ready money, and he did not think that the meeting would be doing anything rash when he told them that he supposed their assets in Taunton alone were worth at least £10,000, and if they borrowed £500 it seemed a small sum in comparison with such an amount.

The Rev. A. H. A. SMITH seconded the motion and said the question of finance had been very carefully considered by the Committee, of which he was a member, with the assistance of Mr. Badcock.

Alderman E. J. THATCHER pointed out that the resolution empowered the Committee to raise the money, but not to spend it.

MR. BADCOCK: "We have already spent the greater part of it."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Election of Officers.

MR. MEDLEY proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the addition of the name of Sir Thomas Acland to the list of vice-presidents, and the re-appointment of Mr. Gray as Curator of the Museum and Assistant Secretary of the Society.

MR. WARRY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The election of twenty-seven new members was also approved.

Photographic Society.

MR. C. H. BOTHAMLEY made a statement as to the work of the Photographic Society, and said that although there were many photographers in the county there were very few who took an interest in archæology. Up to the present time their record had only been contributed to by three photographers, but he was glad to be able to say that they had received numerous promises of help in this direction, but the promises were only slowly coming into fruition.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES made a report as to the work done by the Somerset Record Society during the past year. He mentioned that the volume of Fifteenth Century Somerset Wills was now in the press, and the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., had undertaken the editorship of them, and they would be

published as soon as possible. For the year 1902 two separate works would be issued—"Hopton's Narrative of the Civil War," taken from the Clarendon MS. at Oxford, and a continuation of "Pedes Finium," by Mr. E. Green, F.S.A., carrying down the series to the year 1400. The publications for 1903 had not yet been determined upon, but would be announced in due course.

The Presidential Address.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address.

He said :

I must first of all express my grateful thanks to the Society for the honour they have conferred upon me in making me their president for the year. It is, I think, some fourteen years or more since I contributed a rather lengthy paper to your *Proceedings* on the subject of some pre-Norman sculptured stones, of which you still have a few in your county. I was living in Cambridge at the time, and could not be present at your meeting. It is therefore specially interesting and pleasant to me to see at last your Society face to face.

In that paper I worked out at some length the early records of artistic work connected with Somerset, and I went into some of the details of St. Aldhelm's care for art, making special mention of the sculptured crosses which those who mourned for his death erected at each place where his body rested for the night on its seven days' journey from Doulting, in your county, to his old home at Malmesbury, in North Wilts. If there was at that time any one thing more improbable in my future than another, so far as I could have judged, it was that in this year of grace, 1901, I should have under my care as Bishop some 100,000 souls on the Somerset side of the Avon, and should have in my diocese all those parts of North Wilts through which St. Aldhelm's body passed on its way to the Saxon predecessor of that anxious charge of mine, the Abbey Church of Malmesbury.

This coincidence suggested to me that I should lay before you the steps I have taken towards an identification of the places in Somersetshire and Wiltshire at which the Aldhelm crosses were erected, with some account of the sculptured fragments which remain in the neighbourhood of at least two of the resting places.

Another subject with which I proposed to deal was the puzzling question of how it ever came to pass that Bath and its district was stolen from Mercia and transferred to Wessex, where it met with very unhandsome treatment on the part of Wells. This subject has been most scientifically treated by the Rev. C. S. Taylor, one of yourselves, given to you by us. It would have lent itself to specially-pointed treatment at the hands of the Mercian bishop to whom, of course, Bath and its district ought to belong, in the presence of the West Saxon bishop who represents the hand of the spoilers of a thousand years ago, and has never to my knowledge expressed any desire to make restitution, or any sense of shame in the retention of the spoil.*

The third question with which I had proposed to deal was the difficult matter of the line of separation between the Huiccas, on this western extremity of their southern boundary, and the south-west Britons in the earlier time and the Saxons of Somerset in rather later times. The special point of this investigation is to show that Aust never was on the boundary, and so is out of court as a competitor for the honour of being the place of Augustine's first conference with the Britons.

THE ALFRED JEWEL.

But this is King Alfred's year; and the Somerset folk have quite as much part in Alfred as the North Wilts part of my diocese has. This was borne in upon me so strongly less than two days ago that I changed front completely, and

*The Bishop of Bath and Wells was present as the guest of the Bishop of Bristol.

have hastily gathered up an address on the special link which binds Somerset to the person of Alfred, namely, the jewel found no great distance from Athelney 208 years ago. My remarks will have for their purpose to supplement, and in some respects to differ from, the beautiful and suggestive book on the Alfred jewel recently written for the Clarendon Press by your own Professor Earle, a greatly-honoured name and personality.

I am the more moved to take this subject, because I am unable, by reason of a prolonged absence in Italy, to be present at Winchester in September as the representative of the Society of Antiquaries of London, or of the Wiltshire Society, or of your Society.

You know the jewel well, many of you, and I hope that many of you know the book too; those who do not should lose no time in reading it straight through from one end to the other.

THE INSCRIPTION.

The jewel, as you know, is a small thing of gold and enamel and rock crystal, the shape of an oval battledore with a short handle. It is only two-and-a-half inches long, one-and-a-fifth wide, and half-an-inch thick. The enamelled side shows through a plate of rock crystal the upper part of the body of a man, with long attenuated face, holding in each hand the stem of a floriated sceptre; the two sceptres rest on the shoulders of the figure. The back of the jewel is a plate of gold, with a symmetrical pattern of foliage engraved on it. The handle is the neck and head of a scaly monster, ending in a hollow snout, by which the jewel was firmly attached, no doubt in a vertical position, to some stem; the rivet which fastened it to its stem is still there. I accept Professor Earle's conclusion that the jewel was the ornament of Alfred's helmet;† and with rather less willingness his conclusion that

† There is, however, much to be said in favour of the late Bishop Clifford's view, that it was the head of a pointer sent by Alfred with each copy of his "Pastoral Care."

it was designed and wrought before Alfred was King. On the latter point, Professor Earle's argument that if Alfred had been King, the word *cyning* would have been inserted in the inscription, in that or some other form, is, I think, not quite conclusive. The inscription is quite complete, and is "Alfred mee heht gewyrean"—"Alfred me caused work"—Alfred had me made. Professor Earle's remarks on the philology of this inscription are those of a master, and it would be a mere impertinence on my part to express the conviction they have wrought in me. On a question of palæography I feel it less impossible to hazard a remark. I am surprised that Professor Earle, in dealing with this part of the subject, maintains the silence which seems always to prevail as to the non-existence of the letter *y*, in place of which a little piece of foliage is inserted in the inscription. Those of us who study Bristol and Plymouth china know what disguised numerals mean ; but this, if a *y*, is very highly disguised ; indeed, if we had not conspicuously wanted a *y* there, I venture to say that everyone would have taken the floriation to be a pretty but unusual device for filling up the space of one letter, instead of putting the filled-up gap at the end of the word. And there is another point in the inscription which is passed over without remark—as though it had no meaning whatever—I mean the mark, or dot, between the two halves of the *w*. There is no other example of a dot in the inscription, and this dot is where no dot ought to be. Now there are on the jewel two cases of bind-letters, *me* and *ht*. Is the dotted *w* a bind-letter ? At Chester-le-Street they found one day when I was there an Anglian stone, with a man on horseback, and a name incised which they could not read. I pointed out that it was a mixture of Roman capitals and runes, and it read Eadmund : there was no difficulty in assigning it to the grandson of King Alfred, Athelstan's half-brother, who stopped at Chester-le-Street when riding up to invade Scotland, and made gifts to St. Cuthbert. It so

happens that this dot, if treated as having something to do with a rune, will supply the missing *y*, though not the *y* which philology would require. The two middle strokes of the *w* are the rune for *u*, and the dot or short vertical line is the recognised means of modifying the *u* into a *y*. It is so in the *minden-stin* of Gorm the Old; where Queen Thyra is in runes Thura, but the rune *u* is dotted as on the jewel. Gorm became King of Denmark at the time when Alfred was in Rome as a boy, and did not die till near the end of Athelstan's reign, whence his sobriquet. It is so in our earliest existing piece of English literature, the great runic inscription of the year 670 on the Bewcastle Cross, where Kyng, Kyning, Kyninges, Kynnburug, Kyneswitha, Myrkna, all of them have for their *y* a runic *u*, with a mark inside it. I am well aware, as I have said, that the *y* in gewyrcan has a different origin from the *y* in Kyning, but at least the coincidence is curious. I confess my folly in pointing it out.

But at the same time I must say that anyone who deals with this inscription cannot safely pass this remarkable dot without a word. If anyone should suggest that its purpose is to occupy a void space, I should reply that such an explanation touches a principle of early lettering to which I have often called attention, but it does not apply here.

THE FIGURE IN ENAMEL.

I cannot go with Professor Earle in his belief that the figure in enamel represents the Pope, with his spiritual and temporal sceptres. That idea does not link itself on to anything that I, at least, know, either of Alfred or of art, but in a matter of this kind no one should commit himself to a sweeping negative. It is, of course, true that the young Alfred was brought into very intimate relations with the Pope, and there can be no doubt that he shared the then universal feeling of all the Courts of Europe with respect to the spiritual head of the Church of the West. But I suspect

that his ideas of the temporal sovereignty of the Bishops of Rome were likely to take their shape from the Imperial domination over the appointment of the Pope, which showed itself in so drastic a form in the case of the Pope and anti-Pope when Alfred was in Rome on the second and more important occasion. Further, there is not the faintest suggestion anywhere of any such feeling as should induce Alfred to regard himself in practice as the soldier of the Pope, fighting the Danes under his auspices. The whole story of his wars goes quite another way ; he was the soldier of Christ. As I have remarked in my essays in the Alfred book of 1899, Asser does not speak of wars between Saxons and Danes, or Angles and Danes ; he speaks throughout of wars between Christians and Pagans. Alfred to him is the champion of Christ. Alfred's wars are against Pagans, not against Danes. As soon as the Dane became Christian, he might remain in the land.

As a matter of experience in ecclesiastical art, we are very familiar with the two sceptres carried by our Lord when shown in His glory. On one great cross after another in Ireland there is the Crucifixion on one side, and on the other side the Lord seated in glory, with a sceptre on each shoulder. Professor Earle gives the representation of the Temple in the Book of Kells, which I see he still calls a seventh century MS., though its label was corrected to "eighth century" some years ago. In this is a full-face representation of our Lord, of the Irish type, with the two sceptres. I shall continue to take the jewel to be Alfred's badge as the soldier of Christ, notwithstanding the absence of a nimbus.

Professor Earle omits to note one of the marked features of the twin sceptres. They are in one piece, not in two, as in the Book of Kells and on the Irish crosses. And they are so drawn as to give the idea of a strong spring at the place where the two stems meet, as though their shape when not in use would be that of a pair of tongs with a spring

instead of a hinge and handle, and as if some little force were required to keep the two members wide apart, so that one may rest on each shoulder. I would suggest a reference to the two very remarkable crosses at Sandbach, in Cheshire, one of them the largest in the kingdom, both of them wonderful records of the Anglian art. On each of them there are two figures by the side of our Lord, the dexter figure with a book, the sinister with a large key, presumably St. Paul and St. Peter, certainly St. Peter on the left side. In each case the key is two keys, their stems joined at the extremities, "a pair of keys," just as we see and speak of "a pair of tongs." If these keys were opened like a pair of tongs, they could be held like sceptres on the two shoulders, and the wards would lie symmetrically like little square flags where the head of the sceptre would naturally be.

THE DEVICE AT THE BACK.

As regards the symmetrical and very pretty foliaginous device engraved on the plate of gold at the back of the jewel, I cannot go with Professor Earle in seeing that the stem of the plant, growing out of the very usual cup or sheath, is a sword piercing a heart. To those of us who have for many years closely studied this kind of ornamentation, there is nothing unusual or specially allegorical about the pattern. Even if the cup had been a heart, there are plenty of examples of a heart-shaped boss on the stem of foliage, like the pear-shaped bosses on Renaissance candlesticks. The heart boss is found quite clear and precise on the little portable altar found on St. Cuthbert's breast, and also, even still more clear, on the end of Frithestan's stole, to which we must now turn. Professor Earle does not make use of this apt illustration of the Alfred jewel.

The stole of Bishop Frithestan, of Winchester, was given to the body of St. Cuthbert at Chester-le-Street by Athelstan, Alfred's favourite grandson. It was worked at Winchester

between the years 905 and 916, by order of Ælflæd, the Queen of Alfred's son and successor Edward. It has the Latin form of Alfred's own inscription, "Ælflæd fieri precepit." Ælflæd caused to be made, the Latin passive taking the place of the Saxon active. It is a wonderful piece of work, woven in flat gold wire, with self-edged openings for the insertion of tapestry-work figures of prophets and letters of inscriptions. It was made, as itself declares, for the pious Bishop Frithestan. Ælflæd died in 916, and Frithestan became Bishop in 905, so we have the date sure.

Now, not only does Ælflæd's stole carry on her father-in-law's inscription, only spoiled by its ecclesiastical purpose which turned it into Latin, but I suggest a more important connection still. Professor Earle finds the type of the face of the figure on the jewel in Irish art. But it is in outline long and rather emaciated, and the faces in the Book of Kells are plump and well liking. I find just the right length and thinness of face in the prophets on Ælflæd's stole, and I venture to suggest that Alfred's artists and Ælflæd's went to the same Byzantine source for the faces of their figures. Inasmuch as the Irish art was not improbably Byzantine in origin, Professor Earle's remarks about the eyes of the figure on the jewel may well be in point, for the treatment of eyes on sculpture and in parchment in the earliest times in these islands followed rather closely accepted types, while other parts varied. The specially close relationship between Alfred's jewel and the Winchester stole of the next generation of his family will be found not only in the shape of the face but also, and very pointedly, in the outline of the hair.

ROMANCE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ART.

There is another and more remarkable parallel to the inscription on the Alfred jewel, to which also Professor Earle does not refer. Indeed, I suppose that very few of us are aware of it. I delivered a lecture on the subject in Cambridge

when I was Disney Professor there, and as the whole of the story makes a very interesting romance of ecclesiastical art, I will take this opportunity of setting the facts before you in brief. I am far from sure that it has not something to do with these parts, as you will see in the end.

Some of you, no doubt, have seen in the treasury of the church of Ste. Gudule, in Brussels, the great reliquary in the form of a cross, which is said to contain the two largest portions of the true cross in existence. Erasmus, who knew the Low Countries only too well, declared in his notes on the whited sepulchres of St. Matthew xxiii, 27, that there were enough portions of the true cross, if they were collected, to freight a large ship. There is also, in this Ste. Gudule reliquary, one of the nails of the Cross, which the visitor can see through a piece of glass. The cross has at its centre a crown of thorns, and on the arms and head and stem a number of the emblems of the Passion. There is no inscription, and there is nothing really old about the reliquary.

In 1891, Dr. Logeman, the Professor of English philology at Ghent, became possessed of a manuscript which described an inscription of a curious character on this cross, in a language which the writer of the MS. had not understood. It was sufficiently like Flemish to tempt him into some very quaint interpretations; but it was not Flemish. No such inscription, nor, as I have said, any inscription at all, could be seen upon the cross as it stood in the treasury, examine it as you would. At this point it would be well to relate what is known of the history and provenance of the cross from which this remarkable inscription had so completely disappeared. It will eventually give us an interesting clue.

The reliquary was given to the church of Ste. Gudule by the Archdukes Albert and Isabella, by their will; it had been one of the ornaments of their chapel in Brussels since 1605. The Archduke died in 1621, and the Archduchess, who was a daughter of Philip II of Spain, and had the

Netherlands for her dowry, ruled alone after the death of her husband till her own death in 1633, when their will took effect, and the reliquary came to Ste. Gudule. It had come to the Archdukes—I wish we still retained that royal use in England, and spoke of the Princes of Wales and the Dukes of Cornwall, *principes* and *duces*, not *principem* and *principissam*, *ducem* and *ducissam*—it had come to them from Cologne, to which place it had been carried by the Bishop of Haarlem, when he fled from the reformers in 1573. It had reached the Low Countries long before, when Egbert, Archbishop of Treves, gave it to the Abbey of Egmond. This Egbert, whose name is suspiciously English, indeed there is scarcely any not-English Egbert before 1100, is said to have been a son of Theodoric II, Count of Holland. This reigning Count, Dietrich or Thierry, ruled Holland from 963 to 988. He was allied to English families, and his son Egbert is said to have exploited this insular connection. He invited his English friends and relatives to visit him at Treves, and when he got them there he spoiled them of their goods, and made them send over as ransoms a number of other precious things for the adornment of his chapel. We will remember that date, 963 to 988, to which we seem to have traced the cross.

At the time of the French Revolution the cross was plundered of its jewels, and broken in two pieces. In the same year, 1793, it was restored, covered on the front with copper, and attested and sealed by the Papal Nuncio. This copper covering, with the emblems of the Passion, is the front of the cross as we have seen it. Dr. Logeman interested the Dean of Brussels in the investigation which the manuscript had set going, and as the Dean of Brussels is usually a person of importance at Rome he was enabled to break the Nuncio's seals and remove the copper covering. There stood revealed a singularly graceful and beautiful Anglo-Saxon cross, with plates of embossed silver, the Agnus Dei in the

remarkable attitude found before the Norman Conquest in England, the symbols of the Evangelists, an inscription across the arms of the cross, and a long inscription running completely round the silver plates on the edge of the cross, from the bottom at one side, round the arms and head, and down to the bottom on the other side, all in Anglo-Saxon. Across the arms, in beautifully dainty lettering, is the inscription *Drahmal me worhte* (Drahmal wrought me) : who Drahmal was we do not know ; the name does not occur elsewhere. The inscriptions on the edges are—to turn them into modern English—“ Rood is my name. Once I bare the Rich King, trembling, blood-bedabbled. This rood Æthelmær caused work, and Adelwold, his brother, to the glory of Christ for the soul of Ælfric their brother.”

SURPRISING COINCIDENCE.

Now here we have two—or rather three—examples of the persistence of a form. The work of art itself speaks. It was so in the earliest sacred song of the English race which has come down to us, two hundred years before Alfred, three hundred years before the end of the reign of the father of Archbishop Egbert, of Treves, the great sacred song of which there are stanzas in runes on the cross at Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire, erected about 680 ; it was so with Alfred’s jewel ; it is so with Drahmal’s cross. That is the first point. Next, the cross of Drahmal has exactly the words on it which are found on the Ruthwell cross, “ I bare the rich King,” the cross thus telling of the Crucifixion, and “ with blood bedabbled.” That same great sacred song is found in the Vercelli MS. of Anglo-Saxon poems, a MS. of the tenth century, at much greater length than on the Ruthwell cross. In this MS. the poem is in the dialect of Wessex, not of Northumbria. Drahmal got his inscription from the Wessex MS., not from the Ruthwell cross, for while the words “ I bare the rich King ” and “ with blood bedabbled ” are common

to the Ruthwell cross, the Vercelli MS., and Drahmal's cross, the assertion of Drahmal's that it trembled under its burden is not given in that form on the Ruthwell cross, but the Vercelli MS. makes the cross say "that I trembling saw." That is the second point. It is the third point that links us on to the Alfred jewel. "Drahmal me worked," "Rood is my name." "This rood Æthelmær caused work." Here we have the "me," and the "caused work," and the order, of the jewel, "Ælfred me caused work."

The jewel has *Alfred mec heht gewyrcan*. When a hundred years had elapsed, *mec* had become *me*, and *gewyrcan* *wyrcan*. This leads us to the question of the date of Drahmal's cross.

Remember the dates we said we would remember, 963 to 988. The only instance in English history in which the names found on Drahmal's Cross, Æthelmær, Adelwold, and Ælfric, are brought near together, occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for the years 982, 983, 984. That is a surprising coincidence, of which, however, it is possible to make too much. They are not described in the Chronicle as brothers, but no student of the Chronicle will be disturbed by that omission. In the Chronicle, Ælfric survived Æthelmær and Æthelwold, while Drahmal's Cross was made by order of Æthelmær and Adelwold for Ælfric's soul. But in the Isle of Man about that time people were setting up crosses for their own soul and the soul of a relative, and it is not at all necessary to take it that Ælfric was dead. Indeed it is very easy to imagine circumstances under which two brothers might cause a costly work to be produced for the safety of the soul of a brother for whom they were anxious. This would be specially likely to be so, if one of them was a Churchman of much piety and the other a layman of great position who knew the dangers of the times, while the brother for whose soul the costly work was wrought was perhaps a good deal younger than they, and was a man likely soon to be set in the midst of many and great dangers. This exactly

describes the three men whose names occur in the Chronicle. In 982 Dorsetshire was ravaged by Vikings, London was burned, and Æthelnær, Alderman of Hampshire, died, and was buried in the new monastery at Winchester. In 983 Ælfhere, Alderman of Mercia, died, and Ælfric succeeded to the same aldermanship. In 984 died Æthelwold, the benevolent Bishop of Winchester, father of monks. In 985 Ælfric was driven from the country. The abstract guess that Ælfric might be a young brother, for whom the two older men were anxious, has received since I wrote it a curious confirmation. I find that he was called in Saxon "Ælfric child," and in Latin *cognomento puer*.

Thus I think that in working out our parallel with the inscription on the jewel, we have done something to claim for Wessex that beautiful Drahmal Cross, and Drahmal the artist himself. I think that Bishop Æthelwold and Alderman Æthelnær, both living in Winchester, arranged the design, and had it worked out by the head of the Winchester school of artists in gold and silver, a man after King Alfred's own heart, Drahmal. Bound up with the validity of that claim, is the inter-communionship of governorships between Mercia and Wessex, that most puzzling topographical question, a few years after the date at which our distinguished member, the Reverend C. S. Taylor, has, I think, shown that Bath and its district passed over finally from my jurisdiction to that of Dr. Kennion here present.

I may add that Dr. Logeman sent over to me in 1891 his original photographs of the whole of the Drahmal Cross, and most kindly allowed me to cause work lantern slides from them. As I am to give several lectures on early art in Bristol next autumn and winter, there will no doubt be an opportunity of showing these slides.

I may also perhaps be allowed to lighten the course of a heavy address by telling you of two of the quaint translations made by the author of the MS., on which the whole discovery

turned. The word "bedabbled" is in Anglian and Saxon alike "bestemed." This the ingenious person took to be two Flemish words, *beste med*, and he translated it *optima virgo*. "Blode" he felt sure meant blood, as in fact it does. "Wyrican" is spelled of course with the Saxon *wen*, and looks like "Pyrican." He knew the connection between *l* and *r*, and between a Pelican and blood, and he translated it *Pelicanus*.

I ought in fairness to say that a linguistic expert whom I consulted was of opinion that the language of the inscription is of date later than 980, perhaps forty or fifty years later, perhaps even more. But while I am always most grateful to experts for their opinion, I do not allow it to overwhelm facts. Besides, I have recently had five furnaces and grates put into my house for cooking my dinner and warming the water for my bath instead of two, by an expert; and another expert has not only heated my wine-cellar, but also diverted a flood of water and mud into the room where my candidates for "orders" are examined. So I am at present, as the American trader, dying to secure an expert, would say, "rather off experts."

You will, I am sure, heartily join with me in one concluding remark, that we felicitate the University of Oxford, which at present possesses this noble Somerset property of ours, on having found so admirable an exponent of its interest and its charms as Professor Earle has proved himself to be. Speaking to Somerset people, I need scarcely remark that they had, of course, to come to Somerset to have it thoroughly well done.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS, in proposing a vote of thanks to the president for his address, said he sincerely hoped that he might be able to retain in his diocese that most beautiful city of the West—Bath—and while he quite appreciated the longing desire that Bath might have to be ruled over by the Bishop of Bristol, and the equally longing desire that the Bishop of Bristol had to rule over Bath, he still hoped there might be enough Bath men to say, "We

will not have such a spoliation, even by one of the most attractive Bishops in the land." He felt thankful that while it had pleased God in His Providence that they should lose from the Bench of English Bishops such great historians as Bishop Stubbs and Bishop Creighton in one year, they should still be able to number among them such a profound historian as the Bishop of Bristol. He thought the whole question of Alfred's connection with Somerset ought to have been more recognised than it was by the committee which was formed by the Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of Winchester. He was exceedingly surprised that there was not on that committee any representative of Somerset or of their society. They knew—who would doubt it, being a Somersetshire man?—that the cakes were burnt at Athelney, and they liked to think, too, that Guthrum was really baptised in Somerset, as they sometimes almost dared to think that the Ethandune of victory might have been their Edington. With these facts and possibilities in their minds, and certainly recognising that it was in Somerset that Alfred was able to gather round him that army with which he won his famous victory—that could not be gainsaid even by a representative of Wiltshire—he really thought that this Society and the county of Somerset had a grievance in not being properly represented on the committee to which he had referred.

Alderman THATCHER seconded the resolution.

Bishop BROWNLOW supported and, referring to King Alfred's Jewel, said that the figures represented on it were similar to some found on Irish illuminated manuscripts, and they must remember that in the days of King Alfred, Ireland was the University of Northern Europe.

Canon HOLMES also supported the vote of thanks by a few remarks. He said that they were deeply indebted to the Bishop for his address, which was an extremely valuable one, and of great historical importance.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

Mr. W. R. BARKER offered the Society a warm welcome on behalf of the Museum Committee. He referred to the discovery of a Roman villa at Brislington.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., presented to the Museum an old quart bronze measure, of which the following is a description :—

The Measure is of Bronze, 6·5 in. in height, 4·5 in. in diameter at the top, and 4·25 in. at the bottom; internal diameter, 3·85. The sides are straight, with reinforcing rings of 12in. in thickness at top and bottom. There is a large curved handle on one side, and in the upper edge a double cut for showing when the measure is accurately full. The capacity is a very accurate quart measure. The weight is 6 lbs. and $\frac{1}{3}$ of an ounce. In front are the Arms of Bristol, finely engraved with Mantlings. Over them is the date, 1777, with a diamond enclosed within double incised lines and the initials M.H.Q.S. (Mansion House, Queen Square). The whole of the engraving is of later date than the measure itself. Several Government stamps appear on the upper edge. The measure was probably looted at the time of the Bristol riots in 1832, when the Mansion House was burnt down.

Mr. BARKER gladly accepted the measure on behalf of the Museum Committee, and thanked Colonel Bramble.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE mentioned that with regard to the Winchester celebration, the Somerset Archæological Society were not quite ignored by the Council. They had not been asked by the latter to appoint any representative, but the Committee did them the favour to send and ask them for a list of their members in order that they might be applied to for subscriptions.

This concluded the business proceedings.

After luncheon at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, the members and visitors in the afternoon inspected several places of interest in the city.

St. Mary Redcliffe.

After luncheon a visit was paid to the noble Somerset Parish Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, where the members were received by the Rev. J. de la Bere in the unavoidable absence of the vicar, the Rev. W. J. F. Robberds.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE acted as cicerone, and said St. Mary's had been described as the finest Parish Church in England. There was a church there in very early times, but the present building was of later date than Norman. The tower at the west end is to a very great extent Early English—thirteenth century architecture. All Bristolians knew that the spire of the Church, except the lower portion, was of comparatively new work. The special peculiarity of this Church, of which there are very few instances, is that there were transepts with eastern and western aisles. There was a choir, and behind that a very beautiful lady chapel. The elaborately groined roof, with its rich bosses, was supported on clustered columns and deeply moulded arches of graceful elevation. In the north porch there were old chests, in which Chatterton alleged that he found the documents which he afterwards translated and published as the poems and history written by one named Rowley. Whether it was so or not, it was now always assumed that they were forgeries of his own. There is a great peculiarity about this porch, in the second story of which there are doorways and a gallery; and it is suggested, and probably correctly, that it was the place where the relics belonging to the Church were exhibited. At Christchurch, near Bournemouth, there are two turrets with staircases, at the eastern end of the Church, one at each corner, and a room between them which was used for the exhibition of the relics. St. Mary Redcliffe Church was not strictly in Bristol: it was a suburb of Bristol, and it was attached to the great Bedminster manor of the Berkeleys. Bedminster had several chapelries attached to it—Redcliffe, St. Thomas,

and Abbot's Leigh ; but they had now been separated for a number of years, and constituted as distinct parishes. In the churchyard of Redcliffe there was a chapel known as the chapel of Holy Spirit or Holy Ghost, and there was also a religious house or hospital near, known as St. John's Hospital, the site of which they would presently see. They would also notice an anchorhold, or, as it used to be called, a hermitage, which was situate on Redcliffe Hill. The popular idea of a hermitage was that someone with a taste for holy living went out into the desert and settled down. There were numbers of such hermits in the East, particularly on Mount Carmel. But in England these people were called Anchorites, and lived in the towns. There was often an endowment for an anchorite in a particular locality, and they frequently performed minor duties in the Church, such as watching or cleaning. Small cells were frequently attached to the Church as the abode of an anchorite. At the Church of Axbridge, on the north of the chancel, are unmistakable signs of an anchorite's cell. There is a lean-to roof, with a narrow window or loop opening into the chancel. There is another room west of the Church, now called the treasury, which might or might not have been a similar cell of an anchorite. The cell which would be seen presently is a small one in the grounds of the hospital of St. John. Many would recollect that when they were excavating at Brandon Hill for the foundations of Cabot's Tower they found remains of the anchorhold or hermitage of St. Brandon. In the eastern part of the Church were some good brasses ; amongst them one to Judge Inyne, once recorder of Bristol and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1439. There were also two monuments to William Canynges, who was the second founder of this Church, one as a merchant and the other as Prior of Westbury-on-Trym. There was in the north transept a good effigy in chain armour of about 1270 probably, of one of the Berkeleys, and a mural monument under the tower to Admiral Sir John Penn, father

of the founder of Pennsylvania, and a native of Bristol. The Church was at one time almost in a state of ruin, but within the last fifty years it had been restored, and the spire completed. Now it is evidently very greatly cared for. Many old Bristol merchant families were connected with the parish, and they had always been imbued with a spirit of maintaining their churches, a spirit which he had no doubt would long be maintained.

The restoration of the Church, it might be mentioned, a few years ago cost £40,000.

While the monuments referred to by Colonel Bramble were being inspected, he gave a detailed description of them.

The registers of the Church were afterwards inspected, dating from the year 1559. Included in the entries is one of the plague in the year 1645, but particular interest was manifested in the records of the baptism of Chatterton, and the marriage of Coleridge and Southey to two sisters, the Misses Fricker.

Near the north-east corner of the Churchyard there is a monument to Chatterton, with a figure of the poet on the top in his blue-coat dress. As he committed suicide in London his body was not allowed within the precincts of the Church.

An Ancient Hermitage.

After leaving St. Mary Redcliffe Church a move was made to St. John's Hermitage, close at hand, yet hidden behind Redcliff Street, in a corner of the secluded burial ground which the Society of Friends acquired upwards of a couple of centuries ago. With the aid of lighted tapers the Hermitage was explored, and the inscription on its walls deciphered.

The Hospital of St John, Bristol.

The following paper on this subject, written by Mr. John Latimer (who was absent from Bristol at the time of the visit of the Society) was read by Mr. John Pritchard, F.S.A.:

“I have for some time past been seeking to clear up the obscure history of St. John the Baptist’s Hospital, formerly situated in what was called Redcliff Pit, and in some way connected with the neighbouring church of St. Mary; and propose to lay the result of my researches before the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, of which I am an unworthy member. But as the Hospital was formerly a Somerset institution, and may be of interest to some Somerset antiquaries, there will, I hope, be no great impropriety in my first communicating the chief facts I have collected before those who are now honouring this city with a visit.

The date when the Hospital came into existence cannot be precisely fixed. There is indeed a very definite statement in the last edition of *Dugdale’s “Monasticon,”* but it can be proved to be erroneous. Under the heading, “St. John’s Hospital at Bristol,” the writers say: “The chief which we know of this Hospital is from the founder’s charter,” and they proceed to reproduce a charter of King John, confirming a charter granted by him whilst Earl of Moretain, such grant being specifically made to the lepers of Bristol of a croft, “extra portum Lacford,” on the road to Bath. John’s foundation is thus conclusively shown to have been in Gloucestershire, and was in fact the Hospital of St. Lawrence, outside Lawford’s Gate, situated on what is now known as Lawrence Hill, and suppressed by Edward III nearly five hundred years ago. According to the Little Red Book of the Corporation of Bristol, the real founder of St. John’s was one John Farceyn, *alias* Farcey. But the entry to this effect is near the end of that remarkable volume, upon a page of which the two first items are dated 1481 and 1475, so that the statement seems to be merely the record of a tradition. That the hospital was in existence in the time of King John can, however, be proved beyond dispute. In the collection of local deeds belonging to Mr. Jerdone Braikenridge, of Bath, is a charter of Robert de Berkeley, Lord of Redcliff, who kept a

gallows there handy for the summary punishment of felons. His lordship granted to the church of St. Mary Redcliff a well, called Rugewell, with a proviso that the Hospital of St. John the Baptist should have a pipe, of the dimensions of a medium-sized thumb, for carrying water to their building. One of the witnesses to this charter was John, Abbot of St. Augustine's, who died in the last year of King John's reign. The deed was probably executed about 1207.

I have recently discovered in the archives of the Council House four more charters relating to the hospital, of about twenty-five years later date, tending to show that the place was founded for the relief of lepers, inasmuch as its beneficent purposes were administered by a mixed community of men and women. In the mayoralty of James la Warre, who became chief magistrate in 1235, Elena Russell granted to the Hospital of St. John of Redcliff, and to the brothers and sisters thereof, a house in the Marsh of Avon, near Baldwin Street, and some adjoining land, in consideration of religious services to be rendered by the grantees for the souls of her late husbands, her children, and others. By another charter of the same year, this lady made a further grant to the brethren and sisters of all her land in the Marsh, reserving a small quit rent. A third deed, by Adam Havering, attested by several of the witnesses to the above charters, granted in the same way a yearly rent of five shillings; whilst by a fourth, Jordan le Vieke granted the Hospital all the land that his father had in Bristol Marsh. The next document in point of date, which has also escaped the notice of local historians, and is of greater interest, inasmuch as it affords the only information now extant in reference to the erection of the Chapel of the Holy Spirit, formerly in the churchyard of St. Mary Redcliff, is dated 1254, and is in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. It is an undertaking of the Master and Brethren of the Hospital—the sisters apparently being held of no account—and sets off by stating

that forasmuch as the late Henry Tessum, Precentor of Wells, and Prebendary of Bedminster in Salisbury Cathedral, had built at his own expense the Chapel of the Holy Spirit in the cemetery of St. Mary Redcliff, and had likewise given rents to the Hospital, the Master and Brethren undertook to support the chapel, and to provide a secular chaplain, or one of themselves, to serve therein daily, guaranteeing that the Rector of Bedminster should suffer no loss thereby. The Precentor's munificence was doubtless due to the fact that sufferers from leprosy, and those succouring them, were forbidden to attend the daily services in parish churches. This chapel continued in use until the Hospital was suppressed, and remained in the hands of the Crown until 1571, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the parish of Redcliff for the establishment of a free school. It was finally demolished in 1766.

From another document at Wells, it appears that the Dean and Chapter, in 1306, confirmed a grant made by their Bishop, Walter de Haselshaw, of a portion of the rectory of Backwell, Somerset, to the authorities of St. John's Hospital, on account of their extreme poverty and starving condition. By another deed, in the Council House, dated July, 1322, Thomas, Master of the Hospital, with the consent of the brothers and sisters, sold off some of the Hospital lands in Bristol Marsh, which seems to indicate that the charity was still in financial difficulties. Matters apparently went from bad to worse, for Barrett, without giving his authority, states that about 1442, the community was reduced to the Master and a single brother. The history of the house for the next ninety years is a blank; but the place turns up again in 1534 in a manner characteristic of the age. Queen Anne Boleyn, during her brief reign of favour, followed the example of the courtiers around her, who habitually sold what influence they possessed to those willing to buy it; and on January 20th, 1534, she addressed what was practically a mandate to the

Corporation of Bristol, requiring them to confer the next presentation of the Mastership of St. John's Hospital upon two of her servants and a Bristol grocer named Hutton, asserting that they would appoint a fitting person on the next vacancy. The Corporation obeyed the command with the utmost alacrity, their grant of the presentation, which is copied into the Little Red Book, being executed only four days later. Whether Mr. Hutton, who was doubtless the leading spirit in this transaction, got his money's worth for his money, is uncertain. Nor can the date be precisely fixed when the Hospital came to an end, the deed of surrender to the King having perished. But proof exists that the Corporation made a vigorous but unsuccessful effort to secure the royal plunder. A deputation was sent off to Court, and the two members for Bristol are recorded to have taken great pains before the Court of Augmentations, for which the corporate body entertained them to a sumptuous breakfast, for the small consideration of ninepence. Their exertions were of no avail, for in April, 1544, Henry VIII granted the Hospital and his estates to his physician, Dr. George Owen, reserving an insignificant rent. The buildings seem to have been demolished soon afterwards, and even 120 years ago Barrett was unable to find a trace of them. It is not improbable that the cemetery now belonging to the Society of Friends was adjacent to, if it did not form part of, the Hospital premises. At all events a Hermitage was founded there by Thomas, Lord Berkeley, in 1346, and the hermits' cell, one of the few remaining in England, is still intact, being cut out of the solid rock, and is approached under the original arch.

A few words illustrative of the increasing value of real property in Bristol will bring these dull details to a conclusion. After holding the King's gift for nine years, Dr. Owen, in May, 1553, handed over the Hospital estates situated in Bristol to the Corporation, in trust to expend the income,

which he estimated at about £15 a year, in maintaining additional almspeople in Foster's Almshouse. So recently as 1836 the rents do not appear to have exceeded £150. In the hands of the Charity Trustees, the profits increased by leaps and bounds, and have now reached upwards of £1,500 per annum, the whole being devoted to charitable and educational objects.

Temple Church.

Temple Church was afterwards visited, the party passing the Schools where Chatterton was educated. The visitors were received by the Vicar, the Rev. W. HAZELDINE, who explained the salient features of the building. He said it was a very old church, having been built in 1145, and a small part of it was Norman. After coming from St. Mary Redcliffe Church, with all its ornament, they would notice a great contrast at Temple Church. But there was a nobility about the Temple Church, and many people regarded it as the most historic Church in the city. The tower leaned five feet out of the perpendicular, and this was probably caused by a subsidence of the soil. The Vicar then called attention to the curious candelabra in the chancel. Many persons from America had come to see it, and large sums of money had been offered for it. The Church was remarkable as being one of the churches connected with the Knights Templars. The Church was also connected with the Weavers' Guild, and it contained the font in which Colston was baptised. There were many relics belonging to the Church—MSS. of the fourteenth century, and charters not possessed by many churches. The building had undergone considerable changes, and he (the Vicar) had had the pleasure and privilege of restoring it during his incumbency, now going on for thirty years. That was the third time he had had a visit from the good people of the Somerset Archaeological Society.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE added a few remarks, and said that in Bristol they had in the old churches every ancient Monastic Order represented except the Cistercians and the Carthusians, who preferred the country districts. There were no transepts to the Temple Church, but there was a nave and north and south aisle. The nave was separated from the aisle by a form of column which was almost unique in that neighbourhood, a group of four three-quarter shafts. The characteristic form in the West of England was a square shaft with large hollow chamfers at the angles and a half or three-quarter circular shaft attached to each face. Wherever they went in Somersetshire they found that form of column. On the north side of the Church was a chapel of the Weavers' Guild, which had a fine hall in that neighbourhood, and whose history had been written by their friend, Mr. F. F. Fox. Near the Church was the house of the Templars, still known as the Great Gardens, and in the south corner was the entrance to the roof-loft. There was some exceedingly fine iron work in the Church, and good wood work, but the gem of the Church was the little brass candelabrum to which the Vicar had alluded. As they had heard, the tower was leaning considerably, but there was no reason to apprehend any danger. The district was at one time a marsh, and they were never able to put up heavy buildings on the ground there without piles, and it was probable that the piles of the tower had given way on the western side, where there would be no collateral support.

The interesting candelabrum in the chancel was afterwards inspected, and it had on the top a figure of the Virgin and Child. The altar was of olive wood made in Jerusalem, and a doorway leading into the Weavers' chapel was noticed, it being mentioned in Foxe's Book of Martyrs. In the vestry were seen some old relics of the fourteenth century, and MS. relating to church property, and dated the thirteenth century.

St. Peter's Hospital.

St. Peter's Hospital was next visited. The Chairman of the Bristol Guardians, Mr. E. M. Dyer, welcomed the party, and Mr. J. J. Simpson, the Clerk of the Board, gave an interesting account of the ancient building. He said that the hospital is one of the most interesting specimens of ancient domestic architecture remaining in Bristol. All domestic architecture of olden times was picturesque in form, and this gabled building will probably be admitted to be one of the most picturesque and characteristic now in existence.

The original mansion is believed to have been erected about the end of the twelfth century by John Norton, and occupied the ground from the churchyard to the river. It remained in the possession of the Nortons for several centuries, and in 1435 it was bequeathed by Thomas Norton to his two sons, Thomas and Walter, by whom it was divided into two tenements. Walter is said to have resided in the western part of the building, and Thomas in the eastern part, and the latter is believed to be identical with one Thomas Norton, who, according to various biographers, was reputed the most skilful alchemist of his time, and claimed to have found out the elixir of life and the art of transforming metals, but who nevertheless appears to have died, and to have died in poverty. The premises continued in the occupation of successive generations of the same families, till 1580, when Sir George Norton, who then owned the whole, and also the Manor of Leigh (Abbots Leigh) sold it to Henry Newton, Esq., afterwards Sir Henry Newton, of Barr's Court. It does not appear though to have become the habitation of any of the Newton family. The next known owner is stated in 1602 to be Robert Chambers, gentleman, by whom it was sold in 1607 to Robert Aldworth, a wealthy merchant, whose monogram is to be seen on the river front with the date 1612. At the date named this gentleman made considerable alterations and additions, practi-

cally rebuilding the house in the style of the period, for in a later deed now in the possession of the Guardians, it is described as having been "by the said Robert Aldworth erected and new built." The street frontage, with its gables and arabesque enrichments, belongs to this date (1612), and the Court room is also a part of the alteration made by him. There is a very fine tomb in the adjoining Church to the memory of Aldworth, who died in 1634. Although the principal part of the building was reconstructed by Aldworth, a portion of the churchyard frontage towards the east is part of the original building of the Nortons. **1400945**

From Aldworth's time it was occupied by various families as a private residence, and then became appropriated to trade purposes, being in that capacity first used as a sugar house. It is supposed that this is the place in Bristol visited by the Diarist Evelyn, who in 1654 wrote "Here I first saw the method of refining sugar and casting it into loaves." Then, in 1696, on the Government determining to supplement the coinage at the Tower by the establishment of branch mints in some leading provincial towns, the Civic Authorities pressed the claims of Bristol, and being informed that provision of a suitable house must first be made at the cost of the citizens, it is reported that the Corporation appointed a committee "to make a bargain with Sir Thomas Day for the Sugar House, and the house will find the way to pay the rent." The Sugar House referred to was this building, and it was occupied as a Mint from 1696 to 1698. Finally, in 1698, it passed into the hands of its present owners, then known as the Corporation of the Poor. This body was established, under special Act of Parliament, in 1696, and was the first Board of Guardians formed in England. The Corporation of the Poor, finding in 1697 their Workhouse inadequate, appointed a Committee to select some other building, and this body reported in December that they found "none so fit or convenient for the purpose as the Mint."

Negotiations were opened, and in 1698 it was purchased for £800 from Edward Colston and others, and thereupon converted into a Workhouse for the Poor. The beautiful Jacobean sitting room, erected by Aldworth, was fitted up by the Guardians as a Chamber or Court Room for their meetings, and has been used continuously since October, 1698, for this purpose. This Court Room is a sumptuous apartment, and the plaster ceiling is constructed in square and diamond compartments with floral and other devices, and the deep cornice has a running series of armorial shields supported by griffins. All this was, time after time for a long period, covered with whitewash, but twenty years ago this encrustation of white lime was carefully removed and the entire ceiling emblazoned with colours and gold leafage in supposed accord with the original design. Over this Jacobean ceiling there exists a fine open timbered Gothic roof of fifteenth century date, which appears to have been the canopy of the great hall of the mansion before the reconstruction in 1612, and probably extended from back to front of the building.

The entire premises are now occupied for administrative purposes only by the Guardians, who, finding their Court Room too small for their larger numbers and greatly increased work, are now erecting a new Board Room in the south-western portion of the building, but the present apartment will remain intact.

The Bishop of CLIFTON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dyer and Mr. Simpson, which was heartily carried.

Church of St. John the Baptist, Bristol.

The last Church to be visited in the City of Bristol was the Church of St. John the Baptist.

This Church was shortly described by Mr. H. C. M. Hirst, A.R.I.B.A., architect, Bristol, as follows :

This Church, although probably the smallest of all the old Bristol Churches, is by no means the least in point of interest. In the first place its situation is worthy of note. It stands upon or rather forms a part of the ancient city wall, and the archway under the tower is one of the old Bristol city gates. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth, on her visit to Bristol, stopped underneath this arch. The groove of the old portcullis looks as fresh to-day as ever.

The side archways for foot passengers were, however, constructed in 1828. The floor of the Church stands some six feet above the entrance, and beneath, and level with the street on the lower side, is the crypt. This is almost as large as the Church itself, and was formerly the meeting place of the Guild of the Holy Cross, established here in 1465.

Another notable point about this Church is the fact that—like its noble sister of Redcliffe—it was founded by a great Bristol Merchant. The name of Walter Frampton is not so well known as that of Canynge, the great Redcliff founder, but it deserves to be remembered. He thrice occupied the civic chair—in the years 1357, 1365 and 1374. His tomb occupies the north side of the chancel.

The Church, as it stands to-day, was rebuilt in 1388 and following years, a former Church having stood on the site. The first Rector whose name is found was in 1285. William Wyrcester (writing in 1450), speaks of the Church having been built some time before. The interior has undergone some little alteration, and in 1570 the present East wall was built, and a vestry formed behind it. And again later, in 1627, considerable repairs and alterations to the chancel were made.

The altar table is of 1635 date, and the chairs in the vestry about 1650. In the vestry are to be seen a very large number of deeds dating back to 1305, many of them having seals of great interest. These have all been carefully catalogued. An hour glass of elegant design, and apparently of foreign manufacture, still remains in position near the pulpit.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE said that they could follow the line of the city wall from the Church in both directions, and considerable portions still existed in many parts. A good deal had lately been exposed in consequence of the additions being made to Messrs. Fry's establishment. About the time this Church was built there was a second wall erected beyond it by the river Frome, and there was a strong gateway on each side of the river, and this would have rendered the original wall of less importance as a defence.

The party afterwards visited the crypt of the Church.

This concluded the day's excursion.

The Evening Meeting.

The Dean of Wells (Dr. JEX-BLAKE) presided at the evening meeting, which was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Bristol Museum.

Professor LLOYD-MORGAN, F.R.S., gave a very interesting lecture on the megalithic remains at Stanton Drew, which were to be visited on the following day. His remarks were illustrated by some very good views shown by limelight.

The Chairman, at the close of the paper, thanked the Professor for his interesting address, which he said fully bore out the great reputation the Professor had, and the high position which he filled.

The Rev. Canon CHURCH then read a paper describing the history of the Cathedral Library at Wells,* which was founded in the thirteenth century, and to which Bishop Bubwith was a very generous contributor. Canon Church particularly dealt with the works in the library of the fourteenth century, the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the eighteenth century, and spoke of a visit which Leland made to the Library in 1540.

* Printed in *Archæologia*, 1901.

The Chairman, having thanked the Canon for his paper, mentioned that the Rev. A. J. Woodforde, rector of Locking, had offered to the Society three of the regimental colours of the East Somerset Local Militia, of just over one hundred years ago.

Conversazione at the Museum.

Afterwards the members of the Society and a large number of friends were the guests of Lieutenant-Colonel Bramble at a conversazione, held in the Museum and Library, by permission of the Museum Committee. In addition to gentlemen whose names have already been given, there were present the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Judge Austin, Colonel Yabbicom, the Rev. P. A. Phelps, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Watson Williams, Alderman F. F. Fox, Alderman J. W. S. Dix, Messrs. J. R. Bennett, J. Fuller Eberle, C. B. Fry, W. E. George, W. V. Gough, H. C. Hirst, W. W. Hughes, J. G. Holmes, J. T. Lane, E. A. Pritchard, J. J. Simpson, S. Tryon, J. Walls, W. Reid, C. J. Lowe, F. A. W. T. Armstrong, etc.

The various apartments utilised were tastefully furnished and decorated with foliage and flowers.

Special exhibits in the Museum comprised prehistoric implements and weapons, a series of objects from prehistoric sites of Egypt, finds from the Roman villa recently discovered at Brislington, Bristol antiquities, including ancient weights and measures, Bristol china, pottery and glass, the Paul loan collection of objects from Sikkim, Tibet and Nepaul, and the Brereton loan collection of objects from ancient cities of Mexico.

On the staircase and in an upper room were natural history collections; and the library exhibits included early-printed books, Chatterton and other manuscripts, and old views of Bristol and Somerset.

In the Museum a well-balanced orchestra, under the direction of Mr. G. A. Webb, gave a delightful concert, and a couple of rooms were set apart for refreshments.

The gathering proved of a most enjoyable character, affording opportunity for the interchange of social courtesies under eminently pleasing conditions, and the indebtedness of the Society to Lieut.-Colonel Bramble found felicitous expression.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The second day's proceedings consisted of visits to Whitchurch, Stanton Drew, Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, and Dundry. A large party, numbering altogether nearly one hundred persons, left the Royal Hotel at 9.30 in the morning, in several conveyances, and the weather being delightfully fine, the drive proved very enjoyable.

Whitchurch.

The first stop was made at Whitchurch, where the members were received by the Rev. E. J. Franklin.

MR. EDMUND BUCKLE, diocesan architect, gave a description of the Church. He said that was a very good Church to start their expeditions in Somerset from, because they had there a very characteristic example of the early Somerset style—the style which started from Wells and Glastonbury, and of which they found fragments in various parts of Somerset, and which spread itself into South Wales and Ireland. He drew attention to the arches under the tower. The arch itself was not round, but pointed, built of stones left perfectly square, without any moulding on it at all. The jamb which supported the arch was also a perfectly square plain mass of masonry, except for a little piece of very delicate moulding just below the spring of the arch. This was quite an early example of transitional gothic, and it was carried out in a manner which was very local in its nature.

The small shafts not reaching down to the ground but just supporting the capital were characteristic of the style. He then explained how, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, Somerset masons carried this style to Ireland, and mentioned instances in Dublin where it can be seen. The east window and the window of the south transept had retained their original tracery, which was of a rather advanced geometrical style, which they might call early decorated, and all mullions and divisions were worked in a very delicate fashion, and out of very narrow stone in all cases, and there were very delicate mouldings to be seen both inside and outside, and also the capitals were particularly to be noticed. They were on a very small scale; they had some tiny leaves upon them and they were clearly what they might call original efforts—an aiming at something which later on developed into naturalistic carving. Up to that time the Church was a cruciform church, but in the Perpendicular period they wanted to enlarge it, so they added a north aisle. They saw there the tendency which they found in so many cases to give up the cruciform shape, and to convert the Church into the form of a nave and chancel with aisles. In many cases the central towers had been taken down from the original Church, and a west tower put up instead, so as to completely change the plan of the Church. Something of that kind was very likely in the minds of the persons who added on to the Church, for they had carried the aisle straight past the central tower, taking no notice of it. They took down the gable of the original transept and ran their aisle straight through, and in order to do it they had to make the woodwork of their roof cut right across the tower arch, some distance below the point.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE added that in this Church they had coloured glass of various degrees of badness, and among other things he had remarked particularly that they put a window with very dark glass over the pulpit in order to make it as difficult as possible for the incumbent to read his sermon.

He supposed they wanted to force him to do it from memory. It showed the importance, when stained glass was going to be put into a Church, that it should be done in conjunction with the architect, or someone who was capable of looking a little beyond the window.

The Wansdyke.

Soon after leaving Whitchurch a halt was made at the top of a hill to enable Professor LLOYD MORGAN to give a brief description of the Wansdyke. He called the attention of the party to a portion of the Wansdyke which could be seen from the summit of the hill. He described its course from Maes Knoll, on the western end of Dundry Hill, to the Wiltshire Downs, where it reached Savernake Forest, then split into two branches, and could not be traced with definiteness any further. He could not say exactly what the Wansdyke was. It was probably a boundary line. But the researches of the late General Pitt-Rivers proved that some parts of it were post-Roman in date, and Roman pottery had been found in it in the course of excavations. One curious point about the Wansdyke was that it was always much more developed on the uplands than in the valleys, where perhaps the boundary was constituted in the main by a stockade.

Stanton Drew.

The next halt was made at Stanton Drew, where the members visited the megalithic remains. Here again Professor LLOYD MORGAN acted as guide, and halting on the edge of the great circle, he drew their attention to the size of the stones, and said that a few of them were approximately in their original positions, but many of them had fallen, some had been completely buried since they fell, and their presence was only disclosed during dry seasons by the brownness of the earth, that being given as an indication. They had further been proved by working with the crowbar, as described by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E. The majority of the stones had

come apparently from West Harptree, on the edge of the Mendips, about four-and-a-half or five miles away. Having described the north-east circle and the avenues, he said that the circles had appeared to have been associated in some definite plan of construction, explaining how a stone known as Hackville's Quoit, and the centre of the large circle and the Cove, which was probably an old dolmen, were in a straight line. It was a question which was the older, the larger or the smaller circle. It was possible that the small circle with the very large stones was the earlier, but that was almost entirely a matter of conjecture. With regard to the stone the Professor explained how it had been curiously altered by silicified water apparently percolating through it, dissolving out some of the material and replacing it with chalcedony. The stones had the appearance of having been burnt, but the old idea that they had been fused was erroneous.

The company then adjourned to what is known as the Cove, near the Church. Here

Professor LLOYD MORGAN pointed out the two uprights and the cross piece, now lying on the ground, of the supposed dolmen. It was not, he said, certain what it was; the uprights were rather far apart, and of different levels, but possibly one had been broken off. It was difficult to understand how the cross stone was put into position with primitive appliances; possibly it was done by the use of sand, afterwards cleared away, which was a method adopted in India. He was sorry that with regard to the whole question of Stanton Drew there was so much conjecture. Mr. C. W. Dymond has published an excellent account of the megalithic remains, with plans and drawings.

Stanton Drew Church.

This Church was next visited, and the Rev. H. T. PERFECT, the vicar, gave a description of the building. He said the foundations of the Church—the Church of St.

Mary—were evidently laid within the precincts of the surrounding Druidic remains. The larger and more imposing circles, with connecting avenue, are to be found on the north-east, a smaller circle on the east, and what is generally known as the Cove on the south-west, besides two other stones further west. The oldest remaining portion of the Church is the font, the base of which seems older than the bowl, and belongs to the early Norman, if not Saxon period. There are some fragments of Norman work lately found amongst the stones of the old bell-turret, which apparently once formed part of a Norman Corbel Table. They are now placed for safety under the cap of the new bell-turret. The tower has undergone two or three considerable changes. The top was taken down as far as the bells, A.D. 1847, and in some degree lowered. That part as low down as the roof of the Church had evidently been rebuilt at a much earlier date. The date 1629 is to be seen deeply cut on one of the beams of the belfry, which perhaps indicates the period of a great alteration of the fabric. The lowest part of the tower belongs to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The porch was a much later addition; perhaps belonging to the time of Henry VII. This inside doorway (fourteenth century) of the porch no doubt at one time formed the outside doorway of the Church. The corbels under the buttresses are worthy of notice as indicating an Early English period.

The lower part of the interior of the tower has the traces behind the plaster of an early groined roof, as well as the flooring above. When the plaster was removed A.D. 1889 these traces were unmistakeable: their position has been purposely preserved in the new plastering as a guide to antiquarians. The shaft in the north-west corner is worthy of notice, as forming the support of the north-west corner of the groined roof.

The Lyde Chapel, which is of later date than the tower, must also have had originally a groined roof, as shown by its

east window. The stone bracket in the north-east corner was evidently one of the supports of the flooring of the Parvise above, which was intended as a chamber for the Priest, the window of which is still to be seen on the east outside. Originally there was a large mullioned window between this chapel and the nave, which was removed A.D. 1847.—Window now built in Churchyard Wall.

The interior of the Church has undergone much change since the fourteenth century. The entire south, west and north walls were taken down and rebuilt A.D. 1847, excepting that portion from the Lyde Chapel eastward. In this wall you see the old spiral staircase leading to the roodloft, which passed in front of the original chancel, now Mr. Coates's property. Over the upper doorway of this staircase the traces of a text in Old English blackletter were to be seen, and above that the remnant of a coloured cornice or frieze, running along under the wall-plate; but these were unfortunately destroyed too soon to be reproduced.

When the use of the old chancel was discontinued, and the present chancel substituted in its room, cannot be ascertained. The nave was evidently re-constructed about the fifteenth century, at which time the elevation of tower arches was raised; another again perhaps about 1629. How could so great a change be made in the substructure of the tower without the tower itself being almost entirely pulled down? Was it rebuilt then in the fifteenth century, or delayed for want of funds till a later period, 1629? (date in the tower) Would not this bear upon the old drawing? The south aisle and central arcade rather bear the appearance of a later date, and look like an inferior imitation of the older work. The bosses under the roof, and the date, A.D. 1629, in the belfry, rather tempt me to refer the date to the Caroline period. There are marks in the north wall of the old chancel, outside, of a window which seems to have belonged to the thirteenth century. In A.D. 1847, amongst other changes, the central

arcade was moved about three feet to the north, thus making the south aisle the broader, instead of, as before, the narrower, of the two aisles. The gallery was removed from the space under the tower, from the extreme west of the south aisle; the solid wall at the end of the arcade was converted into a proper archway; the south porch was pulled down; the pulpit and reading desk were removed to the middle of the south wall; the seats, of a most inferior character, were placed to look in every direction; the chancel was allowed to remain still unfurnished, excepting with a low altar table, and was used only at the Communion service. In A.D. 1880 the chancel was substantially restored by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. In A.D. 1889 the whole Church was brought to its present condition and made more suitable for the worship of Almighty God. The registers date back to 1652, and the Communion plate to 1605. Some years ago I was interested in a supposed View of this Church, lithographed by mistake in the *British Archæological Journal*, 1877, page 298. It was one of four drawings, three of which were representations of the so-called Druidic Stones in this parish. In 1847 the greater part of this Church was rebuilt, but on its old foundations. The drawing is supposed to belong to the year 1784. One would expect, therefore, to see some resemblance between the drawing and the reality; but there is scarcely any.

Where is the tower? where the present two parallel aisles? where the pond, and the step projecting into the water? where the panel work under the east window? and how about the modern writing, or rather so much of it as has not been cut off to accommodate the framing of the picture?

The almost necessary conclusion is that it cannot be a view of the Church.

Before, however, we accept this conclusion, I ask may not the writing and the date have been added after the drawing had been made, by the person who came into possession of it?

No one would have added the inscription at the bottom without some reason.

If the possessor knew that there was no resemblance he would rather have avoided such inscription, unless he had some reason for it: he certainly would not have put himself out of the way to add it without reason.

If, however, the owner knew the drawing to be a view of the Church in olden days, and he knew, too, that in 1764 there was no resemblance between the view and the reality, he would very naturally add the inscription to prevent its being disallowed on that account. But can the want of resemblance be explained? The Churchyard walls exactly correspond. How about the pond? There *was* a large pond exactly where represented within the memory of persons still living, and which has been filled up in their time. Along the pathway which bordered that pond on two sides the parishioners used to come to church. Those pathways still exist, though closed to the public. How about the *tower* of the Church? The outside appearance of the tower shews distinctly that it had been taken down and rebuilt above the level of the porch some time after the decay of the thirteenth or fourteenth century building. The top of the tower again required to be taken down and rebuilt in 1847. This structure to have so far yielded to decay must be dated back some two or three centuries from 1847. Was this earlier than 1629? The internal structure of the south aisle, the bosses under the roof, and the date 1629 in the tower, tempt one strongly to believe that the south aisle, new chancel, and greater part of the tower belong to that time. May not the drawing have been made just before this restoration, when the tower had not yet been rebuilt? Again, in the drawing there is one gable-end with a tree apparently in front, and certain panel work beneath the window. That gable-end may be seen now: it is the old chancel, and there is the old yew tree, larger perhaps through growth, yet much the same. But where is

the panel-work? In opening a drain some ten years ago a portion of such panel-work was found immediately under the window as a stone covering the drain. I take it that the old chancel, now Mr. Coates's property, was partly rebuilt in the Georgian period, and the panel-work never replaced. The window and interior of this portion of the building bear evident traces of this period. I cannot therefore but believe that the drawing after all is a drawing of this Church, and that it represents the Church as it existed before A.D. 1629, when the Church was probably entirely reconstructed, the south aisle and new chancel added, and the tower above the level of the porch rebuilt. The inscription would seem to be, if restored, something like this: "a view from the Pond outside Stanton Drew Church."

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, on behalf of the Society, thanked the vicar for his remarks.

Mr. BUCKLE said he did not think he had anything to add to what Mr. Perfect had already told them. He seemed to have gone very thoroughly into the history of the Church. There was, however, just one thing he would like to point out. With the exception of the windows the architecture of that Church was of the Decorated period. This was rare in Somerset, as for the most part the architecture in the county was Early English and Perpendicular. Some might wonder why the work in the Church should be called Decorated, because it was of the plainest character possible. The fact was, the bulk of the Decorated work was the plainest to be found in the country, and the name was a misleading one.

Chew Magna.

The drive was continued to the Church at Chew Magna.

Mr. BUCKLE, in describing the building, referred to the Norman doorway, and said there were various signs outside the Church if not of Norman work, of very Early English. They observed inside that the arcade on the south side was

Early English in date. This arcade ran right through the length of the Church, became finally the chancel wall, and was finished outside with a pilaster buttress. It looked to him as if the pilaster buttress, which at first sight appeared to be Norman, were really of rather later date, and they continued to be used there along with the Early English work, just in the same way as at Wells Cathedral. It was not a Church which suggested an early plan. The building to start with must have been a nave and chancel, without any intermediate tower, and without anything to suggest the cruciform shape which they generally met with. If the tower was not in the centre of the Church, it was generally on one side of the nave; whether or not that was so there, there was nothing to guide them. The bulk of the Church seemed always to have followed the present lines, and to have consisted of a rather wide nave with aisles and a chancel beyond. In the chapel at the end of the south aisle they would notice that there were two windows, one above the other, indicating that that chapel was a two-storeyed building, and on the outside a place where the wall had been filled up, where obviously a doorway had been, that doorway being at the level of the upper floor. The manor house of Chew Magna stood on the side of the Church, and they might have noticed what a long circuit the road made in approaching the house, in order, apparently, to come round the manor house at a distance which would not interfere with its pleasure grounds. That manor house had belonged to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and they were told that there was a bridge or gallery connecting his house with the Church, and that in the Church he had a private pew in an upper storey, which was approached by the gallery. In the year 1887, the last time the Society visited Bristol, they did not go southwards into Somerset, but northwards into Gloucestershire. One of the places then visited was Thornbury Church, where the Duke of Buckingham had had a similar privilege. The same arrangement

occurred at St. George's, Windsor, where the Royal Pew was in an upper floor overlooking the altar. The screen ran right across the Church from side to side, and appeared to have been made up out of fragments of the old screen, and that was why it looked so poor and thin. Mr. Buckle proceeded to explain a coat-of-arms, *a chevron between three eagles*. Those were the arms of Thomas Cornish, suffragan Bishop of Bath and Wells. These arms occurred, with slight variations, over a window in the south aisle and on the Prayer Desk.

Mr. WEAVER said he believed that the suffragan Bishop was at one time incumbent of Chew Magna Church.

Mr. BUCKLE, after mentioning that there were three fine monuments in the Church, respecting which, no doubt, Colonel Bramble would have something to say, made a few remarks concerning the tower. He said they would notice that the belfry storey was treated in a different manner to the storeys below, and there was a want of delicacy in the mouldings compared with the work lower down. The parapet was evidently not the one the designer intended. The buttresses were set some distance from the corners of the tower, but the parapet was finished with four pinnacles placed right in the angles, so that the buttresses looked unfinished and the pinnacles unsupported.

Mr. F. A. WOOD followed with some particulars of the Church. He said that 1215 was the date of the appointment of the first vicar of Chew Magna, and the Church was probably built at that time. In 1348 the vicarage was erected by the then Bishop of Bath and Wells. The registers of the Church dated from the year 1560.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE afterwards described the monuments in the Church. He first of all dealt with the monument to Sir John St. Lo and his wife. The husband was in complete plate armour, and it had the appearance of having

* Thomas Cornish, "*Tinensis Episcopus*," resigned Chew Magna in 1499. —(*Somerset Incumbents*, 252).

been restored. It had been scraped so nice and clean as to have had a good deal of the history scraped off it also. The monument probably dated from the year 1475. The lady wore a horned head-dress, with robe over a long dress fastened with a cord and tassels. Both effigies wore collars of SS—the meaning of which was doubtful, but was the Lancastrian badge, as the collar of Suns and Roses was that of the Yorkists. It was still worn by some of the chief officials, for instance by the Lord Chief Justice of England. The year 1399 was the earliest date at which it was seen. The effigy of the husband is seven feet one inch long, which is traditionally supposed to be the actual height of Sir John St. Lo. Proceeding to the monument of Sir John de Hauteville, which bore the following inscription:—"Sire Johann de Hauteville, Temp. Hen. R. III," the VICAR, the Rev. J. Galbraith, said that it was considered to date from the year 1272.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE remarked that they could be perfectly certain that the gentleman who was represented by the monument never lived in that year, for whoever he might be, if he had lived at that time he would have been in complete chain armour. This monument referred to something like the period of 1450.

The VICAR replied that that upset, then, the whole theory about it.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE added that the armour represented on the monument was of a period two hundred years later than the time of Henry III.

The VICAR contended that it was the monument of Sir John de Hauteville.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE: "Then he must have adopted the armour of two centuries after that time."

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER pointed out that tradition says that this monument came from Norton Hautevill Church, and at the time it was removed they did not know who it

was, and so they assigned it to the most distinguished man that could be remembered in the parish.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE afterwards described the monuments to Edward Baber and his wife, 1578. He said that they were of a totally different style from anything else that they had seen in the Church, and they belonged to the Renaissance of the Elizabethan date. They were heavy, cumbersome monuments, and there was nothing special to be said about them, unless they went into the history of the family, which was one of the old families who occupied a prominent position in the parish at Sutton Court, where the Stracheys now lived.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE afterwards referred to the indications of a gallery in the south porch, which was used at the service on Palm Sunday, when a procession came round to the door and sang, "Open your heads O ye gates that the King of Glory may come in." The response was "Who is this King of Glory?" and then came the reply, "The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory." Then the door opened and the procession entered the Church. He mentioned that he had seen a similar procession at Rome on Palm Sunday, and he had no doubt that one of the reasons for putting up that gallery in the porch of the Church was for that service. There were several other instances in the district, but the erection of such galleries as permanent structures appeared to be a local custom. They were frequently additions to an older porch.

Mr. BUCKLE next gave a description of the Church House, near the Church, and alluded to it as being in a remarkable state of preservation. The present building in earlier days served as a club and public house of the parish. It was there that the churchwardens brewed their ale and baked their bread, and there was a room in which entertainments were held, called "Church Ales." There was probably no charge made to admit to the entertainments, but those who went to them

were expected to contribute liberally before they went out. The contributions obtained in that way were the primary source of income for the Church, and it was, therefore, the duty of the churchwardens to brew good ale and give good entertainments. The churchwardens used to invite the people from neighbouring parishes, and the hospitality was no doubt returned. Fragments of church houses were very common, but a perfect room like the one they were now looking at was rare. There was an outside staircase leading to two large rooms. The present building, if not erected by the St. Lo family, was probably helped by them, for there was a St. Lo coat-of-arms represented in two places. Both those coats had a label of three points, which was the difference of this branch of the St. Lo family.

Chew Stoke.

The party, after luncheon, drove on to Chew Stoke, where they were hospitably entertained to tea by the Rev. R. V. S. PENFOLD, at the Rectory. The Church was afterwards inspected and described by Mr. BUCKLE. He said it had been entirely rebuilt in modern times, therefore there was nothing of any archaeological interest with the exception of the two aisles, which were entirely different in character. One was very florid inside, with angels sculptured all over it, whereas the other was of excessive plainness. When the place was taken down and rebuilt, the then rector desired to have one part of the Church rebuilt as it was before, and the south aisle was so rebuilt. It happened to be a Decorated aisle of the plainest description, but when he was rebuilding the Church the rector wanted to have some decoration in it, so he decorated the other aisle to make up for the plainness of the original "Decorated" one. The arcade was interesting from the point of view of showing that the builders of the Decorated period would stop at nothing in the matter of plainness. The great point of interest was the lovely tower

with its angle spire : it was quite one of the most elegant erections in Somerset. It was on a small scale, but the acutely pointed spire, with the charming battlements around, and the figures preserved in their niches on each side of the parapet, and the nice outline of the buttresses, altogether made a very perfect picture. Only one of the figures could be identified ; that was in the niche looking out over the Church, and the figure was, as we would expect, the patron of the Church, St. Andrew. One of the altars was dedicated to Maid Uncumber, who was not a very moral sort of Saint, for wives were in the habit of petitioning her when they wanted to get rid of their husbands, and conciliated her with offerings of oats.

One of the members suggested that they were wild oats.

Lieut.-Colonel BRAMBLE, in a few remarks, humorously defended the character of Maid Uncumber. He mentioned that some years ago he was inspecting some old records at Bristol, and he found one relating to Maiden Uncumber (otherwise St. Wilgefort), who was a saint of the strictest morality. Someone wanted to make her an offer and she bolted for her life, and afterwards grew a large beard. She was consequently always represented in art as having a beard. She had an altar at St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and St. Mary le Port, Bristol, and in Germany she was one of the most popular saints. In England there were very few dioceses which had not five or six altars dedicated to her.

Dundry.

Leaving Chew Stoke, the next halt was made at Dundry, where an extensive view can be seen from the Churchyard of the surrounding country, with Bristol in the distance. There was nothing particular to describe about the Church itself. In the Churchyard is an old cross in good preservation.

Professor LLOYD MORGAN made a few remarks on the geology of the quarries here. He said much of the stone in

the churches near had been obtained from the quarries at Dundry, which were exceedingly old. The stone had been used in the structure of Bristol Cathedral.

Mr. BUCKLE said that it was a quarry which in his opinion had had a very serious influence upon the course of architecture. As Professor Lloyd Morgan had pointed out, that stone had been used in the building of Dundry Church, as well as others.

Mr. BUCKLE drew the attention of the company to the absolute perfection of the outlines of the buttresses of the tower. The beauty of the outline showed what a perfect stone it was to build with. They all knew that Ireland was invaded from Bristol in the twelfth century, and it was from the neighbourhood of Bristol that the early settlements were made at Dublin. There was no stone there, and he believed that the Somerset masons who went over took this Dundry stone with them, the only style known in Dublin in the twelfth and thirteenth century being the Early Somerset style. In the first period in the history of Dublin oolite stone was used, in the second period Portland stone, and the modern buildings of Dublin were all built of Sandstone, which comes from the north-west portion of England. He would go further and say that not only was the stone used for buildings in Ireland brought from Dundry, but the stone for Christ Church Cathedral was worked at Dundry and exported from Bristol ready to be laid.

On the motion of Mr. TUCKETT a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Lloyd Morgan for his readiness to assist the Society and for the help he had given.

The PROFESSOR briefly acknowledged the compliment.

This concluded the day's programme and the return journey was made to Bristol, which was reached about half-past seven, the excursion being pronounced a very successful one.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The third day of the visit, being the concluding one of the programme, was devoted to excursions to Brislington, Bitton, Keynsham, Queen Charlton, and Publow. The members, who had fallen off in numbers since the previous day, left the Royal Hotel at half-past nine o'clock.

Roman Remains at Brislington.

The first halt was made just before reaching Brislington village, for the purpose of inspecting some Roman remains which had been discovered in the course of excavations on a piece of land near the high road, where it was proposed to erect modern villas.

Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., who gave a description of the discovery, explained that he and Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., had organised a committee to preserve the Roman remains, which had been first found by some of the workmen who were employed in the excavation. They first came across some curious specimens of pavement which they took to the Vicar of Brislington, who at once communicated with Mr. Pritchard on the subject. The energetic local secretary at once took steps to preserve as far as possible what had been found. Under the direction of Mr. Barker, the chairman of the Bristol Museum Committee, the excavations were continued, with the result that some very interesting specimens of Roman pavement were unearthed, some of which had found a home at the Museum. Two or three skeletons and some pottery vessels were also found of Roman date, and various other things which were proved to be undoubtedly Roman remains. A Roman well was also discovered, and this had been preserved and was shown to the visitors. The well was inspected with much curiosity, and Mr. Hudd informed the party that it was thirty-eight feet deep and contained fourteen feet of

water. It had been cleared out to the bottom and was in an excellent state of preservation.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said that the thanks of the Society were due to Mr. Hudd for the information he had given, and also to the Museum Committee for allowing the Roman remains to be kept open in order that an inspection might be made.

Brislington Parish Church.

On reaching Brislington a move was made to the Parish Church, where the party was met by the Rev. G. P. WHATELY, who, in the absence of the vicar, the Rev. A. Richardson, read the following paper prepared by the latter on the history of the Church. This Church, dedicated to St. Luke, is generally supposed to have been built in the fourteenth century, and probably may have been founded in connection with Keynsham Abbey by one of the De la Warre family, who were lords of the manor of Brislington from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries, when the manor passed to the Lacys. Later again, in 1653, it passed to the Langtons, of Bristol, who built Langton Court (near the St. Ann's Park Station), the former manor house situated near Whitchurch, and now called Manor House Farm, having been sold by the Lacys before the Langtons became possessed of the property. The Church, which is built in Perpendicular style, consisted originally of a chancel and south transept (containing a chapel), a south porch, and a fine embattled tower, ninety feet high, and a nave with a south and middle aisle—a door communicating at the north-east end of the middle aisle, through the wall with the old vicarage. This old vicarage, which was said to have been the property of the ministers of Brislington from time immemorial, was sold (with the exception of its yard, which still continued to be attached to the benefice till twenty years ago, when it was taken into the churchyard) by the Popham family in 1767, along with the Rectorial

lands and great tithes formerly held by Keynsham Abbey, to William Reeve, the builder and founder of Anne's Court and the old Castle situated on the Bath road near the Tramway Depot. The Rectorial lands and great tithes, and also the advowson of the living were purchased by the Pophams from the Crown on the death of Queen Catherine Parr, to whom they had been granted by Edward VI. The Pophams continued to hold the advowson of the living until 1891, when it was secured to the Bishops of Bath and Wells as a first step towards providing a new vicarage by the present incumbent. The great tithes were purchased from the trustees of William Reeve (who became bankrupt) by the Gore-Langtons, in 1787, and are still held by Lord Temple, Mr. Hurle, and Mr. Ireland. Rather more than one hundred years ago a north aisle was added, and in the year 1874 the chancel was lengthened and a north transept built to serve as a vestry and provide accommodation for the organ when the old organ loft above the porch and galleries were taken down, and the pulpit, which was a three decker, was cut down into its present form. At the same time the Church was re-seated throughout, all seats being free except one, a faculty pew. The cost of these works was £2,741. In 1884 a new organ was introduced at a cost of £220, and at the same time Dr. Charles H. Fox gave the present church clock to the parish in memory of his father, the late Dr. F. Ker Fox, of Brislington House Asylum, to whom the west window is also a memorial. There is a memorial to the late W. H. P. Stephen Gore Langton, of Newton St. Loe, above the reredos, and one to the late R. P. King, of Kennington House, Brislington, in the vestry. The late R. P. King married a sister of Canon Liddon, who was formerly a frequent visitor to this parish. The chapel, which was built in the south transept, and the only remains of which is the piscina, is supposed to have been built for the De la Warre family, and a slab now resting upon some debris near the south entrance gate to the

churchyard is said to have been the old altar. Mr. Buckle, however, is of opinion that this slab is the top of a monumental tomb, upon which a figure, probably representing one of the De la Warres formerly rested. The two little figures on the tower wall above the south porch have afforded endless conjecture. Some think they represent St. Luke and St. Anne (to whom the little pilgrimage chapel was dedicated). It is quite possible they were placed there to represent the donor who built the Church and his wife. The heads were replaced on these two little figures in 1824 by a local stone mason. The stone in the churchyard commemorating the great age to which Thomas Newman attained is probably the work of an enthusiast. Possibly he did live to be 103, and when the stone was refaced there was a difficulty in telling whether the middle figure was a "0" or a "5," and the carver gave "5" the benefit of the doubt. An early entry in the registers, which date back to 1566, rather later than Thomas Newman's death, give the death of John, son of Thomas Newman. Newman used to pilot the ferry across the Avon to St. Anne's Chapel in olden times, but it may not be the same family.

Bitton Church.

This Church, which is just over the border of Somerset, in the county of Gloucestershire, was next visited, and Mr. BUCKLE gave a long and interesting description of the building. He said he regretted Canon Ellacombe's absence that day, because he and his father had been rectors there over eighty years, and they could understand what knowledge of the building Canon Ellacombe must have under the circumstances. All the alterations made in modern times in the building had been either by him or his father, and they had both of them continuously studied the Church. It was one of the most difficult to understand that he knew of. There was no doubt at all that the building dated back to a very

early period indeed. There were certain fragments left of the work, which was quite certainly before Norman times, and the question about it really was whether they were to call the original building there a Roman or a Saxon building. The chancel arch was the place where most of this old work remained. What they saw most prominent in the chancel arch was a modern Norman arch. That arch was put in by the late Mr. Ellacombe in substitute for a chancel arch which he found there, that chancel arch having been put in by Wood, the great Bath architect. Wood had lived in the Rectory house against the side of the Church, and was churchwarden. At that time the chancel arch was in need of repair, and he, of course, repaired it in his most modern style. When Mr. Ellacombe took down this chancel arch in order to put up something more in harmony with the rest of the Church, he found the remains of a most remarkable arch immediately above, and hidden by Wood's chancel work. They could see on the nave side just the start of this arch, but on the chancel side there was a little more left, namely, the abacus, or capital, from which this early arch started, and which was about the rudest piece of Roman work you could conceive. Above the chancel arch, on the nave side, was a rude string course, and above it the base of a panel. The carving of this panel represented a dragon, and above that a pair of feet resting on a little ledge—the feet of a large stone Rood. An arm, and perhaps the head belonging to this figure had been found in the course of restoration. The figure was probably eight feet in height. Mr. Buckle then went on to indicate that the Church must at one time have been very much higher than now. The nave was at present ninety-three feet long and twenty-seven feet wide, and was once more than one hundred feet in length. The question was how and when did this great building come to be erected. It seemed to him to point more to a Roman basilica than to any style of building that he was at all acquainted with of a later date. In con-

sidering the question of the size of the nave it was a remarkable fact that the Church at Keynsham, about two miles away, had a nave of almost exactly the same dimensions. He thought the two churches must have had some connection with each other—that they were erected by the same people, or about the same time, or else the one must have been deliberately copied from the other. With regard to taking Bitton Church back to Roman times, there was a Roman road which ran through Bitton, and Roman relics had been found there, so that there was no doubt there was a population there in Roman times. The chapel at the north-west end of the nave was built by one of the De Bitton family, who afterwards became Bishop of Exeter. It was an interesting point that the modern work in all the Church had been mostly done by local people.

The party afterwards visited the gardens of the rectory, the Rev. W. E. BLATHWAYT, of Dyrham, kindly acting as guide, and explaining the many rare and choice trees and plants which the Rev. Canon Ellacombe, a noted botanist, had collected and planted.

Keynsham Church.

A visit was afterwards paid to Keynsham, where the church was inspected.

Mr. BUCKLE, in describing the building, spoke of the similarity of the size of the nave with that of Bitton Church, being twenty-six feet wide and one hundred feet in length. Like Bitton Church it was also comparatively low in the roof. But, supposing that it started by being a Roman basilica, as he thought was the case at Bitton, it had changed its shape completely. It was an indication of the different directions in which two churches, which started by being of the same shape and size, might develop according to different ideas. The first additions to Keynsham Church appeared to have been on the

south aisle, which was another example of the plainest possible Decorated work. At a later time the north aisle was added and south aisle raised to correspond with it. When those two aisles had been completed the west front of the church was quite a feature. There was a very beautiful perpendicular screen, of which only one small fragment now remained, and the carving was very fine. A great change took place in the Church owing to the fall of the tower on the north side. This occurred in the year 1632, and a Brief was issued begging for the restoration of the tower, which had been partly destroyed by a storm, and the date mentioned. Mr. Buckle quoted from the Brief, which gave the date of the storm as January 13th, 1632, and mentioning that it would require £700 at least to repair the damage which was done. As the parishioners were unable to bear the expense, funds were asked towards the cost. In this Brief the amount of the damage done was by no means under-estimated. There was no doubt what happened when the upper part of the tower was destroyed; it fell across the chancel and destroyed the screen. It broke down part of the chancel wall, where the organ now stood, and it destroyed the furniture, seats and pulpit. These were accordingly replaced in the style of that period. The screen was re-erected in the Jacobean style, which was now placed in front of the organ, and the pulpit was also of the same date. The tower itself was never rebuilt in the same position. It was put up at the west end, thereby destroying the west end facade.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER asked if Keynsham Church was ever used by the Canons of Keynsham, or had they a separate church.

Mr. BUCKLE replied that he understood they had a separate church.

After luncheon

Mr. BUCKLE gave a description of the beautiful tower from the market-place. He said if they looked at the west

end of the Church and imagined there was no tower there, they would realise that on either side there was a very fine aisle termination. The right-hand turret was not in a perfect state, but they could imagine what a fine west front of nave and aisles there was before the tower was built. Although there was a resemblance in the termination of the two aisles, yet there was a difference in point of detail. He had recently spoken of the fall of the tower, and the Brief for the restoration was issued in 1634, so that they might take that as the earliest date possible for the renovation and alterations which were made over the building. He thought they would agree that the present tower was a very creditable specimen of architecture of that date. At that time there was a Gothic revival due to Laud. The present tower consisted of three stages, altogether unlike one another. On the ground floor they had a good Perpendicular plinth and doorway; on the second storey the Perpendicular feeling seemed to be declining, and this storey did not appear to be the work of the man who put up the storey below. On the top storey there was no vestige left of the Perpendicular feeling. The window at the top was not what was called "churchwarden," but it came uncommonly near it. Thus, in the tower was the work of three different styles, and when they got to the top of all it was found that the person who had put on the parapet did not know what to do with the top of the buttresses, but the parapet was clearly the work of an uncommonly clever man, and a man who had seen some Gothic architecture. In spite of all these changes of style in the tower, each of the architects had still retained the sense of the sky line. In conclusion, Mr. Buckle said that his impression was that the tower was begun to be rebuilt in 1634, and that it took nearly one hundred years to complete it, 1723 being the date of the insertion of the bells, according to the signature on the jamb of the west window.

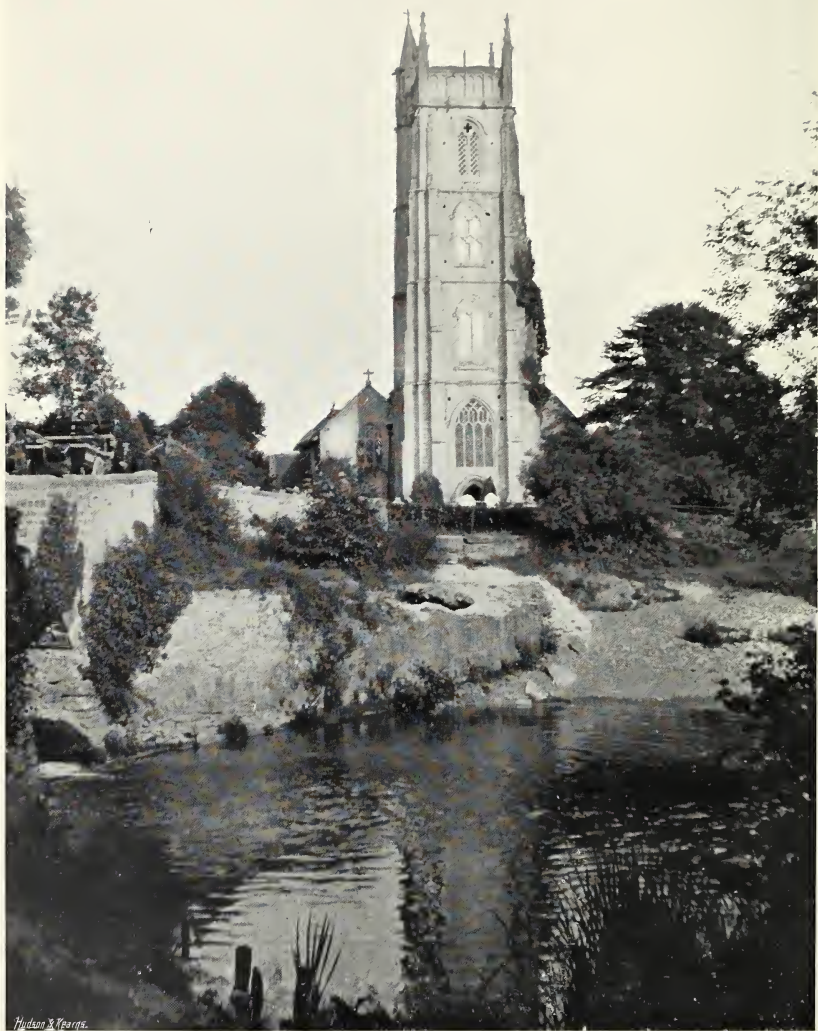
Colonel BRAMBLE pointed out that the parapet appeared to be composed of genuine old materials re-used.

Mr. A. E. HUDD made a few remarks about the monastery which was formerly at Keynsham. He mentioned that about twenty years ago the British Archæological Association visited Keynsham, where fragments of the stone of the monastery were discovered, also a large number of tiles, which he believed were still preserved. These were found in a field adjoining the railway station, on the north-west side of the Church.

Mr. BUCKLE, before leaving Keynsham Church, drew attention to two sun-dials. Over the principal door of the Church was the motto, "Festina lente." The words appeared to mean that the people were not to hurry to come to Church. On the south dial were the words, "Venio ut fur," "I come as a thief."

Queen Charlton.

The drive was continued to Queen Charlton, where the little quaint Church was inspected. Mr. BUCKLE remarked that there was not much to be said about the Church, which was an exceedingly pretty example of a small country church. The first thing that attracted their notice were the Norman arches in the centre supporting the tower. Two of the arches across the nave to the chancel were more ornate than the other two and were considerably wider, and were the only ones that had capitals, known as the cuspid shape. The work was decidedly late Norman. The middle stage of the tower had a round arch Norman window with two lights. The Church was of the stock Norman type, with originally two transepts and a tower in the centre. On the right hand side of the chancel there were two arches supported on octagonal pillars with very ornate capitals, carved with trefoil leaf intermixed with heads. The pillars had this feature of interest about them—the capitals had no neck moulding, and



PUBLOW CHURCH.

that, as he had said at Whitchurch, was one of the characteristics of the Early Somerset style. The chapel into which the arches opened had been pulled down long ago, and there was no recollection of the chapel being there. Presumably the original Norman tower had no buttresses, and it appeared to have been a very low one. At the Perpendicular period another storey was added, and at that time diagonal buttresses were added. The tower had been raised in an exceedingly judicious and artistic manner.

The Rev. E. H. BATES called attention to a rather curious inventory in the registry, relating to the goods belonging to the Church in the time of Charles I, and this was read.

The Manor House adjoining the Church was next visited, by permission of Mr. Basil Haines, who kindly provided delicious grapes for the members. The building was an exceedingly interesting one, and of great antiquity. A fine Norman arch, taken from Keynsham Abbey, and now placed in the grounds of the Manor House, was also inspected.

Publow Church.

The last edifice visited was Publow Church, with its fine tower, time only permitting of a short description of this, and, for the same reason, Pensford Church, with remains of the ancient cross, had to be left out of the programme.

Mr. BUCKLE, in describing the tower, alluded to it as a magnificent one, and said the most remarkable thing about it was its height. It had one more storey than they were accustomed to see in Somerset, viz., three stories, in place of the usual two stories above the ground floor. He believed that the original design for the tower was of the ordinary three-storey type.

The homeward drive to Bristol was then commenced, and before reaching the city a halt was made at the charming residence of Alderman E. J. Thatcher, at Knowle, where the

party was hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, who, on the proposition of Dr. Beddoe, were warmly thanked for their hospitality.

On the proposition of Dr. BEDDOE, F.R.S., seconded by Mr. F. F. TUCKETT, votes of thanks were also accorded to all those who had contributed to the success of the gathering, as well as to those who had kindly provided refreshments; the clergy for allowing their churches to be visited; and Lieut.-Colonel Bramble, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Mr. Edmund Buckle, and the Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. Pritchard, were also heartily thanked for the services they had rendered, this being considered to be one of the most successful meetings that the Society has ever had.

Bristol was reached just before seven o'clock, in time for the various members of the party to catch their respective trains homewards.

Alfred the Great's Millenary.

VISIT TO ALFRED'S COUNTRY.

THE Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society arranged an excursion to that district of the shire known especially as "Alfred's Country," including Lyng, Athelney, Boroughbridge, and Aller. Wedmore was not included on account of its being beyond the limits of a day's excursion by break. The visit took place on Wednesday, September 25th, 1901, and a more charming day could not possibly have been selected, for the weather was exceptionally fine, the sun shining brilliantly from a cloudless sky. The party numbered considerably over a hundred, and came from all parts of the county. The nucleus of the attendance was formed at Taunton outside the historic Castle, where several large breaks were in waiting at 11.30 to convey the excursionists. They were supplied by Mr. Thomas, of Castle Green and Silver Street. The arrangements for the day were in the hands of Mr. Charles Tite, one of the honorary general secretaries, and Mr. Harold St. George Gray, the assistant secretary and curator, and they could not have been made with greater care, for everything passed off without the smallest hitch, and a most delightful and instructive time was spent. At Durston railway station there was a very large accession to the party, many joining here from the northern, southern, and eastern parts of the county.

The following is a list of the members who attended, but in

addition there were many friends of members:--The Right Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., (Brympton), Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Phelps (Montacute), Miss Phelps, Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Mr. B. E. Somers (Langford), Captain the Hon. H. N. Shore, R.N. (Clevedon), Rev. C. S. Taylor (Banwell), Mrs. G. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Baker (Weston), Mr. J. E. Jones (Topsham), Mrs. and Miss Ewing, Mr. A. E. and Miss Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fox (Wellington), Captain E. G. Troyte-Bullock (Zeals), Miss Troyte-Bullock, Canon Lowe (West Coker), Miss Lowe, Mr. A. Steevens, Mr. F. S. Moore (Bath), Mrs. Bragg, Lieutenant-Colonel Bramble, F.S.A. (hon. general secretary), Miss Bramble (Weston), Lieutenant-Colonel Linley Blathwayt (Batheaston), Rev. D. J. Pring, Captain Philp (Weston), Mr. C. Tite (hon. general secretary), Mrs. C. Tite, Dr. and Miss Meredith (Wellington), Miss Ruddock, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Master, Rev. E. H. Bates (Puckington), Mr. W. H. Lloyd (Hatch Court), Mrs. Vawdrey, Rev. J. G. James (Yeovil), Rev. H. A. Cartwright (Whitestaunton), Rev. A. H. A. Smith (Lyng), Major Smith (Lyng), Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A. (hon. general secretary), Rev. F. Sterry (Chapel Cleeve), Mr. Wm. Corner, Mrs. Edward Corner, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Loveday, Right Rev. Bishop Brownlow, Mrs. and Misses Mullins (Weston), Mr. H. St. George Gray (Curator and assistant secretary), Mrs. H. St. G. Gray, Mr. J. H. W. Smith, Mrs. Burr, Mr. H. W. B. Joseph (Holford), Rev. J. C. Fox, (Templecombe), Mr. A. J. Monday, Mr. G. Denham, Rev. Dr. Hugh Pinchin (Yeovil), Mrs. Pinchin, Miss Meade-King (Walford), Mr. H. Franklin, Rev. Dr. McCredy (South Petherton), Mr. Edwin Sloper, Rev. D. P. Alford, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Warry (Yeovil), Rev. F. E. W. Langdon (Mem-bury), Mr. H. T. S. Aveline (Cotford), Mrs. and Miss Duder, Mr. R. Barnicott, Mr. F. Were (Gratwicke Hall, near Bristol), Miss Impey (Street), Mr. Clark (Street), Mr. and Miss Denham, and many others.

Lyng : The Daughter Church of Athelney Abbey.

After a thoroughly delightful drive the picturesque village of Lyng was reached, and at the ancient parish church, which was founded by the monks of Athelney Abbey, the visitors were received by the vicar, the Rev. A. H. A. Smith. After an inspection had been made of the interesting building the Vicar offered a hearty welcome to the party and then gave a description of the church. He said, "The nave and chancel are the oldest parts of the church, the early perpendicular or transition windows being simply 14th century insertions in the old walls. Both will require very careful pointing ; and, in some places, the insertion of fresh stonework. The covering of the roofs will have to be entirely renewed, and, if funds permit, lead should be substituted for the present unsatisfactory slate. The oak waggon roofs of the interior are, it is feared, in many places actually rotten. They will require, to say the least, very careful repair, if not to be actually replaced. In the interior the most noteworthy features are the pulpit, the carved bench ends, and the font. The pulpit is almost certainly formed out of the ancient screen, and is a very beautiful piece of work ; needing, happily, very little in the shape of repair. The bench ends are remarkably fine ; and, in most cases, wonderfully perfect ; but the benches will have to be re-arranged to suit modern ideas of comfort. The font has been pronounced, by those well qualified to give an opinion on the matter, to be not later than the 13th century, while some are disposed to consider it as of Early Norman or even of Saxon date. The flooring of the church will require to be taken up and renewed, an existing vault being filled up at the same time. The tower is a very good specimen of the Somersetshire perpendicular, the gurgoyles being remarkably fine, but the beautiful carved and pierced stonework of the parapet is in a sad state of decay, being held together by ironwork, and will require most careful treatment. The whole tower

will require to be repointed, and in some places repaired." Mr. Smith added that they could not forget how Lyng was bound up with the life of the greatest monarch that England had ever seen. That church was founded by the monks of Athelney Abbey, which was built by King Alfred, and it remained the sole link between the present, with all its hopes, and the glorious memory of Alfred.

Colonel Bramble F.S.A., (Hon. Gen. Sec.) added a few observations, and said a considerable portion of the masonry of the church was of very early date. He expressed the opinion that if the roof were re-opened the improvement would be wonderful. The bench ends were very interesting indeed. He hoped the pews would be altered as little as possible, but if they once allowed architects to work their own wicked wills they did not know how far they would go. The tower was very effective. The font he considered early 13th century work. Alfred must have been at Lyng a considerable time, and it must have been his stronghold for many months.

The Vicar said he hoped to fill the west window with stained glass illustrative of events in Alfred's life.

Colonel Bramble expressed a strong opinion that the Ethandune battle was fought in Somerset, as it did not seem likely that Guthrum would come all the way from Wiltshire to Aller and Wedmore to be baptised. He also showed a facsimile of the Alfred Jewel found near North Petherton and now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

The visitors afterwards adjourned to the schoolroom, where they partook of the hospitality of the vicar and Major Smith.

Athelney: A Sacred Spot.

The breaks next took the visitors to Athelney, where the monument erected to the memory of Alfred by Sir John Slade a century ago was inspected by the kind permission of Mr. Hembrow. The visitors were informed that the monument was about to be restored.

Alfred at Athelney.

The Rev. D. P. ALFORD, M.A., of Taunton, read the following interesting paper on "Alfred at Athelney."

The country at large was invited, last week, to Winchester, the old capital of Wessex, to commemorate there the death, a thousand years ago, of Alfred the Great. Such a national commemoration was most appropriate, because Alfred is the earliest representative of our best national characteristics; because he saved England for the English; because he inaugurated that naval power which has proved to be the chief support of our national independence and of our Colonial Empire; because he is the most perfect example of a king who lived solely for the good of his people.

To commemorate the same event we people of Somerset are met here to-day at Athelney, because for us the name of Alfred is especially associated with this small grassy hillock, and the year 878. And this, our local commemoration, is equally appropriate, for the time he spent here in Athelney was the great crisis of Alfred's life, as it was one of the great crises of our English history; so that we readily follow Professor Freeman, claiming our regard for that memorable year, 878, as "the proudest moment of our local history, when one single spot of our shire, one single island in a Somersetshire fen, remained the only independent England; when Alfred went forth from his shelter at Athelney to overthrow the invader at Ethandun."

Yes! in the Spring of 878 this little spot, an islet then, "surrounded on all sides by water and impassable peat bogs," was the camp of refuge for England's last hope. For, when all the rest of the country had been conquered by the heathen Danes, and when, for the moment, even Wessex was under the heel of the conqueror, Alfred, England's Saviour, England's Darling, as his people loved to call him, found here a safe retreat, where he recovered his spirits, rallied his forces, and

devised and began to carry out that great and successful campaign which issued in the victory of Ethandun. And it was that victory, we must remember, that saved England for the English and for Christ, because it permanently checked the tide of invasion which had for so many weary years threatened the whole land with Danish supremacy and the triumph of Paganism.

We naturally ask what brought our good and great king into such a pass ? and the answer requires a short retrospect.

The country had been suffering from the ravages of Danish pirates for nearly a hundred years, when piracy was changed for invasion, and a great army, led by the three sons of Lodbroc, came over to conquer and settle. Northumbria, torn with civil strife, fell an easy victim in 867. In 870 Ingwar and Hubba attacked East Anglia, and slew its martyr-king, St. Edmund ; and in 871 they passed on into Wessex. Ethelred, a good and brave man, was king ; he made a stout resistance, and, with the help of his young brother, the Crown Prince Alfred, gained a great victory at Ashdown ; but more Danes came pouring in, and after fighting other battles with varying success, Ethelred died at Easter, and Alfred succeeded him.

Alfred had a winning presence ; as a child he had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel and of a year's residence in Rome, still the centre of mental and religious light. We know that the young king was good and brave, wise and strong ; but when he came to the throne, in the midst of this life-and-death struggle with the Danes, he was only a youth of twenty-two years old, and he was further handicapped by frequently-recurring pains, which were acute, disabling and incurable. Yet, in spite of these drawbacks, Alfred fought so well during the first months of his reign that, before the year was over, nine pitched battles had been fought, besides skirmishes, and the Danish army was glad to withdraw for a time to the easier conquest of Mercia.

Alfred made the most of this precious four years' respite.

He improved his Militia, and he built ships, with which, in 875, he gained a small victory at sea ; so that he was well prepared for the second invasion, under Guthrum, in 876. The wily Dane did, indeed, take Wessex by surprise, but he carefully avoided meeting our English host in the open field. First, he stole away from Cambridge to Wareham ; shut up there by Alfred, he swore solemn oaths, gave hostages, and promised to leave the king's country. Then, in spite of solemn oaths, he stole away to Exeter, where he was again shut up by the English king. Meanwhile the Danish fleet, as it approached Poole harbour, was met by a combined fleet of English and Norsemen, and beneath the stress of this attack, aided, as in the case of the Spanish Armada, seven hundred years later, by a violent storm, one hundred and twenty Danish vessels were wrecked on the coast of Swanage. Then Guthrum made more vows and gave more hostages ; but this time he kept his promise, and led his army out of Wessex to Gloucester.

So far, then, our young king had been too strong for the Danish army ; he had followed them closely, he had hindered them from over-running the land, and now he had seen them march out of his country into the conquered Mercia. This was at harvest time, A.D. 877. All immediate danger seemed to be past. The Saxon levies dispersed to look after their farms, and presently Alfred, in happy security, was keeping Christmas in the royal villa at Chippenham. How, then, are we to account for Alfred's forlorn condition in the early weeks of 878 ? Some writers* have tried to explain it by the weariness of the West Saxons and the dissaffection of their Celtic neighbours. Others, following Dr. Giles, have made much of a battle and defeat at Chippenham, first mentioned by John Brompton three hundred years after the event.

Neither explanation is required, as neither has any trustworthy authority. The catastrophe that fell upon Alfred and

* *Pauli's Life of Alfred*, chapter 4.

Wessex was simply due to a complete surprise. The noble king's only failing was too much confidence in the word of Guthrum, the Battle-snake, as his name is said to mean ; but, as the Danish army had never yet fought in winter, but always rested and feasted, Alfred had some excuse for not being on his guard. The Chronicle says nothing about a battle, but it makes a point of the attack being delivered in the depth of winter. Having told us that the Danish army retired to Mercia in harvest time, 877, it continues, under 878 : "Here, during mid-winter, after twelfth night, the army stole away to Chippenham, and sat down there ; thence they rode over the land of the West Saxons, and many of the people they drove beyond sea, and of the rest the greater part they subdued and forced to obey them, except Alfred the king." Henry of Huntingdon adds that Guthrum was strengthened "with a wonderful multitude of men who had lately come from Denmark," and that "they covered the earth like locusts."

The result of this surprise was, so Asser tells us, that Alfred was leading an unquiet life among the woodlands of Somerset, in great tribulation ; that means, probably, that in those first weeks of 878 he was living amongst his own herdmen in the great forest of Selwood, which then covered the eastern borders of the county. Then, if at all, it was, that Alfred incurred the wrath of the cowherd's wife, by letting her cakes burn ; then, if at all, it was as Florence of Worcester tells us, that he learnt to know and appreciate the swineherd Denewulf, who became Bishop of Winchester. Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford, told students visiting there in August that this story of the cakes was just as likely to be true as false : it was current within a century of Alfred's death, and it has never been told of any one else.

But hard times only bring out true greatness ; never did Alfred's genius shine more brightly than in this his darkest

hour ; never did he show more clearly our distinctive English quality of not knowing when we are beaten. In his deepest distress he never lost heart, and about the third week in March news came to him that awoke fresh confidence. The fierce Hubba, after wintering and raiding in South Wales, had crossed the Channel, landed on the coast of Devon, and then been defeated and killed, "before the Castle of Cynuit," by Alderman Odda and the king's servants. This Cynuit* Bishop Clifford held to be Comwich, at the mouth of the Parret. The arguments pro and con. require attentive study. Dr. Clifford† meets the one real difficulty by trying to prove that, up to Alfred's time, the coast of Devon, like the old Damnonia, reached to the Parret.

But, wherever it happened, this success proved that English hearts were still brave and English arms still strong ; and there can hardly be a doubt that Odda's victory inspired Alfred with a new purpose ; for, immediately after the relation of Hubba's defeat and death, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle goes on to say : "After this, at Easter, King Alfred, with a small band, constructed a fortress at Athelney, and from this fortress, with that part of the men of Somerset which was nearest to it, from time to time they fought against the army ; "made frequent assaults," Asser tells us, and Ethelweard, "fought daily battles."

This passage in the Chronicle suggests one remark and two questions, which demand our careful attention. The remark is, that there is no mention whatever of Athelney, before Easter, A.D. 878. The first question is ; Does not Alfred's building a fort here, just after Hubba's death, suggest, at least, that Guthrum had led the Danish army into this neighbourhood with the intention of supporting Hubba, and uniting their forces ? The second question is ; Seeing that Alfred's

* Proceedings, vol. 21, part 2, p. 4.

† Proceedings, vol. 21, part 2, p. 25. See also *C. W. Whistler's "Ethandune"* in the *Saga-Book*, January, 1899, p. 164.

men from Athelney frequently fought with the Danish army—not, mind you, with wandering raiders, but with the army *se here*, always used for the main body of the invaders—must not that army have been in the neighbourhood of Athelney, not fifty miles away in Wiltshire?

Tradition naturally gathered its charming myths around this, the critical point of our great king's life. The story of Alfred visiting the Danish camp in disguise is first given by William of Malmesbury, in his "History of the Kings," but such a tradition implies the belief that the Danish camp was near Athelney, for only during Alfred's stay there had he the leisure for such an enterprise. Here, at all events, in this small island, Alfred had gathered round him, at Easter, vassals and nobles of Somerset, with Ethelnoth,* the alderman, at their head. Here also he would seem to have been soon joined by the young Atheling Edward, and the rest of the royal family; for the name Athelinga-eig, Athelney, which for a thousand years has dignified this lonely little spot in Sedgmoor, can hardly mean anything else than the Island of the Princes.

Having constructed his fort here in Athelney, did Alfred accomplish any other works to make his men more secure from intrusion, and to enable them, at the same time, to get at their enemies more easily from their stronghold? I think an answer is supplied by Asser, in his remarks on Athelney under the year 888. "Access," he says, "can be had to it only by causeways or by a single bridge, built and lengthened out between two lofty forts; towards the western end of this bridge was erected a strong tower, of beautiful workmanship, by the command of the aforesaid King Alfred." From this it seems fair to infer† that, during his stay here, Alfred threw a bridge across the Parret at Boroughbridge, strengthened the causeway leading thence across the moors to Othery, and guarded each end of the causeway with forts, that at the mump at

* So Ethelweard says.

† Compare Proceedings; Vol. 23, Part i p. 19.

Boroughbridge being unusually handsome and strong. Observing the enemy from this convenient watch-tower, keeping them still in the neighbourhood, and preoccupied with his frequent assaults, Alfred, meanwhile, was sending messengers all over Wessex, bidding his men to meet him for one last effort, when the proper time should come.

By the middle of May the time had come. All was ready for carrying out the wise king's purpose. How it was carried out you shall hear in the short, plain narrative of the old Chronicle. But to make this short narrative more clear and satisfactory, I think we must assume : (1). That Odda and the men of Devon are not mentioned as part of Alfred's new army, because they were left, either in the stronghold of Taunton, or at Danesborough in the Quantock Hills, to guard against Guthrum's possible return to Exeter, and perhaps to feign an attack on the Danes from the south, as soon as Alfred's arrival was signalled from the Polden heights. For (2), as you will have inferred already, I think we shall also be justified in assuming, as fitting in best with all the evidence that has come down to us, and also with any reasonable plan of strategy, that the sight of Alfred's great victory of Ethandun was not Edington† in Wilts, but Edington on the Polden hills.

This is what the old Chronicler tells us of that eventful Whitsuntide of 878 : "Then, in the seventh week after Easter, King Alfred rode to Egbert's Stone, on the east of Selwood, and there came to meet him all the men of Somerset and the men of Wiltshire, and that portion of the men of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they were joyful at his presence. The next day he went from that station to Iglea, and on the day after to Ethandun, and there he fought against the whole army, and put them to flight, and

† Proceedings, Vol. 21, Part 2, p. 21. Rev. C. W. Whistler argues this point in the article referred to above; and takes it for granted in his interesting story, "King Alfred's Viking."

pursued them as far as their fortress, and there he sat down fourteen days. Then the army delivered to him hostages, with many oaths that they would leave his kingdom ; they also promised that their king should receive baptism, and that they accordingly fulfilled. And about three weeks after this, King Guthrum came to him, with some thirty of the principal men of his army, at Aulre, which is near Athelney, and the king (Alfred) was his godfather at baptism ; and his chrismloosing was at Wedmore ; and he was twelve days with the king, and he greatly honoured him and his companions with gifts." Asser tells us that Alfred, in his great battle, arranged his men in a dense phalanx ; just as he had done at Ashdown ; and thus they held out against the furious and repeated attacks of the Danes. He also says that Alfred, after his victory, agreed to the Danish terms, being "moved with pity" at their distress.

The immediate result of this great victory was the Treaty of Wedmore, which left the Danes their conquests north and east of the Thames and Watling Street ; and reserved for Alfred all south of Thames, with London and half Mercia. This probably seems to us a very small success, but, indeed, it was all that could then be safely demanded, and Alfred never showed more true wisdom, more true devotion to his country, more of what Mr. Thomas Hughes calls his "divine patience," than when he made these moderate, conciliatory terms with his enemies, instead of driving them to desperation by insisting upon unconditional surrender. And Alfred's moderation was crowned with success, for the Treaty of Wedmore secured fifteen years of peace, during which this good king, who was indeed the father of his people, was able to carry out those domestic reforms which were so dear to him ; improvements in the Navy and Militia ; re-establishment of justice ; codification of the laws ; and the revival of education and religion.

But the ultimate results of Alfred's victory were greater

still. They were : First, the gradual Christianising and civilising of the Danish invaders, so that, in a few generations, they became one people with the English, simply adding a fresh supply of force and energy to the national character ; secondly, the gradual recovery of English predominance, so that Alfred's grandson, Athelstan, was making no vain boast when he styled himself, " King of all Britain." Therefore it is not too much to say, that the campaign of 878, which was planned and begun in this little fen-bound Athelney, did save this realm of England from barbarian conquest and a relapse into Paganism.

For us people of Somerset the name of Alfred, " the most perfect character in history," as Freeman justly calls him, naturally turns our thoughts to Athelney and the stirring events of 878. But surely no Englishman, who is acquainted with the facts, can help regarding this little mound, in the marsh lands of Somerset, as the birthplace of a new hope for the Anglo-Saxon race, and, through it, for the World at large.

The Physical Condition of Athelney in Alfred's Time.

MR. EDWIN SLOPER then read a paper on " The Physical Condition of Athelney in the Time of King Alfred."

The Benedictine Monastery.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, rector of Puckington and hon. secretary of the Somerset Record Society, afforded some interesting information respecting the Benedictine monastery which Alfred founded at Athelney in A.D. 888.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was accorded on the motion of Colonel Bramble, seconded by Mr. C. H. Fox, J.P., of Wellington.

The Ancient Church of Boroughbridge.

Boroughbridge was then visited, and by permission of Mr. Chambers the "Mump" was ascended, and as the atmosphere was clear, very extensive and interesting views were obtained from the summit, where the ruins of the ancient church were inspected with much interest.

The Rev. E. H. BATES said the church was first mentioned in the reign of Edward VI, but the building no doubt existed from an earlier date. It was dedicated to St. Michael. An uncompleted restoration was begun about 1730. The "Mump" would not be a bad place for a kind of "memorial of England," and it would be a grand thing to have a fine monument of Alfred on that site. From that spot they could see Glastonbury, which represented King Arthur and everything connected with the bygone history of England. Then they could see Burton Steeple, put up to the memory of Sir Wm. Pynsent by a much greater man, Wm. Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and by that monument played and was brought up Wm. Pitt, the younger. Then if they turned again they saw the monument of the great Duke of Wellington on the Blackdown Hills, and thus they had represented three of the greatest names in English history.

Aller: The Baptism Place of Guthrum.

The party were next conveyed to the very picturesque village of Aller, and here they were received at the parish church of St. Andrew by the rector, the Rev. Preb. Nicholson. Much interest was shown in the ancient font in which it is believed that Guthrum, the Danish chieftain, was baptised with thirty of his followers in the year 878.

The Rev. E. H. BATES expressed a doubt as to whether the font now there was the one in which Guthrum was baptised, but said there was no doubt that Alfred's adversary was baptised at that place. He pointed out an "Alfred window"

which had been erected in the church, and which he said would serve as a reminder to everybody in years to come that Aller might rank with Athelney and other places in that neighbourhood in connection with King Alfred.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., (Hon. Gen. Sec.), thanked those who had kindly organised the excursion and those who had read papers.

Langport.

The drive was then continued to Langport, where the party partook of tea in the parish-room.

The beautiful parish church was subsequently inspected through the kindness of the vicar, the Rev. D. M. Ross, who gave an interesting description of it.

Return to Taunton.

Some of the party caught the train at Langport, and the others returned to Taunton by brake through Curry Rivel, Wrantage, and Thornfalcon. It was a lovely moonlight evening, and the drive was much enjoyed.

This was certainly one of the most interesting excursions ever promoted by the Archæological Society.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for 1901.

THE progress in the Museum during the year has chiefly been of a general kind, calculated to increase its educational value, and, as the re-arrangement advances, to give greater facilities to the public for seeing the specimens and deriving knowledge from them.

There has been a steady increase in the number of visitors to the Museum, the total for the year reaching 5,047, as against 4,740 in 1900, and 4,978 in 1899.

Nearly every specimen in the Norman Keep has now been cleaned, including the china and coins, and every fragment of pottery—of which there are a few thousands—has been ticketed, to avoid any possible confusion in localities when shards are removed from the cases. The moth in textile-fabrics, and the beetle in wood, have been got rid of as far as possible, and preventives have been introduced. This room, which is devoted to archaeological remains, is in process of re-arrangement, and has just been furnished with three large new table-cases, which, with the old one close to the north window, form a line of cases thirty-three feet in length along the middle of the Keep. Some of the British and Roman urns and pots have already been restored, and the human skulls are receiving attention.

The fine series of local specimens, illustrating the forms and development of implements of the Bronze Age, has been taken in hand, and the permanent ticketing of every specimen in white oil-paint commenced and nearly completed. The stone series is receiving like attention. The Mummy case has been removed upstairs and the Egyptian antiquities re-arranged in it. The clay tobacco-pipes of the seventeenth and later centuries, of which the Museum contains a fairly large collec-

tion, have been classified. All the new acquisitions during the year have been ticketed, identified, and displayed. The Athelney 'finds' (which are not numerous, however,) have been ticketed and exhibited temporarily in the Great Hall.

In the Great Hall several additions have been made, including Mr. W. Bidgood's eighty cases of local birds, and also his cabinet of Lepidoptera. Several specimens of the general collection of birds have been cleaned and re-mounted. Through the Rev. A. J. Woodforde's kindness, the hall has been adorned by three interesting flags—described below. Miss I. Gifford's collection of Somersetshire Algæ, which was acquired by the Society in 1892, has recently been named by the kindness of Mr. E. M. Holmes, F.L.S.

The re-arrangement of the Ethnographical Room has hardly been commenced ; there is much to be done there, but this work has had to be put aside for the present, owing to the arrival of Mr. W. W. Walter's fine collection, which he has so generously presented to the Society, and for the reception of which the old Geological room upstairs is being cleared and furnished.

Throughout the Museum a number of minor arrangements, additions and improvements have been made, and many labels have been added. The majority of the swords and weapons in the Museum have been cleaned, a branch of the work in which the boy (Fred Reed) has been trained to show some discernment.

Every book in the Castle has been removed from its shelf in order that both the shelves and books might be dusted. A new Manuscript Library Catalogue has been commenced, but owing to pressure in other directions it has had to be temporarily discontinued. Some fifty volumes of publications of societies have been bound this year.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

December 31st, 1901.

Additions to the Museum

During the Year 1901.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY.

THREE large silk Flags, which belonged to the first corps of Volunteer Infantry, raised in 1804, in the county of Somerset, by the donor's grandfather, William Woodforde, Esq., of Galhampton, and Ansford House, Castle Cary. He was the Lieut.-Colonel commandant of the regiment when it became the East Somerset Regiment of Local Militia. (These flags have been erected in the Great Hall, where they look very imposing, the background afforded by the dark timbered roof showing them off to great advantage.)—Presented by the Rev. A. J. WOODFORDE, Locking Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.

Reproduction (copper-gilt) of the "King Alfred Jewel," the original of which is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Purchased from Mr. ELLIOT STOCK.

Eight specimens from the ancient flint-working site, Wady el Sheikh, Eastern Egyptian desert, found by Mr. H. W. SETON-KARR, and presented by him (through the kindness of Mr. H. Balfour, M.A.). These worked flints exhibit various degrees of finish, but may mostly be classed as "failures," or implements broken during manufacture. They range from roughly blocked-out large pieces to well-made thin blades. Two of the implements (now mended) were broken during manufacture, as is proved by the discoloration of the flints, the portions having lain in different deposits.

Bronze Sword, of the late Bronze Age, found in ploughing on Pitney Moor, Somerset, Nov., 1901. (See p. 230).—On loan from Mr. H. C. PRICE, Drayton.

Martynia seed-capsule, as used in Burma as an antidote to snake-bite, because of its resemblance to a snake's head and fangs; they are hung round the neck. Pod of *Helicteres ixora* (*Sterculiaceæ*), believed in South India to be efficacious against colic and "twisting of the bowels."—Presented by Mr. HENRY BALFOUR, M.A., University Museum, Oxford.

A portion of a Tapestry Cartoon, depicting "The Flight of Darius at the battle of Arbela;" made at Mortlake, 17th century (8½ft. by 14ft.)—On loan from Mrs. MAYNARD, Henley Lodge, Taunton.

Palæolithic Chert Implement from the Broome Gravels, near Axminster; Flint Core, from which long, narrow flakes have been struck, from Aror, near Sukkur, River Indus; string of cylindrical Coral Beads, part of a ceremonial fly-whisk, from Benin City, West Africa; piece of *Kava*, from Fiji Islands, and a smaller piece, ready for use, from Tonga Islands. Cast of a ground and chipped flint Bracelet, found with others on the arm of a female, in a tomb at Hou (Diospolis), Egypt, 1898-9, associated with pots of late New Race type: these bracelets are manufactured by flaking only. Piece of Mandrake root, from Marston, Oxford; these roots are believed to be possessed of valuable medicinal and magic properties, by reason of the supposed resemblance to the human form sometimes shown in the natural growth of the root; this idea is common in England and elsewhere: they are often improved upon by art, to delude buyers who believe that the powers of the charm vary according to the closeness of the human resemblance.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Curator.

Small Flint Scraper picked up by the donor—the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.—on Creech Hill, near Bruton, Somerset.

Five fragments of British Pottery, one burnt Flint, and

Eighteen Neolithic Flint Implements from Banwell Camp, Somerset, found by the donor, Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Fourteen small Flint Implements, with secondary chipping, of the Neolithic age, ploughed up from time to time in the fields adjoining the Stone Circle of Arbor Low, in the parish of Bakewell, Derbyshire.—Deposited by Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY, Curator.

A few fragments of grey Romano-British Pottery, found at Norton Fitzwarren Camp, near Taunton.—Presented by Mr. T. LESLIE.

Portions of two Stone Roofing-tiles, with nail-holes, found at the Roman Villa at Brislington, Bristol.—Obtained by the Society on the spot, Aug. 1st, 1901.

Eleven Clay Tobacco-pipes, of the 17th century, found in Bristol, with the following marks on the heels:—I.H. (3), IOHN HVNT (1651), JEFFRY HVNT (1651), R.B., P.E. (Philip Edwards, 1649), T.M., R.N. (Richard Nunny, 1655), T.S. (Thomas Smyth, 1651), and a “Gauntlet” pipe. (See *Arch. Journ.*, vol. lviii, p. 342).—Presented by Mr. JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Two old Clay Tobacco-pipes, one being marked on heel, “E.C. TAVNTON,” found in an old ditch at Bridge House, Taunton.—Presented by Mr. THOMAS GOODLAND, Taunton.

Some Encaustic Tiles from the Chapel at Park Farm, Don-yat; Iron Horse-shoe and Glass from Ditton Street, Ilminster; Stone Implement, New South Wales.—Presented by Mr. W. L. RADFORD, Ilminster.

Two “Bellarmine” Jugs, 16th century, excavated near the Mansion House in the City of London; these jugs were used for serving ale in at public-houses and inns.—Presented by Mr. WM. RANSOM, F.S.A.

Glass Wine Bottle, “I. D. COLES. PYRLAND. 1807.”—Presented by Mr. E. H. LANSDOWN, Bath.

Two Glass Wine Bottles, “W. LEMAN. CHARD. 1771,”

and "W. WARREN. TAVNTON. 1807."—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE, Taunton.

Hot-water Plate of Staffordshire Ware.—Presented by Mr. SPRAWSON, Bath.

Work-basket of Wire Gauze.—Presented by Mrs. HOUGHTON, Ashill Rectory.

Casts of Gold Medal (obv. and rev.), commemorating Blake's victories over the Dutch, 1653.—Presented by Mr. A. P. READY, Barum House, near Wealdstone.

Portion of the Vane from Wilton Church Tower, struck by lightning, 29th June, 1901 : the initials, I.S. and E.B., are those of the churchwardens, John Stephens and Edward Beadon ; and the date, 1853, that of the erection of the tower. Presented by the VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of Wilton Church, Taunton.

NUMISMATICS.

The following Coins, presented by the Rev. A. M. FOSTER, Vicar of High Littleton, Bristol:—Shilling of Charles I ; Sixpence of Charles II, 1676 ; Shilling of William III, 1699 ; a Shilling (1720), and a Sixpence (1723), of George I ; Shilling of George II, 1758 ; a Shilling (1787), a Sixpence (1787), and a Threepenny-bit (1763), of George III.—Two Nuremberg Tokens.

TRADE TOKENS, XVII CENTURY.

1. Ilminster (*large*).

Obv.—A . ILLMISTER . FARDING = Two swords crossed.
T.P.

Rev.—A . ILLMISTER . FARDING = A stocking. T.S.
(*Boyne*, 1858, 127).

2. North Petherton.

Obv.—THO . LOVEDER . OF . = T.A.L. 1657.

Rev.—NORTH PETHERTON = T.A.L. (*Boyne*, 1858, 157).

3. Gloucester (*large*).

Obv.—LVKE . NOVRSE . MAIOR . 1657. = C.G. (*City of Gloucester*). A small R., the initial of Thos. Rawlins, the engraver.

Rev.—FOR . NECESSARY . CHANGE . = Arms of the City of Gloucester ; three chevrons between two torteaux. (*Boyne, 1858, 58.*)

4. Thornbury, Gloucestershire (*large*).

Obv.—A . THORNBVRY . FARTHING . = B.T. (*Borough of Thornbury*). 1670.

Rev.—IN . GLOUCESTER . SHEIRE . = A barrel, with flames proceeding from it, and a knot. (*Boyne, 1858, 150.*)

TOKENS, XVIII CENTURY.

1. Bath.

Obv.—HE SPAKE OF TREES FROM THE CEDAR TREE THAT IS IN LEBANON = Arch, inscribed BOTANIC GARDEN, with view of entrance ; below, BATH TOKEN. 1794.

Rev.—EVEN UNTO THE HYSSOP THAT SPRINGETH OUT OF THE WALL = Ruined wall, with plants growing thereon, and a tree, below which is, I : KINGS : CH : 4 : | V : 33.

2. Bath.

Obv.—A . BATH . FARTHING . TOKEN . = Monogram, with 1795 under.

Rev.—SPICES . TEAS . SUGARS . COFFEES . = Tea chest, inscribed M . LAMBE & SON . GROCERS . BATH .

3. Exeter.

Obv.—SUCCESS TO THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTORY = A weaver with carding-comb.

Rev.—EXETER HALFPENNY. 1792. = Arms of the City, with SEMPER FIDELIS.

On edge.—PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL KINGDON.

4. Rochdale.

Obv.—ROCHDALE HALFPENNY. 1792.=Coat of Arms and Crest.

Rev.—A man working at the weaving loom.

On edge.—PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF IOHN KER-SHAW.

TOKENS, XIX CENTURY.

1. Bristol.

Obv.—ONE PENNY TOKEN . BRISTOL & SOUTH WALES = Prince of Wales' plume, with ICH DIEN.

Rev.—VIRTUTE ET INDUSTRIA. 1811. = Arms of the City, within a garter ; crest above.

2. Bristol.

Obv.—ONE PENNY . PAYABLE AT BRISTOL SWANSEA & LONDON = BB | & | COPPER | Co

Rev.—VIRTUTE INDUSTRIA. 1811. = Arms of Bristol, on a shield ; crest above.

3. Tavistock.

Obv.—TAVISTOCK . PENNY TOKEN = Prince of Wales' plume.

Rev.—DEVON MINES. 1811. = Mining appliances.

4. Worcester.

Obv.—WORCESTER CITY AND COUNTY TOKEN. 1811. = VALUE ONE PENNY, within a wreath.

Rev.—CIVITAS IN BELLO IN PACE FIDELIS. = City Coat of Arms.

5. Birmingham.

Obv.—BIRMINGHAM AND NEAT—(? NEATH). *Date defaced.* = A crown.

Rev.—CROWN COPPER COMPANY. = A PENNY.

Presented by Rev. S. E. DODDERIDGE, Amington Parsonage, Tamworth.

1. 17th Century Trade Token, Taunton.

Obv.—A . TAVNTON . FARTHING. = Rebus : a T and a tun.

Rev.—BY . THE . CONSTABLES. 1667. = A castle.
(*Boyne, 1858,—182*).

2. 17th Century Trade Token, Bristol.

Obv.—A . BRISTOLL . FARTHING * = C.B. 1652; below is a small R., the initial of Rawlins, the engraver.

Rev.—THE . ARMES . OF . BRISTOLL. = Arms of Bristol.
Nuremburg Token, found at the “Three Tuns,” Tancred Street, Taunton; and another, found in laying drains in the Cattle Market, Taunton, Aug., 1901. (*Purchased*).

First brass Roman coin of Hadrian, A.D. 117—138, *obverse inscription defaced*, MONETA AVGVSTI. type; found in the bed of the River Medway, near Chatham, Nov., 1901.—Presented by Mr. WM. COOPER, Taunton.

Third brass Roman coin of Constantine II, A.D. 337—340, found in Ditton Street, Ilminster, and presented by Mr. W. L. RADFORD.

Obv.—CONSTANTINVS . IVN . NOB . C. Laureated head to right.

Rev.—CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. In field, VOT. X., within a garland. In exergue, STR.

NATURAL HISTORY.

EIGHTY cases of Somersetshire Birds, stuffed and set up by Mr. Wm. Bidgood; and a cabinet containing a large collection of Somersetshire Butterflies and Moths, collected by the late Curator.—Purchased from Mrs. BIDGOOD.

Stuffed Molly-Hawk, caught on board the “Opawa,” off Cape Horn, July, 1892, by the donor; stuffed Cape Pigeon, “Opawa,” June, 1892, also caught by the donor—Capt. W. H. M. DANIELL, R.N.

Five specimens of the Convolvulus Hawk Moth (*Sphinx convolvuli*), and two chrysalides of the Death’s Head Moth. (*Purchased*).

Collection of Algæ (sea-weeds), from Adelaide, South Australia.—Presented by Mr. THOS. POPE, Taunton.

Three rare Algæ :—(1) *Gonimophyllum Buffhami*, from Deal, Kent. The donor has also taken it at Torcross, South Devon. It is parasitic on *Nitophyllum laceratum*, and can only be detected readily on the fresh weed by touch, as it is harder than *Nitophyllum*, but is otherwise very easily overlooked. (2) *Fucus anceps*, only found in one British locality, viz., Kilhee, co. Clare, Ireland. (3) *Bonnemaisonia lamifera*, a Japanese seaweed which has become naturalized at Sandown, Isle of Wight, and Falmouth, in Cornwall, from which latter place this specimen was obtained in 1897 by the donor. This particular specimen is of special interest, as it was not floating, but growing in a tide-pool, attached to *Cystoseira*. The curious little hooks are characteristic of the species, and curl round and hold fast to any plant near them ; it is this property that probably enabled it to become naturalized when detached from the bottom of Japanese ships visiting this country. It has recently been found also at Cherbourg, but nowhere else as yet between France and Japan.—Presented by Mr. E. M. HOLMES, F.L.S., Museum Depart., Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, London.

Collection of Egyptian Shells.—Presented by Mr. ELEY SCARLETT, Eastern Telegraph Co., Suakin, Egypt.

Skull of Hippopotamus, Zambesi River, S.E. Africa.—Presented by Mr. J. BRAY, Gunnery-Instructor, R.N.

Fossil “Pecten.”—Presented by Mr. C. H. SAMSON (in memory of the late Mr. Bidgood).

Some Fossils dug out of the Oxford Clay at Wincanton, 1901.—Presented by Mr. GEO. SWEETMAN, Wincanton.

Piece of Gold Quartz from reef in the bottom of ancient workings of Chicago-Gaika mine, in the Sebakwe district, Rhodesia, S. Africa ; and a smaller piece, showing the gold.—Presented by Mr. A. L. CHAMBERS.

Twelve specimens of Minerals from the Mountain Limestone—Lower Coal Measures of the Carboniferous System—at Ecton Hill, N. Staffordshire, including specimens of copper,

with sulphide of iron, zinc, calcite, chert, etc. Picked up by Sir Thos. Wardle and Mr. H. St. G. Gray, Aug., 1901.—Presented by the CURATOR.

A quantity of Geological specimens ; a few marked with localities, such as Cheddar, Bovey, Wareham, and Raglan.—Presented by Mr. LEONARD HAWKINS, Taunton.

Seventeen specimens from the deep boring made in search of Coal at Lyme Regis, including *cores* of the Red Marl Series, Black Rhætic Shale, Rhætic Limestone, Grey Marl, Bituminous or Carbonaceous rock, etc. This boring is the deepest ever made in this part of England ; the bottom of the Trias Marl was not even reached at 1,300 feet. The specimens came from depths of from 96 to 1,300 feet. Coal was not found, although it was considered probable that it would be found within 400 feet from the surface. The hole was begun in February, 1901, and finished in August, 1901.—Presented by Mr. A. C. PASS, Hawthornden, Clifton Down.

WALTER COLLECTION.

IN addition to the above acquisitions, the Society has become possessed of an exceedingly valuable and extensive collection of Museum specimens, the munificent gift of the collector, WALTER WINTER WALTER, Esq., of The Gables, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset. The collection, which will probably be enumerated and described in greater detail in vol. 48 of the *Proceedings*, contains, briefly, the following:—A large collection of antiquities, chiefly of the Roman period, found from time to time on Ham Hill, including a portion of a Roman *Lorica*—believed to be an unique specimen ; a Bull's Head of Bronze, of late Celtic design ; Bronze Implements, Fibulæ and Ornaments, Flint Implements, Querns, Pottery, Human and Animal Remains, Bone Ornaments, Spindle-whorls, Roman Coins, etc. ; a fine series of Encaustic Tiles (including Water-colour Drawings of some of the best) and other Relics from St. Nicholas' Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham,

and a Stone Cover of a Coffin (see *Proc.*, vol. xxxv, p. 135); Wood-carvings from local churches, etc.; a collection of Coins of various nationalities, and Tokens; many cases of local Birds, mostly shot and stuffed by the collector; British Birds' Eggs; a fine collection—in two cabinets—of British Lepidoptera, collected by Mr. Walter and set up by him; Savage Implements and Utensils of the Angoni tribe of Central Africa, New Zealanders, Australians, Pacific Islanders, etc.; Old English China and Glass, including many rare specimens; local curiosities, and objects of Art; a fine piece of Tapestry from an old house at Montacute; and a large collection of Foreign Stamps.

ADDITIONS to the Library

During the Year 1901.

DONATIONS.

Castle Cary Visitor, for 1900 and 1901.—Presented by Mr. W. MACMILLAN.

Biography of Isaac Pitman; No Soul above Money, by W. Raymond; *Brother Prince's Journal*.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Collections for a Parochial History of Wraxall, by the Rev. GEORGE S. MASTER, M.A.—Presented by the Northern Branch of the Society.

"*Notes and Queries*" for 1900 (unbound).—Presented by Mr. C. BLAKE WINCHESTER.

Act of Parliament, 1793, relating to Milton, Kewstoke; and another, 1810, for enclosing lands at Weston-super-Mare; Furness Lore.—Presented by Mr. T. S. BUSH.

History of the Monument, London; Bunhill Fields Burial Ground; A Short Account of the Tower Bridge; Richmond Park; The Guildhall of the City of London; Memorials of London Life in the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Centuries.—Presented by the Corporation of the City of London.

Guide to the Roman Remains from Wilderspool; Roman Altar and other Relics found at Wilderspool; Traces of the Romans along the banks of the Mersey; Catalogue of Antiquities, etc., in Warrington Museum.—Presented by Mr. JOHN W. HOWARTH, Warrington Museum.

Calendars of State Papers, 43 vols.; *Acts of the Privy Council of England*, 11 vols.; *Chronicles and Memorials of England*, 64 vols.; *Scottish Record Publications*, 33 vols. Total, 151 vols.—Presented by the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Princes Street, Westminster.

Album, containing specimens of engravings, etchings, lithographs, etc., the work of Mr. W. Bidgood; *Buckland's Fish Hatching*; *Bankes' System of Universal Geography*.—Presented by Mrs. BIDGOOD.

Map of Taunton and Map of Devonshire.—Presented by Rev. D. J. PRING.

The Geology of the Mendips, and the Roman Remains at Charlton, pamphlets by John Phillis.—Presented by the Author.

Rutter's New Guide to Weston-super-Mare; *The "Agricultural Gazette" Guide to Taunton*, by J. B. Chick; *Schedule of Taunton Flower Show*, 1866.—Presented by Mr. A. HAMMETT.

The old Religion of Taunton, sermon by W. H. Anderdon; *Verses from the Psalms*; *Sermons*, vol. 1, by Rev. R. Warner; *The Spirit of Prayer*, and shorter Religious Tracts, by Mrs. Hannah More; *Voters' List of Taunton*, 1722; a leaf from a *Pre-Reformation Book of Canon Law*.—Presented by Rev. S. E. DODDERIDGE, Tamworth.

Transactions of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, vol. v, 9, 10, 11, 12.

General Pitt-Rivers' Guide to the Larmer Grounds, Museum at Farnham, Dorset, etc., 1st edition.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. G. GRAY, Curator.

The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man, 5th edition.—Presented by the Author, the Rt. Hon. LORD AVEBURY.

The Alfred Jewel.—Presented by the Author, Professor JOHN EARLE, LL.D.

Archæological Survey of Egypt, 9th Memoir; *The Mastaba*

of *Plahhetep and Akhethetep at Saqqarah, etc.* (Egypt Exploration Fund).—Presented by REV. W. H. LANCE.

Letterpress and Plates relating to the Roman Villa at Pitney, Somerset, by Sir R. C. Hoare and Mr. Hazell.—Presented by MR. HENRY LAVER, F.S.A.

The Saxon Cross found in Bath, 1898, by C. E. Davis.—Presented by Mr. S. SYDENHAM.

Some Registers of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries, relating to Somerset (MSS.), by the Rev. Frederick Brown, M.A.—Presented by Dr. J. JACKSON HOWARD.

Bath, Mercian and West Saxon.—Presented by the Author, Rev. C. S. TAYLOR.

Sketch of the Life of Alfred the Great.—Presented by the Author, Rev. J. G. JAMES.

First Part of the Institutes of the Laws of England (published in 1634); *Parish Register, George III*; *Enumeration and Parish Registers, 1811*; *Parliamentary Returns, Population, 1801-1831*; *Population Tables, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851*; *Gardeners' Chronicle for 1867*; *Old Ledgers, MSS., 1819 and 1817-26*; *Barstow's Diary for ascertaining any day of the week or month, 1601 to 1901*; *Summary View of the Slave Trade* (published 1787); *Trial of the Taunton Election Petition, February 23, 1831*; *Sermons by the Rev. Tho. Steffe, of Taunton (1742)*; *Bidcombe Hill and other rural Poems*; *Poems by Dr. S. Bowden, of Frome (1754)*.—Presented by Mr. E. SLOPER.

On the Study of Topography; *17th Annual Report of the Watson Botanical Exchange Club, 1900-1*.—Presented by Mr. H. STUART THOMPSON.

Dorset Clergy.—Presented by the Author, Mr. E. A. FRY.

Christianity in England before Augustine.—Presented by the Authoress, Mrs. M. GREER.

Old Election Addresses and Theatrical Programmes (in five rolls).—Presented by Mr. W. B. BUTLER.

25 Manuscript Books relating to the Taunton Turnpike

Roads, Minute Books, Account Books, 1752 to 1876.—Presented by Mr. H. R. GODDARD.

Notes on the Library of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Wells (from Archæologia, vol. 57).—Presented by Rev. Canon CHURCH, F.S.A.

The Antiquary, Nos. 144, 145, New Series.

Daily Weather Reports, January 1 to August 31, 1901.—Presented by Dr. PRIOR.

Report of the Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society for 1900.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

British Association—*Report*, 1900.

British Museum (Natural History)—*Catalogue of Mesozoic Plants*, and *The Jurassic Flora of the Yorkshire Coast*.

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. xviii, no. 1.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, nos. 227, 228, 229, 230, 231.

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, 2nd series, vol. vi, pt. 4 ; vol. vii, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. xxxi, pt. 1.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxiv.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, 5th series, vol. x, pt. 4 ; vol. xi, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, 3rd series, vol. vi, nos. 1, 2, 3 ; vol. vii ; *Irish Topographical Botany ; Transactions*, vol. xxxi, pts. 8 to 11. *Todd Lecture Series*, vol. i, pt. 1 ; vol. ii, pt. 2 ; vol. vii.

Royal Dublin Society—*Journal*, vols. ii and iii ; vol. vi, pts. 42, 43 ; *Proceedings*, vol. ix, new series, pts. 3, 4 ; *Transactions*, vol. vii, nos. 8—13.

Associated Architectural Societies of Counties in the Midlands—*Reports and Papers*, vol. xxv, pt. 1.

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vol. ix, nos. 3, 4.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vols. xxii, xxiii.

Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, vol. ix, pt. 2.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*The Charters of the Borough of Cambridge ; The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire ; Proceedings*, 24th Nov., 1898, to May 23rd, 1900 ; *List of Members*, May, 1901.

Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. v, pt. 1.

Cornwall, Royal Institution of,—*Journal*, vol. xiv, pts. 1, 2.

Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. xxiii.

Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. vii, title and index ; vol. viii, pt. 2.

Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. x, pts. 6, 7, 8, 9 ; vol. xi, pt. 1.

Kent Archæological Society—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xxiv.

Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol. li.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. ix, pt. 1.

Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. liv.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. xlv, pts. 1, 2, 3, 4 ; vol. xlvi, pt. 1.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of,—*Archæologia Eliana*, pts. 55, 56 ; *Proceedings*, vol. x, pp. 1—128.

Northamptonshire Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. x, nos. 81—84.

Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. xiii, pt. 3.

Powys-Land Club—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxix, pt. 3 ; vol. xxxi, pt. 3.

- Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society —
Transactions, 2nd series, vol. xii, pt. 3 ; 3rd series, vol. i,
 pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Pro-
 ceedings*, vol. x, pt. 3 ; *Calendar of the Feet of Fines for
 Suffolk*.
- Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xliv.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds—vol. ix, pt. 3 ; vol. x, pt. 3 ; vol.
 xi, pt. 1.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Maga-
 zine*, vol. xxxi, nos. 94, 95 ; *Inquisitions Post Mortem*,
Chas. I, pt. 8.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pts. 62, 63.
- Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. xvi, pt. 10 ; vol. xvii,
 pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist—vol. vii, nos. 1,
 2, 3, 4.
- Canadian Institute—*Proceedings*, vol. vii, pt. 1.
- Nova Scotian Institute—vol. x, pt. 2.
- New England Historic Genealogical Society—*Register*, vol.
 lv ; *Proceedings*, Jan., 1901.
- Essex Institute, Historical Collections (Salem, Massachusetts,
 U.S.), vol. xxxvii.
- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.—*Report*, 1897 (pt.
 2), 1898 and 1899 ; 24 reprints from same, 1898—1899,
 viz :—*The Tundras of Prehistoric Europe* ; *Funafuti* ;
Laws of Orientation amongst Animals ; *Fresh-Water Bio-
 logical Stations* ; *The Physiology of Alimentation* ; *Mam-
 moth Ivory* ; *The Truth about the Mammoth* ; *On the Sense
 of Smell in Birds* ; *Economic Status of Insects* ; *Have
 Fishes Memory ?* ; *Sculptures of Santa Lucia Cozumahualpa
 in Berlin Museum* ; *Native Tribes of the Philippines* ; *The
 Peopling of the Philippines* ; *Sea-Charts formerly used in
 the Marshall Islands* ; *Auriferous Gravel Man in California* ;
Dogs and Savages ; *Origin of African Civilizations* ; *Lift-*

ing of Heavy Bodies by the Ancients; On the Anthropological Sciences; Excavations of Carthage; Sketch of Babylonian Society; Present Knowledge of the Origin of Man; Pithecanthropus Erectus; Fishes of North and Middle America.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, U.S.—*Seventeenth Annual Report*, pts. 1 and 2; *Eighteenth Annual Report*, pt. 1.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, U.S.—*Proceedings*, 1900, pts. 2, 3; 1901, pts. 1, 2.

University of California, U.S.—*Register*, 1899—1900; *President's Report*, 1898—1900; and a few pamphlets on Agriculture.

Société Archéologique de Bordeaux—tome xxii, fas. 3, 4.

Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausanne—*Bulletin*, nos. 138, 139, 140, 141.

Geological Institution of the University of Upsala, Sweden—*Bulletin of the Geological Institution*, vol. v, pt. 1.

PURCHASED.

Dictionary of National Biography (66 volumes); Chadwyck-Healey's *History of West Somerset*; Jackson's *Wadham College, Oxford*.—Purchased by Special Subscription. See p. 105.

Harleian Society—Musgrave's *Obituary*, vols. iv, v, vi; *The Registers of Bath Abbey*, 1569-1800, vols. i, ii.

Early English Text Society—nos. 117, 118; no. 14 (1866), *reprinted*.

Ray Society—*Larvæ of British Butterflies and Moths*, vol. 9; Newstead's *Coccidæ of the British Isles*, vol. i.

Palæontographical Society, vol. liv., 1900.

Somerset Record Society—vol. 13, *The Registers of Walter Giffard*; vol. 14, *Two Cartularies of the Benedictine Abbeys of Muchelney and Athelney*; vol. 15, *The Particular Description of Somerset*, by T. Gerard.

Oxford Historical Society—*Oxford History in the 18th Century*, vol. xli.

English Dialect Dictionary, parts 11 and 12.

Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.

Somersetshire Church Towers, seven parts (to the end).

Life of Thomas Melhuish, of Taunton, 1805.

Narrative of the Improvements in Ilchester Gaol, 1822.

Alfred the Great and his Abbeys of Hyde, Athelney and Shaftesbury.

Transactions of the Archæological Institute, Chichester vol., 1853.

Miscellaneous Papers by Rev. T. Hugo.

The Bath and Wells Diocesan Kalendar for 1901.

The Cartæ Antiquæ of Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The Views and Opinions of General Jacob.

North Curry: Ancient Manor and Hundred, by Hugh P. Olivey.

Calendar of the Committee for Compounding, etc., "Domestic," part 5.

Red Book of the Exchequer, vols. 1, 2 and 3.

Brigham's *Index to the Islands of the Pacific Ocean*.

Illustrated Guide to Stanton Drew.

Pulman's *Names of Places in West of England*.

Ethandune, 878, King Alfred's Campaign from Athelney.

Somerset Parish Registers, Marriages, vol. iii.

Thomas Poole, by Mrs. H. Sanford.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1901.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

On the Inquisitiones Post Mortem for Somerset
from Henry VII to Charles I (1485-1649).

BY EDWARD ALEXANDER FRY.

HAVING already described (*Proceedings*, Vol. XLIV, p. 79), in the introduction to the Calendar of Somerset Inquisitiones Post Mortem from Henry III to Richard III, what these documents are, it is unnecessary to do so again here, so that the following remarks will be confined to stating that the Calendar now printed is a continuation of the first one, and comes down to the time when Inquisitiones were no longer taken; that is to say, to the end of the reign of King Charles I.

For this period, Henry VII to Charles I, there are four series of Inquisitiones preserved at the Public Record Office, London, viz. :—

i. The *Chancery* Series from 1 Henry VII to 24 Charles I, indicated in this Calendar by a letter C.

ii. The *Miscellaneous Chancery* Series for the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I (and a few in Charles II), indicated by a letter M.

iii. The *Exchequer* Series, Henry VII to James I, indicated by a letter E.

iv. The *Court of Wards and Liveries* Series, 32 Hen. VIII to Charles I, indicated by a letter W.

Thus for the bulk of the period under consideration it is possible to find four Inquisitiones taken on the death of a person holding lands *in capite*, so that if in one series an inquisition is faded, or torn, or non-existent, we have the means of supplying the deficiencies from one or other of the remaining series.

The *Chancery* Series is, as before stated, a continuation of the Calendar already printed.

The *Miscellaneous Chancery* Series would appear to be a collection of Inquisitiones which have, from one cause or another, got out of place in the general Chancery series.

The *Exchequer* Series are contemporary and authentic transcripts of the Chancery documents, and were returned into the Court of the Exchequer to serve as a check on the fees and payments due to this Department. A Calendar of them was printed in the 10th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Records. They are there arranged under the names of the escheators (or persons appointed to take the Inquisitiones), but as the same escheator served for both Somerset and Dorset, it is scarcely possible from that Calendar to identify which documents refer to each county. It has been necessary, therefore, to go through the whole lot of documents and note those which relate to Somerset.

The *Wards and Liveries* Series. These commence 32 Hen. VIII (1540), when the Court of Wards and Liveries was established to superintend and regulate enquiries upon the death of any of the King's tenants *in capite*, who were minors, idiots, or lunatics. The Inquisitiones are identical with the

Chancery and the Exchequer Series. The functions of the Court were suspended during the Commonwealth, and it was finally abolished by statute of 12 Charles II.

By the help of the two Calendars now printed in the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and which, together, cover a period of some 430 years, reference can be made in as many minutes as formerly it required days, to any Inquisition of Somerset landowners, and it will be, it is hoped, a means of stimulating research in the records of the past history and genealogy of the county.

If the Society would devote a small sum annually for the purpose of transcribing into English and printing the early Inquisitiones (as an Appendix to its *Proceedings*), it would be money well spent, and enhance the value and utility of the work done by the Society.

To those interested in Inquisitiones it may be useful to know that the Public Record Office has recently issued a thick volume of Abstracts of Inquisitiones Post Mortem for the whole Kingdom, commencing 1-10 Henry VII, under a chronological arrangement.

Memorandum of price of goods and

chattels of outlaws, &c., in Somerset

Abarough, Anthony

Henry

Henry

Henry

Aborough, John

Abarrough, John

Abarowghe, John

Abarrow, John

Abarrowe, John

Abbott, Edmund

Abroughton, John

Abbotsbury, Hugh Abbot of Ab-
bottysbury

E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 30

M 14 Chas. I, 23, 110

C 16 Hen. VIII, 81, 196

E 16 Hen. VIII, 912, 33

E 16 Hen. VIII, 928, 11

C 31 Hen. VIII, 61, 59

E 31 Hen. VIII, 928, 11

C 32 Eliz., 226, 157

C 37 Eliz., 242, 34

C 38 Eliz., 247, 27

M 19 Jas. I, 30, 98

C 8 Hen. VII, 23, 6

E 12 Hen. VII, 894, 17

Acourt, Richard	C 15 Chas. I, 64, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 14 Chas. I, 62, 209
Adams, Johanna, formerly wife of	
John Casbell	C 20 Hen. VII, 104
John	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 15
John	W 8 Jas. I, 13, 139
John	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 136
John	W 8 Jas. I, 13, 161
Richard, gen.	C 4 Eliz., 132, 12
Richard, gen.	E 4-5 Eliz., 948, 33
Richard	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 50
Thomas, gen.	M 10 Chas. I, 21, 71
Tristram	C 35 Eliz., 278, 95
Addams, Tristram	C 1 Jas. I, 2, 42
Tristram	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 144
Addams, William	C 31 Eliz., 277, 156
William, gen.	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 176
Agnes, William	W 1-2 Jas. I, 28, 79
Alambridge. Alambrigge, John	C 32 Eliz., 225, 88
Allambridge, Stephen	C 39 Eliz., 251, 140
Alambrigge, Thomas	C 37 Eliz., 242, 1
Aldworth, Francis	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 119
Allen, Anthony	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 22
John	C 17 Jas. I, 2, 35
John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 122
William	C 18 Jas. I, 27, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 18 Jas. I, 30, 63
Allott, John, mil.	C 34 Eliz., 233, 19
John, kt.	W 33-34 Eliz., 23, 83
Alwood, Walter	W 31 Eliz., 2, 238
Walter	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 31
Ancketill, Francis	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 65
Francis	W 11 Chas. I, 56, 10
Andrews, Andrewes, Tobie, gen.	M 19 Chas. I, 27, 216
Ap Morgan, Lucy, formerly wife of	
John, of Newport in	
Wales	C 15 Henry VII, 102

Ap Morgan , Lucy, wife of John	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>a</i> , 1
Apparre , Thomas	C 6 Hen. VIII, 79, 158
Thomas	E 6 Hen. VIII, 902, 5
Apprice , Robert	C 1 Jas. I, 2, 26
Robert	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 127
Robert	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 4
Apprice als Price, Robert	C 3 Jas. I, 2, 13
Appryce, Robert	W 1, 2 & 3 Jas. I, 6, 126
Appulton , Robert	C 12-13 Hen. VIII, 80, 17
Robert, gen.	E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909, 15
Arney , Thomas, gen.	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 11
Arnold , Robert	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 52
Robert	W 4 Chas. I, 45, 40
Arthur , Arthure, Edward	C 38 Eliz., 247, 38
John	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>b</i> , 16
Arthure, John	C 18 Hen. VII, 86
Arthure, John	C 7 Hen. VIII, 78, 133
John	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 18
John	C 14 Hen. VIII, 38, 42
John	E 14 Hen. VIII, 910, 17
Arthure, John	C 5 Edw. VI, 94, 60
Arthure, John, gen.	C 3 Eliz., 131, 177
John, gen.	E 3-4 Eliz., 947, 7
John	W 1, 2 & 3 Eliz., 8, 91
Arthure, Thomas, of Clopton	C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 2, 100
Thomas, arm.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 10
Arundell , Charles	C 30 Eliz., 216, 89
Charles, kt.	W 29-30 Eliz., 22, 48
Geoffrey	C 15 Jas. I, 1, 21
Geoffrey	W 15 Jas. I, 25, 28
James	C 7 Hen. VII, 23, 111
John, of Trerise	C 3 Hen. VIII, 26, 108
John, mil.	E 3 Hen. VIII, 899, 4
Arrundell, John, mil.	C 3 Eliz., 131, 176
John de Trereis, mil.	E 3-4 Eliz., 947, 2
John, kt.	W 1, 2 & 3 Eliz., 8, 50
Arrundell, John	C 37 Eliz., 242, 27

Arundell, Marie, Countess	C 4 & 5 P. & M., 112, 151
Mary	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 26
Thomas, Earl of	C 17 Hen. VIII, 44, 170
Thomas, Earl of	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 1
Thomas, miles—attinct.	C 6 Edw. VI, 97, 77
Thomas, kt.	W 5-6 Edw. VI, 6, 93
Thomas	C 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, 104, 105
Thomas, arm.	E 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, 942, 8
Ash, Asshe, John, arm.	C 32 Hen. VIII, 62, 26
Aisshe, John, arm.	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 15
Aishe, John	C 2 Eliz., 127, 7
Aysshe, John	W 1, 2 & 3 Eliz., 8, 90
Aysh, John	C 3 Eliz., 131, 175
Ayshe, John	E 3-4 Eliz., 947, 8
Ayshe, John	C 21 Eliz., 187, 88
Ayshe, John	W 20, 21 & 22 Eliz., 20, 20
Ashe, John	C 24 Eliz., 197, 62
Ashe, John	W 23-24 Eliz., 20, 301
Asshe, Richard	C 18 Hen. VIII, 45, 50
Aysshe, Richard, arm.	E 17-18 Hen. VIII, 914, 11
Ashe, Thomas	C 5 & 6 P. & M., 115, 67
Ayshe, Thomas	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 15
Ayshe, Thomas	C 31 Eliz., 221, 110
Aishe, William	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 13
Aishe, William	W 14 Jas. I, 20, 246
Ashford, Aisheford, Nicholas	C 4 & 5 P. & M., 114, 46
Aysheford, Nicholas, arm.	E 3-4 4-5 P. & M., 944, 22
Roger	C 10 James I, 1, 167
Aishford, Roger	W 9 Jas. I, 14, 118 & 119
Ashes, Ashies, James	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 33
Asten, John	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 82
Athelney Abbey, Robert, Abbot of	E 1-2 Hen. VII, 889, 7
Atwell, John, fatuus	C 42 Eliz., 259, 1
Atwood, Attwood, Thomas, gen.	M 12 James I, 8, 7
Atyeowe, Edward	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 63
Audeley, Anne, widow	C 14 Hen. VII, 51

Audeley, Anne , formerly wife of John	
Rogers, arm.	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 11
Audley, Lord George	C 2 Eliz., 128, 65
Lord Henry Tuchett	C 6 Eliz., 140, 159
Audeley, Lord—see Tuchett,	
Henry	E 6 Eliz., 949, 2
Lord Henry Tutchett	W 6 Eliz., 9, 135
Audley, John, mil.	C 16 Hen. VII, 12
Audeley, John, mil.	E 5-6 Henry VII, 893, 3,
Lord John	C 4 & 5 P. & M., 114, 55
Lord — see Tuchett, John	E 5 & 6 P. & M., 945, 20
Austell, Thomas	C 8 Henry VIII, 31, 80
Thomas	E 7-8 Hen. VIII, 904, 11
Aylworth, Thomas	C 10 Chas. I, 2, 53
Ayleworth, Thomas	C 13 Chas. I, 2, 41
Ayre, William	C 1 Eliz., 124, 173
William	E 1 Eliz., 946, 38
Baber, Edward	C 21 Eliz., 187, 72
Edward, Serjeant-at-Law	C 21 Eliz. 2, 72
Edward	W 21 Eliz., 20, 74
Edward, arm.	C 9 Chas. I, 3, 64
Edward	W 9 Chas. I, 53, 256
Giles	C 19 Jas. I, 19, <i>v.o.</i>
Giles	W 19 Jas. I, 31, 55
Babraham, Agnes	C 2 Eliz., 274, 28
Baford, William	W 12 Jas. I, 21, 112
Bagaredge, Hunt als., Roger	C 34 Eliz., 278, 20, <i>v.o.</i>
Bagg, James	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 114, 65
Bagge, John	E 8-9 Hen. VII, 905, 30
Bagg, James	E 3 & 4 & 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 31
Baker, James	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 25
James	W 14 Chas. I, 60, 277
John	M 9 Jas. I, 12, 67
John	M 19 Jas. I, 31, 71
<i>als.</i> Churchey, John, senior	M 19 Jas. I, 30, 24

Baker, Roger	C 19 Jas. I, 7, <i>v.o.</i>
Roger	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 70
Thomas	M 9 Chas. I, 21, 83
Balche, George	C 11 Eliz., 152, 129
George	E 11 Eliz., 953, 1
George	W 9, 10 & 11 Eliz., 11, 97
Nicholas	C 3-4 Jas. I, 28 <i>v.o.</i>
Nicholas	W 1-5 Jas. I, 29, 109
William	E 24-25 Hen. VIII, 921, 9
Bale, James, arm.	M 21 Jas. I, 14, 2
Balifant, Robert	C 7 Chas. 44, <i>v.o.</i>
Robert	W 7 Chas. I, 50, 182
Ball, Baull, John	C 43 Eliz., 279, 424
John	W 43-44 Eliz., 26, 118
Richard	C 12 Eliz., 154, 107
Richard	E 12 Eliz., 954, 7
Richard	W 11-12 Eliz., 12, 2
Richard	C 1 Chas. I, 1, 3
Richard	W 1 Chas. I, 43, 14
Robert	C 4 Eliz., 132, 9
Balle, Robert, Som.	E 4-5 Eliz., 948, 27
Bampfield, Bannfeild, Edward, mil.	C 20 Hen. VIII, 47, 28
Bampfeld, Edward, arm.	E 19-20 Hen. VIII, 916, 5
Bampfylde, Elizabeth, now	
Eliz. Warre	E 24-25 Hen. VIII, 921, 8
Bamfeild, John	C 21 Hen. VIII, 50, 125
Baunfield, John, arm.	E 20-21 Hen. VIII, 917, 7
Bampfeld, John	C 38 Hen. VIII, 75, 2, 65
Bampfylde, John, arm.	E 37-38 Hen. VIII, 935, 4
John	W 38 Hen. VIII, 2, 131
Bampfeild, John	C 5 & 6 P. & Mary, 115, 55
Baunfeld vel Bampfeld,	
John, arm.	E 5 & 6 P. & Mary, 945, 22
Bannfeild, John	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 142
Bannifeild, John	W 7 Jas. I, 13, 154
Bawnfeld, Peter	C 15 Hen. VII, 31
Baunfeld, Peter, arm.	E 14-15 Hen VIII, 896, 12

Bampffield, Bampfleid, Thomas	C 5 & 6 P. & Mary, 115, 62
Baunfield, Thomas (virtue brevis de mandamus)	E 5 & 6 P. & M., 943, 21
Bampfleid, Thomas	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 67
Baumfeild, Thomas	W 18 Jas. I, 31, 78
Barber, Edward	C 12 Jas. I, 1, 64
Barnard, Giles	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 1, 99, <i>v.o.</i>
Barnarde, Giles	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 129
Barnard, John	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 7
Nathaniel	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 64
Nathaniel	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 86
William	C 39 Eliz., 279, 294
William	C 40 Eliz., 279, 325
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Barnehouse, John	C 2 Edw. VI, 99, 28
Barnehowse, John, arm.	E 2 Edw. VI, 937, 20
Barnehouse, John	W 2 Edw. VI, 3, 96
Barnes, Anthony	M 16 Jas. I, 4, 110
Baron, Christopher	C 1 Chas. I, 1, 23
Christopher	W 1 Chas. I, 43, 16
Barons, Nicholas	C 20 Jas. I, 29, <i>v.o.</i>
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Barron, Thomas, gen.	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 99
William	C 7 Eliz., 274, 116
Baron, William	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 86
Barrington, John	C 34 Eliz., 278, 23
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Henry	W 7 Jas. I, 12, 8
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Bartelet, John	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 18
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Simon	M 19 Jas. I, 34, 45
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- Basing**, Basyng, William C 3 Hen. VIII, 26, 83
 Basing, William E 3-4 Hen. VIII, 900, 7
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 William E 21-22 Hen. VIII, 918, 2
- Bassett**, Giles C 35 Hen. VIII, 68, 33
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 Bassett, Robert C 24 Hen. VII, 28
 Robert E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897D, 19
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- Bath**, Earl of, Edward C 14 Chas I, 2, 140
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- Bathe**, George C 11 Jas. I, 69, *v.o.*
 George W 11 Jas. I, 18, 69
 George C 18 Jas. I, 45, *v.o.*
- Batt**, Batte, Margaret C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 34
 Batt, Margaret E 16 Hen. VIII, 912, 35
- Bayley**, Bayly, Katherine C 4 Hen. VII, 89
 Bayly, Katherine E 4-5 Hen. VII, 892, 10
 Baylie, Nicholas M 14 Chas. I, 23, 117
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- Baynard**, Henry C 22 Jas. I, 1, 61
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Thomas	C 19 Hen. VIII, 19
Champion <i>alias</i> Champyn, Edmund	C 29 Eliz., 277, 35, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	C 20 Eliz., 275, 317, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 20 Eliz., 19, 2
Thomas	C 22 Eliz., 2, 100
William	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 66
Champyn, Edmund, see Champion	
Chaplin, Chaplen, Roger	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 43
Roger	W 4 Chas. I, 46, 17
Chaplyn, William	C 12 Eliz., 101
Chaplyn, William, gen.	E 12 Eliz., 954, 1
Chaplyn, William	W 11-12 Eliz., 12, 4
Chapleyn, William	C 40 Eliz., 2, 97
Chapman, Richard	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 96
Chappell, Roger	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 86
Charnock, Charnocke, Richard	W 13 Jas. I, 23, 106
Chaworth, Elizabeth	C 29 Hen. VIII, 76
Elizabeth, dame, wife of	
John Chaworth, mil.,	
and formerly of Walter	
Rodney, mil.	E 28-29 Hen. VIII, 926, 11
Cheek, Cheeke, Henry	C 9 Chas. I, 2, 126
Cheke, John	C 1 Eliz., 1 150
John, mil.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 30
Cheeke, William	C 4 Eliz., —, 13
Chicke, William, gen.	E 4-5 Eliz., 948, 4
Cheverell, Christopher, gen.	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 131
Cheverett, John	C 1 Hen. VII, 148
Cheyne, John, of Pyn, arm	C 2 Hen. VII, 90
Chichester, John, arm.	C 28 Hen. VIII, 88
John, arm.	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 23
Chick, Chicke, Phillip	M 14 Jas. I, 7, 182

Chick, Phillip	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 35, <i>v.o.</i>
Chilcott, Chillicott, John	C 3 & 4 Jas. I, 80, <i>v.o.</i>
Chilcotte, John	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 31
Child, Childe, Richard	C 25 Eliz., 276, 526
Chippett <i>als.</i> Sampson, or Sanson, William	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 126
Choke, Edward	C 17 Hen. VIII, 80, 138
Edward, gen.	E 17-18 Hen. VIII, 914, 9
Chokke, Elizabeth, widow	C 9 Hen. VII, 26
Johanna, wife of Thomas	C 22 Hen. VII, 36
Chocke, Joan, widow of Richard C.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>d</i> , 4
Chokk, John, arm.	C 4 Hen. VII, 9
Chokke, John, arm.	E 4 Hen. VII, 891, 1
Chocke, Nicholas	C 7 Hen. VIII, 78, 126, <i>v.o.</i>
Nicholas	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 14
Chokke, Richard, arm.	C 9 Hen. VII, 85
Thomas, arm.	C 3 Hen. VII, 38
Cholmley, Ralph, arm.	C 5 Eliz., 1, 41
Cholmeley, Ralph	W 5-7 Eliz., 10, 2
Churchey, James	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 120
James	W 8 Chas. I, 52, 94
<i>alias</i> Baker, John, sen.	M 19 Jas. I, 30, 24
Chute, Nicholas	C 25 Eliz., 1, 180
Clarke, Edward	C 35 Eliz., 278, 156, <i>v.o.</i>
Edward	W 35-6 & 41-2 Eliz., 24, 136
Ferdinand	C 21 Jas. I, 56, <i>v.o.</i>
Clerke, Ferdinand	W 21 Jas. I, 38, 214
Henry	C 7 Eliz., —, 78
James	C 11 Jas. I, 3, 209
James	W 11 Jas. I, 20, 77
John	M 1 Chas. I, 13, 132
Clerk, Thomas (this has been queried as Clerk, Henry, in pencil, by P.R.O.)	W 5-7 Eliz., 10, 106
Clerke, William	C 6 Ed. VI, 2, 91
William, arm.	E 6 Ed. VI, 940, 6

Clarke, William	W 5 & 6 Ed. VI, 6, 12
William	C 29 Eliz., 1, 256
William	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 170
Clavellyshey, Cuthbert	C 16 Hen. VIII, 81, 195 <i>v.o.</i>
Clavellysheye, Cuthbert	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 31
Clavelshey, John	C 36 Eliz., 2, 72
Clavellishaye, Richard	C 1 & 2, Phil. & Mary, 2, 68
Clavellysshay, Richard, gen.	E 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 943, 12
Clayton, Alice	C 19 Hen. VII, 10
Alice	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>b</i> , 20
<i>alias</i> Clutten, John	C 36 Hen. VIII, 103
Clement, John, jun.	M 22 Jas. I, 13, 167
Clifton, John, mil.	C 35 Eliz., 2, 131
John, kt.	W 35-6 & 41-2 Eliz., 24, 135
William	C 6 Eliz. — 158
Clyfton, William, arm.	E 6 Eliz., 949, 3
William	W 6 Eliz., 9, 146
Clodisham, Margaret	C 7 Hen. VII, 13
Clutten, <i>alias</i> Clayton, see Clayton	
Coat, Coate, Marmaduke	C 1 Chas. I, 29, <i>v.o.</i>
Marmaduke	W 1 Chas. I, 43, 20
Cock, Coke or Cocke, Johanna	C 30 Hen. VIII, 18
Cocke, Joan, <i>nuper uxor</i> Robert	
Cocke	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 5
John	C 34 Hen. VIII, 2, 149
Cokes, John, gen.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 17
<i>See also</i> Cox.	
Cogan, John	C 35 Eliz., 1, 28
Coker, John	C 5 Hen. VIII, 101
John, arm.	E 4-5 Hen. VIII, 901, 1
Robert	C 5 Hen. VII, 25
Robert	E 4-5 Hen. VII, 892, 1
Robert	C 26 Eliz. 1, 100
Thomas	C 21 Hen. VIII. 57

Coker, Thomas, arm.	E 20-21 Hen. VIII, 917, 3
Colberd, Colberde, John	M 9 Jas. I, 12, 153
John	C 15 Jas. I, 27
Cole, Johanna, <i>Inquirend. si fatua</i>	C 23 Hen. VII, 41
Coleford, Coleforde, John, gen.	M 20 Jas. I, 30, 2
John	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 72
John	C 5 Chas. I, 3, 64
Colford, John	C 13 Chas. I, 2, 83
Coleman, John	C 35 Eliz., 278, 90
Colleman, John	C 35 Eliz., 278, 149
John	W 35-6 & 41-2 Eliz., 24, 127
John	M 5 Chas. I, 28, 154
<i>als.</i> Carswell, William, gen.	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 29
Coles, [The Christian name blotted out with ink.]	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 180
Colles, Dorothy	C 7 Chas. I, 1, 43
Dorothee	C 7 Chas. I, 1, 65
Dorothy	W 6 Chas. I, 50, 238
Dorothy	W 6 Chas. I, 50, 244
Elizabeth, widow	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 104
Hugh	C 12 Chas. I, 3, 22, <i>v.o.</i>
Colles, Humfry, arm.	C 13 Eliz., 2, 42
Humphrey, arm.	E 13 Eliz., 955, 5
Humphrey	W 12-14 Eliz., 13, 32
John	C 6 Jas. I, 134, 1
John	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 94
John	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 90
John	W 3 Chas. I, 45, 186
Coley, John	C — Eliz., 3, 331
Colinge, Roger	M 16 Jas. I, 30, 18
William	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 18
William	W 19 Jas. I, 31, 52
Collerd, John	W 15 Jas. I, 25, 22
Collier, Collyer, John	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 161
Marshall	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 150
Marshall	W 15 Chas. I, 61, 210

Collins, John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 83
<i>als.</i> Weeke, John	C 14 Chas. I, 83, <i>v.o.</i>
<i>als.</i> Weeke, John	W 14 Chas. I, 59, 282
Colmer, William	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 34
William	W 3 Chas. I, 45, 115
Colshill, Thomas, arm.	C 1 Jas. I, 1, 88
Colston, John, gen.	M 21 Jas. I, 14, 13
William	C 31 Eliz., 1, 76
William, gen.	M 21 Jas. I, 14, 68
Colstone, William	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 90
William	W 8 Chas. I, 52, 136
Colthurst, Matthew, arm.	C 4 Eliz., 91
Combe, John	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 177
Combstock, Robert	C 37 Eliz., 278, 175
Combstocke, Robert	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 18
Compton, James	C 43 Eliz., 1, 159
John	C 2 Ed. VI, 2, 25, <i>v.o.</i>
John, gen.	E 2 Ed. VI, 937, 13
John	W 2 Ed. VI, 4, 45
Peter	C 37 Hen. VIII, 76
Peter, arm.	E 36-37 Hen. VIII, 934, 1
Richard	C 6 Eliz., 160
Richard, gen.	E 6 Eliz., 949, 4
Richard	W 6 Eliz., 9, 9
Thomas	C 6 Ed. VI, 2, 80
Thomas, gen.	E 6 Ed. VI, 940, 19
Thomas	W 5 & 6 Ed. VI, 6, 91
Warburge	C 18 Hen. VIII, 26
Warburge, wife of William	
Compton, mil.	E 17-18 Hen. VIII, 914, 3
William, mil.	C 20 Hen. VIII, 62
William, mil.	E 20-21 Hen. VIII, 917, 1
Cooke, Edward	C 13 Chas. I, 15, <i>v.o.</i>
George	C 13 Chas. I, 14, <i>v.o.</i>
John	C 41 Eliz., 2, 103
John	C 41 Eliz., 2, 105
Richard	C 45 Eliz., 279, 482

Cooke, Richard	W 43-4 Eliz., 26, 184
William	M 1 Chas. I, 13, 139
Cooper, Cowper, Dorthee, lunatic	C 3 Chas. I, 3, 62
Cowper, Dorothy, lunatic	W 3 Chas. I, 44, 30
Dorothy	C 14 Chas. I, 89, <i>v.o.</i>
Dorothy	W 14 Chas. I, 61, 275
Cowper, John, mil.	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 103
Couper, Sir John	W 8 Jas. I, 13, 65
Cowper, John	C 18 Jas. I, 1, 153
Cope, George	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 39, <i>v.o.</i>
Mary, widow	C 17 Chas. I, 1, 84
William	C 5 Hen. VIII, 29
William, arm.	E 4-5 Hen. VIII, 901, 9
Coppe, William, lunatic	C 12 Jas. I, 1, 29
William	W 12 Jas. I, 18, 244
Cordwayne, John	C 36 Hen. VIII, 189
Cordwan, John, yeom.	E 36 Hen. VIII, 933, 4
John	W 36 Hen. VIII, 1, 118
Corne, John, clericus	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 102
Cornish, Andrew	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 111
Cornishe, John	C 1 Jas. I, 1, 2
John	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 70
William	C 15 Chas. I, 62, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 15 Chas. I, 62, 185
Corpe, Robert	C 13 Chas. I, 100, <i>v.o.</i>
Robert	W 13 Chas. I, 59, 70
Corscombe, <i>Ad Quod damn.</i> , for the Guild of St. Mary	C 4 Hen. VII, 83
Cosyn, William, clericus	C 16 Hen. VIII, 49
William, clericus	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 12
Cottington, Henry	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 102
Henry	W 13 Chas. I, 59, 291
John	C 40 Eliz., 1, 21
John	C 42 Eliz., 1, 84
Margerie	C 32 Eliz., 1
Margerie, widow	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 169
Peter	C 4 Eliz., 94

Cottington, Cottynton, Phillip, gen.	E 4-5 Eliz , 948, 23
Phillip	C 15 Jas. I, 1, 104
Phillip	W 14 Jas. I, 24, 20
Cottrell, John	C 11 Jas. I, 1, 69
John, gen.	M 17 Chas. I, 17, 4
Robert, gen.	M 14 Chas I, 23, 6
Tristram	C 13 Jas. I, 2, 126
William	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 21, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 1 Chas. I, 43, 107
Councell, Richard	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 17
Richard	W 1 & 2, Jas. I, 28, 93
Richard	W 7 Chas. I, 53, 93
Richard	C 9 Chas. I, 45, <i>v.o.</i>
William	C 16 Chas. I, 52, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 16 Chas. I, 64, 11
Court, Edward	C 17 James I, 3, 135
Courte, Edward	W 17 Jas. I, 29, 19
John	C 41 Eliz., 2, 129
Courte, John	W 35-6 & 41-2 Eliz., 24, 230
John, arm.	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 60
Courte, John	W 8 Chas. I, 51, 102
John	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 65
Courte, John	W 14 Chas. I, 60, 270
John	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 49
John	W 15 Chas. I, 62, 238
Simon	C 26 Eliz., 276, 541, <i>v.o.</i>
Simon	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 137
Courtney, Edward, Earl of Devon	C 4 & 5, Phil. & Mary, 3, 45
Lady Elizabeth	C 42 Eliz , 1, 145
Johanna	C 23 Eliz., 1, 83
Courtney, Joan	W 20-24, Eliz., 20, 110
John	C 2 Hen. VIII, 29
Courtenay, John, arm.	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 30
Philip	C 5 Hen. VII, 75
Philip, mil.	E 4-5 Hen. VII, 892, 8
Courteney, Phillip	C 1 Ed. VI, 2, 51
Philip, arm	E 1 Ed. VI, 936, 13

Courtney, Phillip	C 1 Ed. VI, 3, 7
Thomas, Earl of Devon	C 3 Hen. VIII, 78, 45
Thomas, Earl of Devon, <i>de possessionibus ejusdem, attainted</i> , 1 Edward IV (3 Inquis.)	E 3 Hen. VIII, 899, 14, 15 & 16
William, mil.	C 28 Hen. VIII, 47
William, mil.	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 7
Courtney, William	C 2 Eliz., 2, 63
Coward, John	C 34 Eliz., 278, 50, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas, gen.	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 18
Thomas	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 82
Thomas	W 19 Jas. I, 31, 121
Cox, George	W 8 & 9 Jas. I, 5, 4
James, gen.	M 16 Jas. I, 4, 185
Coxe, John, gen.	M 5 Chas. I, 28, 155
John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 67
Mary	W 17 Chas. I, 64, 142
Coxe, Richard	C 30 Hen. VIII, 144
Cockes, Richard	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 14
Coxe, Walter	C 42 Eliz., 1, 110
Walter	W 45 Eliz., 7, 26
Walter, <i>Melius inquirend.</i>	C 1 Jas. I, 2, 2
<i>See also Cock.</i>	
Craddock, Richard	C 41 Eliz., 279, 358, <i>v.o.</i>
Crase, John	C 8 Hen. VIII, 73
John	E 7-8 Hen. VIII, 904, 12
Creede, John	C 40 Eliz., 279, 339, <i>v.o.</i>
Creke, Henry	C 3 & 4 Phil. & Mary, 1, 122
Criche, John	C 30 Eliz., 1, 67
Crompton, Elizabeth	C 33 Eliz., 1, 55
Cropp, Roger, gen.	M 6 Jas. I, 12, 196
Crosman, John	M 9 Chas. I, 21, 50
Crosse, John	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 103
Crouch, Crowche, Walter	C 7 Jas. I, 2, 86

- Crouch, Cruch, Walter** W 3-4 & 6-7 Jas. I, 25, 4
 Crouche, William C 29 Eliz., 1, 280
Crowe, Thomas, attained C — Hen. VII, 239, *v.o.*
Crukerne, Richard, gent. E 12 Hen. VIII, 903, 3
Cudmore, Daniel C 15 Chas. I, 1, 158
Cuff, Cuffe, Joan, widow C 2 Eliz., 1, 138
 Joan, widow W 1-3 Eliz., 8, 73
 John C 6 Ed. VI, 2, 107
 John, gen. E 6 Ed. VI, 940, 18
 John W 5 & 6 Ed. VI, 6, 92
 Cuffe, John C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 3, 43
 John, gen. E 3-4 & 4 5 Phil. & Mary,
 944, 26
 Robert C 14 Eliz., 163
 Robert C 36 Eliz., 1, 54
Cupper, John, gen. M 18 Jas. I, 4, 193
 Richard C 8 Eliz., 23
 Richard E 8 Eliz., arm., 950, 5
Curle, Edward C 39 Eliz., 279, 299, *v.o.*
 Eliator C 12 Jas. I, 17, *v.o.*
Cutt, Cutte, John C 17 Eliz., 23
 John W 17 & 18 Eliz., 17, 25
 William C 26 Eliz., 1, 182
Dackombe, John, mil. C 16 Jas. I, 2, 159
 John W 16 Jas. I, 28, 149
 Dacombe, John E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 15
Dale, William, gen. M 12 Chas. I, 23, 152
Dampier, John C 31 Eliz., 1, 72
Dando, Edith M 2 Chas. I, 20, 95
Danet, Thomas (a fragment) E 11 Eliz., 953, 13
 Danett, Thomas W 9, 10 & 11 Eliz., 11, 99
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Daniell, Robert C 11 Chas. I, 1, 15
Darby, George C 9 Chas. I, 2, 124
 George W 9 Chas. I, 53, 92
Darch, James M 11 Chas. I, 21, 32
 Darche, Robert C 19 Eliz., 2, 89

Darch, Robert	W 17 & 18 Eliz., 16, 6
Darche, Robert	C 20 Eliz., 2, 62
Robert	W 18-20 Eliz., 18, 58
Robert	W 20 Eliz., 19, 98
Dare, Francis	C 45 Eliz., 279, 475, <i>v.o.</i>
Francis	W 43-4 Eliz., 26, 175
Darrell, Sampson, mil.	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 10
Sir Sampson	W 14 Chas. I, 60, 161
Dauntesey, Ambrose	C 20 Eliz., 2, 55
Ambrose	W 20 Eliz., 19, 121
Davidge, Thomas	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 110
Davis, Davies, Abraham	M 16 Jas. I, 4, 107
Edward	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 126
Edward	W 14 Chas. I, 61, 280
Richard, arm.	M 15 Chas. I, 26, 5
Dawbeney, Dawbenay, Elizabeth	C 20 Hen. VIII, 80, 159
Elizabeth, widow	E 19-20 Hen. VIII, 916, 9
Giles, mil.	C 2 Hen. VIII, 22
Daubeny, Giles, Lord	
Daubeny, mil.	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 5
Dawbney, Giles	C 1 Eliz., 1, 152
Daubeney, Giles, arm.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 28
Hugh	C 7 Eliz., 16
Hugh	W 5, 6 & 7, Eliz., 10, 111
Dawbney, James, arm.	M 13 Jas. I, 7, 197
John	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 15
John	W 2 Chas. I, 68, 69
Daubney, William, arm.	C — Hen. VII, <i>v.o.</i>
Daye, John	C 27 Eliz., 276, 588, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 26-29 Eliz., 21, 3
Day, Prudence, widow	M 7 Chas., I, 29, 108
Richard, lunatic	C 2 Chas. I, 2, 55
Day, William	W 11 Jas. I, 38, 178
William	C 21 Jas. I, 39, <i>v.o.</i>
Day, William	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 100
Deane, William	C 38 Eliz., 2, 74
William	M 21 Jas. I, 29, 203

- Debden, Richard C 31 Eliz., 277, 196, *v.o.*
 Thomas, gen. M 3 Chas. I, 27, 121
 Debien, Jeremiah C 21 Jas. I, 1, 42
 Jeremiah W 21 Jas. I, 36, 116
 Debon, *als.* Dibbin, Jeremy W 1-6 Jas. I, 2, 249
 Denett, Thomas, arm. C 12 Eliz., 131
 Derby, Earl of C 13 Hen. VIII, 36, 53
 Henry, Earl of E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909, 4
 Margaret, see Richmond,
 Countess of E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 31
 Thomas, Earl of C 14 Hen. VIII, 83, 300
 Thomas, Earl of E 14 Hen. VIII, 910, 1
 Devereux, Walter, Lord Ferreys,
 attainted E 1-2 Hen. VII, 889, 6
 Devon, Earl of, see Courtney.
 Dewport, Thomas C 35 Eliz., 1, 51
 Dibben, Dybben, Jerome C 34 Eliz., 2, 6
 Jerome W 30-1 & 33-4 Eliz., 23, 82
 Dibbyn, Jerome C 5 Jas. I, 1, 80
 Dybbin *als.* Debon, Jeremy W 1-6, Jas. I, 2, 249
 Diggon, Thomas M 21 Jas. I, 14, 4
 Dinghurst, Dunghurste, John C 7 Eliz., 274, 104, *v.o.*
 Dunghurst, John W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 75
 Dynghurst, William C 8 Hen. VIII, 31, 79
 Dingehurst, William E 7-8 Hen. VIII, 904, 13
 William, gen. M 16 Jas. I, 4, 99
 Dishe, Dyshe, Edyth C 18 Jas. I, 2, *v.o.*
 Edith W 18 Jas. I, 30, 24
 Doble, Agnes C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 83 *o.v.*
 Agnes W 1 Jas. I, 7, 35
 John W 22 Jas. I, 41, 87
 John C 1 Chas. I, 2, 34
 William, gen. M 5 Chas. I, 28, 140
 Dodington, Dodyngton, Elizabeth C 10 Hen. VIII, 79, 267
 Elizabeth, wife of John
 Dodyngton E 9-10 Hen. VIII, 906, 10
 George C 18 Jas. I, 1, 131

Dodington, George	W 18 Jas. I, 30, 111
Giles	C 2 Ed. VI, 2, 79
Dodyngton, Giles, arm.	E 2 Ed. VI, 937, 2
Giles	W 2 Ed. VI, 3, 98
John	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 8
John	E 6 Hen. VIII, 902, 9
John	C 14 Hen. VIII, 39, 65
Dodyngton, John	E 14 Hen. VIII, 910, 16
John, arm.	C 15 Eliz., — 162
Dodyngton, Peter	C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 145
Peter	E 34 Hen. VIII, 931, 18
Phillip	C 3 Hen. VIII, 78, 87
Philip	E 3 Hen. VIII, 899, 7
Richard	C 1 Eliz., 1, 161
Dodyngton, Richard, arm.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 39
Dodridge, John	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 77
Dolman, <i>als.</i> Sawtell, John	C 17 Chas. I, 7, <i>v.o.</i>
Dore, William, gen.	M 16 Jas. I, 4, 98
Dorrington, Richard	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 67
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Dorset, Thomas, Marquis of	C 24 Hen. VIII, 53, 4
Thomas	E 24 Hen. VIII, 920, 14
Dowlinge, John	C 45 Eliz., 1, 49
Dowlting, Dowltinge, Richard	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 78
Richard	W 1 & 2, Jas. I, 28, 40
Downam, James	C 1 Eliz., 1, 159
(<i>vel.</i> Dowman), James, gen.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 3
Draper, John	M 8 Jas. I, 12, 145
John	M 14 Jas. I, 7, 174
John	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 94
Judith	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 41
Judith	W 5 Jas. I, 8, 45
Drew, Agnes	W 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, 7, 28

Drew, Agnes	E 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, 943, 4
Drewe, Anne	C 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, 2, 74
John	C 13 Eliz., 2, 51
John	E 13 Eliz., 955, 4
John	M 22 Jas. I, 13, 162
Drury, Drewrey, Johanna	C 9 Hen. VIII, 79, 295
Drewrey, Joan, wife of William	
Drewrey, dau. and heir of William Seyntmaure, mil.	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 5
Dryall, William	C 43 Eliz., 1, 111
William, lunatic	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 5
Dryatt (? ll), William	W 2 Jas. I, 7, 14
Ducke, Thomas	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 28
Dudley, Edmund	E 3 Hen. VIII, 899, 17
Richard, clericus	C 28 Hen. VIII, 58, 80
Richard, clericus	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 26
Durban, Peter	M 14 Jas. I, 7, 168
Richard	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 111
	NOTE.—This is originally under Lincoln, but in pencil Somers. has been added.
Walter	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 17 <i>v.o.</i>
Walter	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 31
Durberne, Richard	C 34 Eliz., 278, 10, <i>v.o.</i>
Durnford, James	M 9 Chas. I, 21, 76
Durston, John	C 21 Eliz., 2, 79
John	W 20-24 Eliz., 20, 29
Dyer, Andree	C 33 Eliz., 1, 53
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Andree	C 33 Eliz., 1, 102
Andrew, gen.	M 33 Eliz., 14, 53
Edward, mil.	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 55
Edward	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 36
Francis, arm.	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 22

Dyer, John, arm.	C 1 Eliz., 3, 166
John, gen.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 7
<i>als.</i> Jefferies, John	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 37
John	C 13 Chas. I, 54, <i>v.o.</i>
Dier, John	W 13 Chas. I, 59, 94
Dyer, Laurence	C 21 Eliz., 2, 69
<i>als.</i> Jeffrey, Robert	C 37 Eliz., 278, 180, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas, mil.	C 7 Eliz., — 64
Thomas, kt.	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 105
Deyer, Thomas	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 22, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 61
Dyer, Thomas	M 19 Jas. I, 30, 13
Dynham, Thomas, miles	C 12 Hen. VIII, 35, 88
Thomas, mil.	E 12 Hen. VIII, 908, 1
Dyott, John	E 28 Hen. VIII, 225, 14
Edgell, John	M 5 Chas. I, 28, 190
Edington, Richard	C 2 Jas. I, 7, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 79
Edward VI., King of England	C 1 Mary 1, 108
Edwards, John	M 19 Jas. I, 30, 30
William	C 2 Edw. VI, 1, 34, <i>v.o.</i>
Edwardes, William	E 2 Edw. VI, 937, 10
William	W 2 Edw. VI, 4, 46
William	C 32 Eliz., 277, 201, <i>v.o.</i>
William, gen.	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 89
Elleston, John	C 17 Jas. I, — 7, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 17 Jas. I, 29, 7
Elliott, Ellyott, John, gen.	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 30
Elliot, John	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 116
Elwall, <i>als.</i> Bulte, John	E 36-37 Hen. VII, 934, 8
Emery, Thomas	C — Eliz., 3, 152, <i>v.o.</i>
Essex, George, gen.	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 83
George	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 62
Esterfield, Esterfilde, John	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 29
Esterfeld, John, merchant	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 15
Estmount, Thomas	C 5 Hen. VIII, 28, 24
Estmont, Thomas	E 4-5 Hen. VIII, 901, 19

Eston, John	W 1 6 Jas. I, 2, 224
John	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 9
John	W 11 Chas. I, 56, 36
Margaret, widow	C 20 Hen. VII, 125
Evans, Evan, Richard	C 5 Eliz., 274, 87, <i>v.o.</i>
Even, Richard	W 4 & 5 Eliz., 9, 3
Robert	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 104
Valentine	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 82
William	C 17 Eliz., 172, 140
Evens, William	W 17 & 18 Eliz., 17, 2
William	M 10 Chas. I, 21, 16
Everard, Thomas	C 13 Hen. VIII, 37, 118
Thomas	E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909, 14
Evererd, Thomas	C 16 Hen. VIII, 81, 209
Thomas	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 37
Evered, John	C 1 Jas. I, 69, — <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 10
John	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 123
<i>als.</i> Newman, Richard	C 16 Eliz., 1, 106
<i>als.</i> Newman, Richard	C 4 Jas. I, 1, 160
<i>als.</i> Newman, Richard	W 2-5 James I, 30, 68
Robert	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 15
Robert	W 4 Chas. I, 46, 10
Thomas	C 12 Hen. VIII, 79, 229
Thomas, gent.	E 12 Hen. VIII, 908, 5
Thomas	C 6 Chas. I, 49, 101
Thomas	C 6 Chas. I, 26, — <i>v.o.</i>
Every, Thomas	C 35 Eliz., 278, 152
Ewens, Alexander	C 18 Jas. I, 1, 113
Alexander	W 18 Jas. I, 30, 94
John	C 28 Eliz., 211, 177
John	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 148
John	W 7 & 8 Jas. I, 3, 31
Mathew	C 41 Eliz., 257, 62
Mathew	C 5 Chas. I, 3, 24
Richard	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 15
Richard	W 13 Jas. I, 20, 183

Ewens, Thomas	C 13 Jas. I, 2, 42
Thomas	W 13 Jas. I, 22, 152
William	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 53
William	W 1 Chas. I, 43, 203
Exeter, Henry, Marquis of	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 18 & 19
Exton, John	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 26
Farre, Agnes	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, — 68 <i>v.o.</i>
Agnes	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 19
Thomas	C 15 Chas. I, — 66, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 16 Chas. I, 62, 151
Farthing, als. Ley, Edward	C 11 Jas. I, 3, 11
Edward	W 10 Jas. I, 15, 27
Farwell, Arthur	C 1 Chas. I, 1, 28
Arthur	W 1 Chas. I, 42, 39
Farewell, George	W 3, 4, 6 & 7 & one of 42 Eliz., 25, 149
George	C 7 Jas. I, 1, 42
Farewell, George	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 74
James	W 13 Chas. I, 62, 233
James	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 50
John	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 130
Farewell, John	W 14 Jas. I, 20, 156
Richard, arm.	M 3 Chas. I, 30, 112
Fathers, Edward	C 8 Chas. I, 13, —, <i>v.o.</i>
Edward	W 8 Chas. I, 52, 23
Feere, John, gen.	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 90
Feare, Ralph	C 20 Jas. I, 27, —, <i>v.o.</i>
Fenys, see Fynes.	
Ferrers, Ferreys, Lord, Walter	E 1-2 Hen. VII, 889, 6
Devereux, attainted	C 32 Hen. VIII, 62, 61
Fetyplace, Fetiplace, Edmund	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 19
Edmund, arm.	C 29 Hen. VIII, 82, 69
Feylond, Agnes	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 9
Feylonde, Agnes	C 4 Hen. VIII, 27, 82
Robert	C 9 Hen. VIII, 78, 105
Feylond, Thomas	

Feylond, Thomas	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 11
Fice, <i>als.</i> Fitz, Nicholas	C 16 Jas. I, 2, 57
Nicholas	W 16 Jas. I, 26, 183
Firkes, William	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 108
Fisher, James	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 38
James	W 12 Chas. I, 58, 216
Fysher, John	C 6 Chas. I, 31
John	W 6 Chas. I, 49, 113
John	C 10 Chas. I, 2, 4
John	W 10 Chas. I, 54, 198
Fysher, Thomas	C 33 Eliz., 231, 66
William	C 4 Jas. I, 1, 82
William	W 2-5 Jas. I, 30, 69
Fitz, <i>als.</i> Fice, Nicholas	C 16 Jas. I, 2, 57
Nicholas	W 16 Jas. I, 26, 183
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Aldred, gen.	E 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary, 942, 2
Aldred	C 8 Eliz., 143, 18
Aldred, gen.	E 8 Eliz., 950, 7
Aldred	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 77
Elizabeth	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 41
Elizabeth, widow	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 17
Elizabeth	C 6 Edw. VI, 2, 105
Elizabeth, vid.	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 4
Elizabeth, widow	W 5 & 6 Edw. VI, 6, 9
James, mil.	C 22 Eliz., 191, 81
John, jun.	C 7 Hen. VII, 37
Lewiston	M 15 Chas. I, 20, 146
Nicholas	C 3 Edw. VI., 2, 93
Nicholas, arm.	E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 11
Nicholas	W 3, 4 & 5 Edw. VI, 5, 115
Fitzwaren, Elizabeth	C 9 Hen. VIII, 32, 93
Elizabeth, widow	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 12
Florence, Dame, <i>See also</i> Bourchier	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 23
Ford, Forde, Edward	W 5 Jas. I, 8, 36
John	C 31 Hen. VIII, 61, 92

Ford, John, arm.	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 8
John	C 15 Jas. I, 21, <i>v.o.</i>
Forde, John	W 15 Jas. I, 24, 41
Foord, John	C 18 Chas. I, 2, 9
John	W 18 Chas. I, 65, 113
Forde, als. Symes, Edward	C 35 Eliz., 278, 146, <i>v.o.</i>
Edward	W 35 & 36 & 41 & 42 Eliz., 24, 125
Edward	C 39 Eliz., 251, 113
Edward	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 113
Forte, Roger	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 135
Roger	W 2-5 Jas. I, 30, 84
Fortescue, Bartholomew	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 3, 57
Thomas	C 1 Mary, 2, 99
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Forthey, Cecilia	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 105
Cecilia, wife of Robert	
Forthey, sister and heir of John Berkeley	E 6 Hen. VIII, 902, 3
Foster, Agnes (see Hagatt, Agnes)	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 11
Forster, Humfry	C 16 Hen. VII, 6
Humphrey, arm.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>a</i> , 7
James	C 40 Eliz., 254, 82
Foster, Joan	E 11-12 Hen. VII, 894, 8
John	C 15 Eliz., 165, 156
John, gen.	E 15 Eliz., 956, 9
Francis, Frannces, John, arm.	C 1 Hen. VII, 126
John	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 93
Frannce, Nicholas	C 18 Hen. VIII, 45, 128
Fraunces, Nicholas, arm.	E 17-18 Hen. VIII, 914, 10
Richard	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 88
William	C 5 Edw. VI, 2, 49
Franncis, William	C 18 Jas. I, 44, <i>v.o.</i>
Fraunces, William	W 18 Jas. I, 29, 43
Frannceys, William, arm.	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 82

Francis, Fraunceys, William	W 12 Chas. I, 57, 46
Frank, Franke, John	C 19 Hen. VIII, 46, 55
John	E 18-19 Hen. VIII, 915, 10
Franke, John	C 26 Eliz., 204, 152
Michael	C 19 Hen. VIII, 46, 56
Michael	E 18-19 Hen. VIII, 915, 12
Franke, Phillip	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 90
Philip	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 22
Freeke, John	C 19 Jas. I, 9, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 32
Freake, William	C 27 Eliz., 207, 62
William	C 19 Jas. I, 11, — <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 34
Frye, George	C 29 Eliz., 213, 85
John	C 10 Eliz., 148, 33
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Nicholas, gen.	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 83
Nicholas	C 9 Chas. I, 3, 51
Robert	C 23 Hen. VIII, 81, 312
Fry, Robert, gen.	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 117
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<i>als.</i> Urche, John	W 3 Chas. I, 7, 4
Fulford, Florence, late widow of Humphrey Fulford, and wife of John Bouchier, Lord Fitz-	
waren	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 23
Humfrey	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 43
Humphrey, mil.	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 11
Thomas, mil.	E 5-6 Hen. VII, 893, 6
Fuljames, John	C 14 Eliz., 159
Fuller, Richard	M 12 Jas. I, 8, 13
Fyfigure, John	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, — 8, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 32
Fynes, Edward	C 21 Hen. VIII, 49, 18
Edward	E 21 Henry VIII, 917, 14
Galhampton, John	C 18 Hen. VIII, 80, 140
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Galhampton, John	C 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary 1, 46
John	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 4
Thomas	C 5 Eliz., 274, 99, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 2
Garland, John	C 12 Jas. I, 52, <i>v.o.</i>
<i>als.</i> Tovie, Richard	C 15 Jas. I, 41, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 15 Jas. I, 25, 243
Gawen, Alicie	C 40 Eliz., 253, 96
Gaylard, Robert, gen.	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 154
Gayton, Hugo	C — Hen. VII, 30, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	C 21 Hen. VII, 37
Richard	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>c</i> , 13
Geeve, John	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 112
George, William	C 35 Eliz., 278, 91
Gerrard, Anne	C 16 Chas. I, 1, 109
Gerrarde, Marie	C 23 Eliz., 195, 123
Garrat, <i>als.</i> Jerrard, Peter	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 65
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Gerarde, Robert	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 26
Gerard, Robert, arm.	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 9
Gerrard, Thomas	C 9 Eliz., 145, 23
Thomas, gen.	E 9 Eliz., 951, 7
Thomas	C 27 Eliz., 158
Thomas	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 98
Jerard, William	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 34
Gerard, William	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 3
Gerrard, William, arm.	C 10 Eliz., 150, 185
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William	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 53
Gerrarde, William	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 76
Gibbons, John, gen.	M 9 Jas. I, 14, 81
Gibbs, <i>als.</i> Sheapheard, John	C 16 Chas. I, 44, <i>v.o.</i>
Gibbes, <i>als.</i> Sheapheard, John	W 16 Chas. I, 63, 54
Gifford, John	M 8 Chas. I, 29, 127
Gilbert, Gilberte George	C 37 Eliz., 242, 70
Gylbert, John	C 15 Hen. VII, 82
John	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 17

Gilbert, John	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 161
John	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 13
Gilberde, John	C 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 1, 60
John, arm.	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 19
Gylbert, Maurice	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 88
Gilberte, Maurice	W 8 Jas. 1, 31, 117
Robert	C 30 Hen. VIII, 60, 109
Robert, arm.	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 4
Gilbart, William	C 24 VIII, 81, 314
Gylbart, William, Abbot of Bruton	E 24-25 Hen. VIII, 921, 14
Giles, James	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 127
Gyles, John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 169
Gilling, Gillinge, John	C 34 Eliz., 278, 22
John	C 1 Jas. I, 1, 82
John	W 1 & 2 Jas. I, 28, 41
Robert	C 11 Chas. I, 74, <i>v.o.</i>
Glanvile, Francis, knt.	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 167
Glyn, Richard	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 139
Godd, John	M 18 Chas. I, 16, 136
Goddard, Edward	W 13 Jas. I, 23, 101
Goodhynde, John, sen.	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 71
Goodwyn, Goodwin, Edward	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 183
Godwyn, Julian, nuper uxoris William God- wyn, <i>als.</i> Leng	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 16
Goodwyne, Robert	C 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 1, 44
Goodwynne, Robert, gen.	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 3
Godwyn, William	C 17 Hen. VII, 23, 197, <i>v.o.</i>
William	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 3, 58
William, gen.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 18
William, gen.	C 1 Jas. I, 2, 66
Godwyn, William	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 157
Gorges, Gorge, Edward (or Edmund), mil.	C 3 Hen. VIII, 26, 98
Edmund, mil.	E 3 Hen. VIII, 899, 1

Gorges, Gorge, Edward	C 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 1, 58
Edward, arm.	C 11 Eliz., — 127
Edward, knt.	W 9 to 11 Eliz., 11, 140
Gorge, Johanna, formerly wife of Edward Gorge	C 22 Hen. VII, 72
Joan, wife of Edmund Gorges, mil.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>d</i> , 5
Gorge, Johanna	C 3 Hen. VIII, 78, 82
Joan, wife of Edmund Gorges, mil.	E 3 Hen. VIII, 899, 5
Johanna	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 47
Gorgeys, Joan, widow, dame	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 34
Gorge, Marmaduke	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 27
Marmaduke, arm.	E 1-2 Henry VIII, 898, 29
Robert, knt.	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 36
Gorton, Roger	C 12 Jas. I, 1, 26
Roger	W 12 Jas. I, 21, 149
Gough, John, sen	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 83
Gould, Bernard	C 14 Chas. I, 87 <i>v.o.</i>
Bernerd	W 14 Chas. I, 61, 272
Goold, George	C 13 Chas. I, 4, 42
Golde, John	C 5 & 6, Phil. & Mary, 1, 45
Goold, Thomas	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 51
Golde, Thomas	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 38
Thomas	C 9 Eliz., 145, 19
Thomas	E 9 Eliz., 951, 5
Grange, James	W 2 Chas. I, 44, 120
Grant, Grannte, Phillip	C 28 Eliz., 209, 1
Greedy, Thomas	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 168
Green, Grene, Catherine	C 28 Hen. VIII, 119
Grene, Katherine	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 17
Greene, Mathew	C 20 Eliz., 183, 69
Grene, Mathew	W 20 Eliz., 19, 106
Simon	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 30
Simon	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 19
William	C 37 Hen. VIII, 72, 95
William	E 37-38 Hen. VIII, 935, 3

Green, William	W 37 Hen. VIII, 2, 41
Greenfield, Grenefeld, John	C 35 Eliz., 278, 84, <i>v.o.</i>
Gregory, John	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 81
Grey, Elizabeth, wife of John, Lord Grey, and widow of Roger Wake, arm.	E 8 & 9 Hen. VIII, 905, 31
John, formerly Viscount Lisle	C 20 Hen. VII, 6
John, Viscount Lysle	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>c</i> , 15
Griffith, John	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 1, 157
Griffithe, William	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 18
Griffyn, Nicholas	C 31 Eliz., 277, 158
Grimsby, Grymsby, Robert	C 11 Chas. I, 12
Grimsted, Grymsted, John John	C 44 Eliz., 279, 486
	W 43 & 44 Eliz., 26, 171
Grinstead, Grinsteede, Richard	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 63
Grove, Phillip	C 34 Eliz., 278, 35, <i>v.o.</i>
Grubham, William	M 16 Jas. I, 4, 112
Gull, Robert Robert	C 33 Hen. VIII, 83, 195
	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 14
Gullock, John	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 125
Gundry, Gundrey, William William	C 12 Chas. I, 36, <i>v.o.</i>
	W 12 Chas. I, 58, 211
Gunter, Richard Richard, gen.	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 3, 60
	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 3
Gunthorpe, John, <i>see</i> Wells, Dean and Chapter of	
Guppye, Barnabas Barnabas	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 94
	W 8 Jas. I, 13, 156
Guye, John	C 5 Chas. I, 3, 55
Hadley, Arthur Arthur, arm.	C 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 1, 41
	E 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 25
Christopher	C 33 Hen. VIII, 64, 101
Christopher, arm.	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 12
Christopher	C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 117
Christopher, arm.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 16
Christopher	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 3, 30

Hadley, James	C 31 Hen. VIII, 61, 97
James, arm.	E 30-31 Hen. VII, 928, 15
Richard	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 36
Richard, arm.	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 20
Haggett, Agnes	C 1 Edw. VI, 2, 38
Hagatt, Agnes, formerly wife of John Foster	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 11
Agnes, late wife of John Foster	W 1 Edw. VI, 3, 10
Hales, John	C 31 Hen. VIII, 61, 112
John	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 7
John, arm.	M 21 Jas. I, 14, 3
Hall, John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 98
Thomas	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 40
Halle, Thomas	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 19
Hall, William	C 5 Edw. VI, 2, 74
Halswell, Haleswell, Henry	C 16 Chas. I, 121
Hugh	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 67
Nicholas	C 7 Eliz., 141, 18
Nicholas	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 120
Nicholas, knt.	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 96
Robert, arm.	C 12 Eliz., 154, 86
Robert, arm.	E 12 Eliz., 954, 5
Robert	W 12 to 14 Eliz., 13, 55
Hambridge, John	C 11 Eliz., 152, 126
John, gen.	E 11 Eliz., 953, 12
John	W 11 & 12 Eliz., 12, 83
Hambrige, William, gen.	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 10
Hann, Thomas	C 14 Chas. I, 61, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 14 Chas. I, 61, 105
Hannam, Ambrose	C 37 Eliz., 278, 169
Edward	M 13 Jas. I, 7, 196
George	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 145
John	M 18 Jas. I, 34, 44
John	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 37
Hanam, Richard	C 3 Edw. VI, 1, 146
Richard, gen.	E 3 Edw. VI, 938, 8

Hannam, Thomas	M 13 Jas. I, 7, 195
William	C 18 Eliz., 175, 93
William	W 18 Eliz., 69, 20
William	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 79
William	W 4 Chas. I, 46, 55
William	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 97
Hanney, Hanny, Robert, sen.	M 19 Jas. I, 14, 85
Robert	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 110
Harbin, John	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 11
Harbyn, Robert	W 20 Jas. I, 36, 124
Robert	C 21 Jas. I, 1, 119
Harbord, William	M 14 Jas. I, 14, 61
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Harby, Harbye, Nicholas	C 29 Eliz., 1, 140
Hardidge, Hardydge, John, doctor of medicine	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 80
Harding, Hardyng, Thomas, arm.	C 20 Hen. VII, 97
Hardyng, Thomas	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897c, 20
Hardwell, John	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 14
Hardwill, John (? Harewill in old calendar)	C 34 Eliz., 278, 8
Hardwick, Hardwiche, Symes, <i>als.</i>	
John	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 85
Hardwicke, Richard	C 16 Jas. I, 52, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 16 Jas. I, 28, 151
Harrington, John	C 25 Eliz., 202, 155
John, mil.	C 11 Jas. I, 1, 8
Sir John	W [?] 69, 107
Harris, David, of Bristol	C 41 Eliz., 258, 481
Elizabethe	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 130
Harrys, John, sen.	E 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 943, 13
John	W 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, 7, 38
John	C 5 & 6 Phil. & Mary, 2, 21
Harrys, Nicholas	C 44 Eliz., 279, 450

Harris, Nicholas	W 43-44 Eliz., 26, 171
Harrison, Anne	M 20 Jas. I, 30, 4
George	C 1 Eliz., 119, 164
Harryson, George, gen.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 12
John	C 44 Eliz., 267, 26
Hartgill, Hartegill, Cuthbert	C 22 Eliz., 191, 93
William	C 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary, 1, 158
William, gen.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 2
Hartwell, John	M 21 Jas. I, 14, 7
William	M 22 Jas. I, 14, 19
Harvey, Harvy, Anthony	C 6 Eliz. 140, 161
Anthony, arm.	E 6 Eliz., 949, 5
Harvy, Anthony	W 6 Eliz., 9, 82
Harvie, Henry	C 17 Chas. I, 18, <i>v.o.</i>
Humphrey	C 8 Hen. VIII, 31, 32
Hervy, Humphrey	E 7-8 Hen. VIII, 904, 5
Hervey, John	C 20 Hen. VII, 125
Harvy, Nicholas	C 29 Eliz., 213, 140
Harvy, Richard	C 18 Hen. VIII, 45, 30
Richard	E 17-18 Hen. VIII, 914, 5
Richard	C 20 Hen. VIII, 48, 88
Harvie, <i>als.</i> Masskell, William	C 1 Edw. VI, 2, 70
Harvy, William	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 12
William	W 1 Edw. VI, 3, 4
William	C 45 Eliz., 279, 477
Harvie, William	W 43-4 Eliz., 26, 182
William, gen.	M 1 Chas. I, 13, 138
Harwell, Harewell, Agnes	C 4 Hen. VIII, 27, 66
Agnes, widow	E 3-4 Hen. VIII, 900, 9
John	C 20 Hen. VII, 124
John, arm.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897c, 14
William	C 16 Hen. VII, 88
William	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897a, 9
Hasell, Hassell, John	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 72, <i>v.o.</i>
Hassell, John	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 64
John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 92

Hasell, Richard	M 1 Chas. I, 13, 205
Thomas	C 6 Chas. I, 45, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 6 Chas. I, 49, 181
William, senior	M 15 Chas. I, 25, 184
Haskett, John	M 14 Jas. I, 14, 82
John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 166
Hawbridge, John	C 11 Chas. I, 16, — <i>v.o.</i>
Hawker, John	C 16 Hen. VIII, 21
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Knichte, William	C 45 Eliz., 279, 484, <i>v.o.</i>
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Knollys, Knowles, Edward, arm.	C 13 Eliz., 159, 54
Edward, arm.	E 13 Eliz., 955, 2
Edward	W 12 to 14 Eliz., 13, 105
Knolles, Henry	C 27 Eliz., 207, 84
Knollis, Robert	C 8 Hen. VIII, 31, 31
Knolles, Robert	E 7-8 Hen. VIII, 904, 6
William	C 5 Hen. VIII, 28, 26
Knogle, Leonard	C 24 Hen. VIII, 54, 86
Leonard	E 24 Hen. VIII, 920, 1
Peter	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 33
Knoill, Peter	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 1
Thomas	C 3 Chas. I, 3, 100
Thomas	W 3 Chas. I, 45, 140
William	C 18 Hen. VII, 16, 57
Knoyell, William	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897b, 25
William	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 62
William	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 49
William	C 15 Jas. I, 157
William	W 15 Jas. I, 24, 26
William	C 17 Jas. I, 2, 18
William	W 17 Jas. I, 29, 135
Knyvett, Johanna, formerly wife of	
William Knyvett, mil.	C 16 Hen. VII, 15, 11
Knyvet, Joan, wife of Wm.	
Knyvet, mil.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897a, 5
Kymer, Keymer, Henry	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 78
Henry	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 24
Kyne, John	C 39 Eliz., 251, 117
<i>als.</i> Mogg, William	C 40 Eliz., 279, 327
Labelais, Jone	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 26
Lacy, John	C 21 Hen. VIII, 50, 33
John	E 20-21 Hen. VIII, 917, 11
Thomas	C 7 Chas. I, 1, 100
Thomas	W 7 Chas. I, 49, 160

Lacy, Lacye, William	C 34 Eliz., 278, 15, <i>v.o.</i>
William	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 76
William	W 1-6 Jas. I, 2, 253
William	C 17 Chas. I, 1, 16
Lancaster, John	C 37 Eliz., 243, 34
John	C 38 Eliz., 247, 31
John	C 44 Eliz., 267, 34
John	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 55
John	W 15 Chas. I, 62, 179
Langdon, Giles	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 23, <i>v.o.</i>
Giles	W 2 Chas. I, 44, 80
Langford, Alexander	C 37 & 38 Hen. VIII, 72, 82
Alexander	E 37-38 Hen. VIII, 935, 5
Alexis	W 37 Hen. VIII, 2, 6
Alexander	C 3 & 4 Jas. I, 43, <i>v.o.</i>
Alexander	W 1-5 Jas. I, 29, 97
Edward	C 6 Edw. VI, 97, 83
Edward	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 1
Edward	W 6 Edw. VI, 6, 2
Langhorne, John	C 20 Jas. I, 2, 4
John	W 19 Jas. I, 35, 70
John	C 21 Jas. I, 1, 23
John	W 21 Jas. I, 38, 157
Langley, Tobias	C 40 Eliz., 254, 102
Lantroe, William	C 6 Edw. VI, 99, 75
William	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 5
William	W 5 & 6 Edw. VI, 6, 81
Larder, John	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 38
Lardar, John	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 40
John	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 113, 94
John	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 114, 50
John, arm.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & M., 944, 20
Latcham, Lacheham, John	C 27 Eliz., 276, 591
John	W 26-29 Eliz., 21, 2
William	C 19 Jas. I, 2, 24
William	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 30

Latimer, Latymere, John	C 9 Hen. VIII, 32, 126
John	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 20
Laver, John	C 7 Jas. I, 1, 28
John	W 7 Jas. I, 11, 93
Lavor, William	C 39 Eliz., 251, 128
Lawrence, John	C 2 Jas. I, 1, 44
John	W 2 Jas. I 7, 71
Thomas	E 4 Eliz., 132, 8
Thomas	E 4 Eliz., 948, 12
Lawson, Margery	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 81
Leane, Barnabas	C 14 Jas. I, 46, — <i>v.o.</i>
Barnabas	W 13 Jas. I, 20, 5
Least, Johanna (? John)	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 20
John	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 73, <i>v.o.</i>
John	M 13 Chas. I, 23, 126
Thomas	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 61
Leave, John	M 12 Chas. I, 23, 13
Leigh, Leighe, Thomas	C 32 Eliz., 227, 218
Thomas	C 38 Eliz., 247, 5
Thomas	C 39 Eliz., 251, 124
<i>See also Lye.</i>	
Leman, John, gen.	M 13 Chas. I, 23, 119
Leonard, Leonarde	C 4 Eliz., 132, 6
Leonerde, William, gen.	E 4-5 Eliz., 948, 22
Lester, Leonard	C 18 Jas. I, 11, — <i>v.o.</i>
Leonard	W 18 Jas. I, 30, 73
Leverage, Leverige, Richard	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 34
Leverye (Leverage),	
Richard	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 26
Leuerage, Richard	C 29 Hen. VIII, 82, 68, <i>v.o.</i>
Leverage, Richard	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 10
Leversage, Edward, arm.	C 11 & 12 Hen. VII, 11, 11
Edward	C 1 Hen. VIII, 24, 51
John (?)	C 1 Edw. VI, 85, 31
Leversege, John	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 10
John	W 1 Edw. VI, 3, 8
Lev'sage, Robert	C 3 Edw. VI, 89, 150

- Leversage**, Robert, arm. E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 9
 Leversege, William, arm. C 1 Hen. VII, 1, 71
 Leversegge, William C 24 Eliz., 198, 19
- Lewis**, Lewes, Barnabus, arm. C 8 Chas. I, 3, 138
 Barnabas W 8 Chas. I, 52, 151
 Lewes, Edward C 19 Jas. I, 36, — *v.o.*
 Edward W 19 Jas. I, 32, 9
 Lewes, Thomas C 9 Jas. I, 2, 35
 Thomas W 8 & 9 Jas. I, 5, 6.
- Ley** *als.* **Farthing**, Edward C 11 Jas. I, 3, 11
 Lay *als.* Farthinge, Edward W 10 Jas. I, 15, 27
- Lighe**, *als.* **Lye**, John, sen. M 19 Jas. I, 14, 79
 See also Leigh.
- Lisker**, Humphrey M 11 Jas. I, 12, 82
- Lisle**, Edward (?) Grey, formerly
 Viscount Lisle C 8 Hen. VII, 8
 Jno. Grey, viscount C 20 Hen. VII, 18, 6
 Lysle, Viscount, John Grey E 15-24 Hen VII, 897*c*, 15
 Nicholas, knt. E 15 Hen. VII, 897, 16
 Lysle, Lady Marie C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 83
 Marie, wife of Thomas Lysle,
 mil. E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 5
- Lisle**, Viscount, *see also* **Grey**.
- Locke**, Christopher C 7 Jas. I, 1, 51
 Christopher W 7 Jas. I, 11, 5
 Richard M 15 Jas. I, 4, 172
 Roger M 14 Jas. I, 8, 73
- Lockett**, Thomas W 8 Chas. I, 52, 40*b*
 William C 8 Chas. I, 3, 106
- Lockyer**, Lockier, Henry C 7 Jas. I, 19, *v.o.*
 Henry W 7 Jas. I, 29, 110
 Lockier, John M 13 Chas. I, 23, 118
- Long**, Longe, Alinora, wife of Henry
 Long, mil. C 36 Hen. VIII, 71, 146
 Elinor, wife of Henry Long,
 mil. E 36 Hen. VIII, 933, 9
 Longe, Elizabeth C 20 Hen. VIII, 47, 33

Long, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of	
Wm. Long, dec.	E 19-20 Hen. VIII, 916, 2&3
Robert	C 12 Eliz., 154, 108
Longe, Robert, gen.	E 12 & 13 Eliz., 954, 9
Robert	W 11 & 12 Eliz., 12, 11
Thomas	C 14 Eliz., 162, 157
Thomas	C 6 Jas. I, 1, 92
Thomas	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 100
William	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 46
William	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 6
Longe, William	C 1 Eliz., 124, 165
William	E 1 Eliz., 946, 43
Lottisham, Franc.	C 16 Eliz., 167, 91
Lottesham, Hugh	C 41 Eliz., 257, 69
Oliver	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 131
Oliver	W 14 Jas. I, 20, 276
William	C 19 Eliz., 179, 88
Lottysham, William	W 18-20 Eliz., 18, 22
William	C 36 Eliz., 240, 50
William	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 67
Lotye, John	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 19
Love, John	C 15 Hen. VII, 14, 139
Lovell, William	C 35 Eliz., 278, 159, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 35-6 & 41-2 Eliz., 24, 128
William	M 16 Jas. I, 4, 97
Lovyson, John	C 24 Eliz., 197, 48
Lowle, John	C 42 Eliz., 259, 71
Lucar, Anthony	C 1 Chas. I, 1, 29
Anthony	W 1 Chas. I, 42, 11
Ciprian	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 149
Lucan (?) Ciprian	W 3 & 9 Jas. I, 5, 46
Lucy <i>als.</i> Lucar, Emanuel	C 16 Eliz., 167, 124
Mark	C 42 Eliz., 259, 77
Lykar, Richard	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 15
Ludlow, Ludlowe, Matilda	C 4 Eliz., 132, 1
Matilda, widow Edward Lud-	
lowe, arm.	E 4-5 Eliz., 948, 13

Ludlow, Thomas	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 73
Thomas	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 100
Thomas, sen.	M 9 Jas. I, 12, 38
Thomas	W 9 Jas. I, 13, 59
William	C 26 Hen. VIII, 56, 14
William, arm.	E 26 Hen. VIII, 922, 1
Luttey, Luttery, Robert	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 18
Robert	C 2 Hen. VIII, 78, 24
Lutterell, Luttrell, Elizabeth	C 9 Hen. VII, 23, 8, <i>v.o.</i>
George	C 6 Chas. I, 1, 82
Luttrell, George	W 5 Chas. I, 49, 194
Hugh, mil.	C 13 Hen. VIII, 37, 116
Lotterell, Hugh, mil.	E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909, 5
John, mil.	C 2 & 3, Phil. & Mary, 106 55
Luttrell, John, mil.	E 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 943, 5
John	W 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 7, 88
Nicholas	C 34 Eliz., 233, 109
Thomas, arm.	C 13 Eliz., 159, 43
Luttrell, Thomas	W 12-14 Eliz., 13, 113
Lyde, William	C 18 Jas. I, 17, — <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 18 Jas. I, 31, 145
Lye, John	C 15 Chas. I, 75, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 14 Chas. I, 62, 102
William	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 57
William	W 12 Jas. I, 18, 239
Lye als. Lighe, John, sen.	M 19 Jas. I, 14, 79
Lyning, Lyninge, John	C 7 Eliz., 142, 128
Lynyng, John	W 5-7 Eliz., 10, 80
Lyninge, John	C 9 Eliz., 145, 22
Lyvyng, John, jun.	E 9 Eliz., 951, 10
Lyte, Thomas	C 15 Hen. VIII, 40, 46
Henry, arm.	M 5 Jas. I, 8, 9
John, arm.	C 11 Eliz., 152, 132
John, arm.	E 11 Eliz., 953, 8

Lyte, John	W 9-11 Eliz., 11, 54
John, arm.	C 15 Eliz., 165, 153
John, arm.	E 15 Eliz., 956, 11
Light, Thomas	C 15 Hen. VIII, 40, 46
Thomas, arm.	E 15 Hen. VIII, 911, 1
Thomas, arm.	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 74
William	C 1 Eliz., 119, 165
William, gen.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 5
Lytheat, Edward	C 11 Jas. I, 58 <i>v.o.</i>
Lytheate, John	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 3
John	C 10 Jas. I, 2, 19
John	W 10 Jas. I, 14, 112
Litheat, John	C 1 Chas. I, 32, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 1 Chas. I, 43, 9
Mabson, Henry	C 34 Eliz., 278, 12, <i>v.o.</i>
Magge, Mary	M 16 Jas. I, 30, 11
Maggs, John	M 19 Jas. I, 30, 90
Malet, Alicie	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 12
Alice, widow of William Malet,	
arm.	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 19
Baldwin	C 25 Hen. VIII, 81, 259
Malett, Baldwin, arm.	E 24-25 Hen. VIII, 921, 1-2
Thomas	C 16 Hen. VII, 15, 10
Thomas	E 16 Hen. VII, 897, 22
Malett, Hugh	C 33 Hen. VIII, 63, 19
Hugh, arm.	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 16
Joan	C 13-14 Hen. VII, 12, 63
Joan	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 19
Malett, John, mil.	C 13 Hen. VII, 12, 63
John, knt.	C 13 Jas. I, 2, 124
Mallett, Michael	C 1-2 Edw. VI, 87, 85
Michael, arm.	E 2 Edw. VI, 937, 15
Michael	W 2 Edw. VI, 3, 101
Mallett, Richard	C 6 Edw. VI, 97, 101
Richard, arm.	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 3
Richard	W 5-6 Edw. VI, 6, 55
Mallett, Richard	M 12 Jas. I, 14, 86

Malet, Thomas	C 35 Hen. VIII, 69, 149
Thomas	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>b</i> , 10
William	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 28
William, arm.	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 14
Mannock, Mantok, George (proof of age)	C 5 Hen. VII, 5, 87
Marchant, Robert	M 8 Chas. I, 29, 194
Marke <i>als.</i> Boddy (? Bodley) Robt.	C 17 Jas. I, 9 <i>v.o.</i>
Marks <i>als.</i> Boddy (or Bodley Robert)	W 17 Jas. I, 29, 117
Marney, Christine, Lady	C 9 Hen. VIII, 83, 311 <i>v.o.</i>
Cristine, Lady, wife of John Marney, mil.	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 3
Christine, Lady	C 17 Hen. VIII, 44, 150
Christine, wife of John Marney	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 3
Henry	C 15 Hen. VIII, 40, 9
Henry, mil.	E 15 Hen. VIII, 911, 12
John	C 17 Hen. VIII, 43, 13
Marny, John Lord, mil.	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 22
Marshall, Richard	C 1 Eliz., 124, 168
Richard, arm.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 4
Richard	C 34 Eliz., 233, 25
Marshe, John	M 19 Jas. I, 27, 235
Marshall <i>als.</i> Harvey, William	C 1 Edw. VI, 2, 70
Martin, Martyne, Hugh	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 44
Marten, Richard	C 11 Jas. I, 67, <i>v.o.</i>
Robert	C 2 Edw. VI, 87, 71
Martyn, Robert, arm.	E 2 Edw. VI, 937, 9
Robert	W 1 & 2 Edw. VI, 4, 41
Thomas	C 1 Hen. VII, 1, 123
Marten, Thomas	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 31
Thomas	W 4 Chas. I, 45, 113
William	C 19 Jas. I, 35, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 21
Martyn, William	C 5 Chas. I, 11, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 5 Chas. I, 47, 79
Masters, Master, John	C 4 Eliz., 133, 92

Masters, William	C 7 Jas. I, 1, 13
William	W 42 Eliz. & 3, 4, 6 & 7 Jas. I, 25, 138
Mathews <i>als.</i> Proctor, Mathew <i>als.</i>	
Procter, Phillip, lunatic	M 14 Chas. II, 19, 18
Thomas	C 2 Jas. I, 25, — <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 21 Jas. I, 37, 58
Mattock, Mattocke, John	C 39 Eliz., 279, 298
John	W 5 Jas. I, 10, 54
Mattocke, John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 75
Thomas	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 27
Mauncell, Marmaduke	C 36 Hen. VIII, 71, 74
Marmaduke, arm.	E 36 Hen. VIII, 933, 7
Marmaduke	W 36 Hen. VIII, 1, 121
Mawdley, Mawdeley, John	C 22 Hen. VIII, 51, 54
John	C 32 Hen. VIII, 83, 160, <i>v.o.</i>
John	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 11
Mawdeley, John	C 17 Eliz., 172, 132
John	W 17-18 Eliz., 17, 10
Maundeley, Richard	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 40
Mawdeley, Richard	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 12
Richard	W 42 Eliz., 260, 141
Roger, arm.	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 155
May, Maye, John	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 51
John	W 4 Chas. I, 46, 60
Maye, Robert, gen.	E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 2
Robert	W 3-5 Edw. VI, 5, 113
Robert	C 16 Eliz., 167, 85
Robert	W 16-17 Eliz., 15, 26
Mayo, Mayowe, Robert.	C 4 Edw. VI, 92, 101
Megg, Megge, Thomas	C 3 Chas. I, 3, 32
Thomas	W 3 Chas. I, 44, 31
Meker, John	C 37 Eliz., 279, 453, <i>v.o.</i>
Mercer <i>als.</i> Nashe, Edward	C 34 Eliz., 278, 17, <i>v.o.</i>
Merefield, Merefeild, Thomas	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 67
Merefeilde, Robert	W 6 Jas. I, 11, 21
Merrick, Merricke, Robert	C 25 Eliz., 201, 90

Meryott, Edward	M 9 Jas. I, 12, 124
Meyre, William	C 2 Eliz., 126, 137
Michell, Sir Bartholomew	W 14 Jas. I, 46, 62
Bartholomew, mil.	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 89
Mitchell, George	M 2 Chas. I, 20, 91
John	C 8 Hen. VII, 8, 2
Mitchell, John	C 2 Hen. VII, 23, <i>v.o.</i>
John	C 16 Chas. I, 46, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 15 Chas. I, 63, 166
Richard	C 8 Eliz., 143, 25
Mychyll, Thomas	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 12
Thomas	C 27 Hen. VIII, 57, 66
Thomas	C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 114
Mychell, Thomas, arm	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 8
Tristram	C 16 Eliz., 167, 97
Mychell, Tristram	W 16-17 Eliz., 15, 69
Mitchell, Walter	C 3 Hen. VII, 3, 8
Walter	E 4 Hen. VII, 891, 10
Middleham, Mydlam Agnes, widow, formerly wife of Richard	
Midlam, deceased	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 28
Middelham, Lewis	C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 147
Middleham, William	C 21 Eliz., 187, 90
Middleton, Lewis (nearly all obliterated)	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 28
Robert	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 46
Robert	W 7-8 Jas. I, 3, 50
Milborne, George	C 2 Eliz., 128, 64
Giles	C 17 Eliz., 172, 145
Giles	W 17-18 Eliz., 17, 38
Milbourne, Henry	E 11 Hen. VIII, 907, 6
Henry	C 11 Hen. VIII, 34, 90
Peter	C 27 Hen. VIII, 51, 101
Milbourne, John	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 38
Milborn, John	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 15
Peter	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 10
Mylborne, Thomas, mil.	C 8 Hen. VII, 23, 12 <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	C 9 Hen. VII, 23, 25, <i>v.o.</i>

Milborne , Thomas	E 8 Hen. VII, 958, 2
William	C 29 Hen. VIII, 59, 55
Milbourne, William, arm.	E 28-29 Hen. VIII, 926, 1
Millerd , Myllerd, John	C 18 Jas. I, 8 <i>v.o.</i>
Millarde, John	W 18 Jas. I, 30, 62
Millett , John	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 76
Milward <i>als.</i> Hodges , Thomas	C 17 Jas. I, 2, 25
Mogg , <i>als.</i> Kyne , William	C 40 Eliz., 279, 327
Mole , Moyle. Thomas, mil.	C 3 Eliz., 131, 178
Thomas, knt.	E 3 Eliz., 947, 9
Thomas, knt.	W 3 Eliz., 8, 95
Molynes , Molyns, John	C 14 Hen. VII, 13, 54 (or 24)
John	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 16
Moleyns, John	C 5 Edw. VI, 94, 77
William	C 3-4 Phil. & Mary, 108, 103
Monday , Mondaie, Henry, gen.	M 8 Jas. I, 12, 142
Mone , John	C 14 Hen. VIII, 80, 66, <i>v.o.</i>
John	E 14 Hen. VIII, 910, 15
Montague , Mountague, Alice, widow	C 15 Hen. VII, 14, 42
Alice, widow	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 6
Henry Pole, lord	E 30-31 Hen. VIII, 928, 17
John	C 5 & 6 Phil. & M. 115, 43
Mountegeu, John, arm.	E 5 & 6 Phil. & M., 945, 6
Mountague, Robert	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 36
Montagu, Robert	E 1-2 Hen. VIII, 898, 20
Mountague, Robert	C 18 Hen. VIII, 45, 105
Montagew, Robert	E 17-18 Hen. VIII, 914, 14
Mountague, Thomas	C 14 Hen. VIII, 39, 102
Thomas, arm.	E 14 Hen. VIII, 910, 14
William	C 4 Hen. VII, 4, 50
William	E 4-5 Hen. VII, 892, 12
William	W 18-20 Eliz., 18, 58
Mountague, William	C 20 Eliz., 183, 63
William	C 20 Eliz., 183, 68

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Moore , Alice, widow	C 10 Hen. VII, 10, 112
More, Robert	E 10 & 11 Hen. VIII, 907, 3

Moore, Eustace	C 5 Chas. I, 42, <i>v.o.</i>
More, Francis	C 37 Eliz., 244, 100
Francis	C 38 Eliz., 247, 44
Thomas, arm.	C 1 Hen. VII, 1, 16
Thomas	C 17 Eliz., 172, 118
More, Thomas	W 17 & 18 Eliz., 16, 42
Thomas	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 69
Thomas	W 2 Chas. I, 69, 73
Morefield, Morefeild, John	C 22 Jas. I, 1, 68
Moreu, William	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 159
Morgan, Alice, wife of Wm. Morgan	C 15 Hen. VII, 14, 41
Alice, wife of Wm. Morgan, formerly wife of Walter Torny, arm.	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 16
Christopher	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 176
Christopher	W 7 & 8 Jas. I, 3, 185
Gregory	C 8 Hen. VIII, 31, 109
Gregory	E 8 Hen. VIII, 904, 3
John	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 2
Richard	C 1 Eliz., 124, 175
Morgaine, Richard, gen.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 2
Richard	C 8 Eliz., 143, 21
Richard	E 8 Eliz., 950, 1
<i>als.</i> Bowen, Richard	C 27 Eliz., 207, 82
Sare	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 113
Sarah, widow	M 9 Jas. I, 12, 68
Sarah	W 9 & 10 Jas. I, 4, 183
Thomas, arm.	M 19 Jas. I, 27, 239
<i>See also Bowen.</i>	
Morley, Elizabeth, lady	C 18 Jas. I, 1, 83
Elizabeth, lady	W 18 Jas. I, 29, 31
Morse, Thomas	M 19 Jas. I, 31, 199
William	C 45 Eliz., 279, 478, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 45 Eliz., 26, 185
Morris, John	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 72
Sampson	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 45
Morton, Moreton, Agnes	C 9 Hen. VIII, 32, 89

Morton , Agnes, widow	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 26
George	W 1 Chas. I., 43, 201
John	C 19 Hen. VIII, 46, 39
John	E 18-19 Hen. VIII, 915, 1
Robert	C 2 Eliz., 128, 70
Moyle , <i>see</i> Mole .	
Moyns , Richard	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 23
Mullens , Henry	C 25 Eliz., 201, 73
Napper , Edward	E 1 Eliz., 946, 19
Narle , John	C 34 Eliz., 278, 6
Nash <i>als.</i> Mercer , Nashe <i>als.</i> Mercer	
Edward	C 34 Eliz., 278, 17, <i>v.o.</i>
Nation , Nassyon, Richard	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 24
Richard, gen.	M 11 Jas. I, 12, 49
Nayle , John	M 19 Jas. I, 34, 26
John	C 13 Chas. I, 50, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 12 Chas. I, 58, 92
Needs , Neade, Thomas	C 17 Jas. I, 12 <i>v.o.</i>
Neades, Thomas	W 17 Jas. I, 29, 120
William	C 44 Eliz., 279, 449, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 43-44 Eliz., 26, 170
Nethway , Neythewey, William	C 9 Hen. VIII, 32, 1
Nethwey, William	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 14
Netheway, William	C 15 Hen. VIII, 40, 123
William	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 32
Nevill , Henry, arm.	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 58
Henry	W 11 (?) Chas. I, 56, 15
Nevell, Isabelle, <i>see</i> Norris.	
Newburgh , George	C 1-2 Jas. I, 59 <i>v.o.</i>
Newborough, George	W 1-2 Jas. I, 28, 87
John	C 1 Hen. VII, 1, 43
Newbourgh, John	C 17 Hen. VIII, 44, 149
Newborowe, John	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 19
Newborough, John	C 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 116, 75
John, arm.	E 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 943, 7

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John	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, — 98, <i>v.o.</i>
Stevens, John	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 139
Stephins, William	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 158

Stewkeley, Sivester	C 1 Phil. & M., 51, <i>v o.</i>
Silvester, gen.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & M., 944, 24
Thomas, mil.	C 34 Hen. VIII, 81
Steyning, Steyninge Charles	C 38 Eliz., 247, 60
Charles	C 1 Jas. I, 2, 4
Stenyng, Edward	C 16 Hen. VIII, 81, 219
Stenyng, Edward, arm.	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 21
Steyninge, Phillip	C 31 Eliz., 221, 88
Staynyng, Walter	C 29 Hen. VIII, 59, 92
Steynyng, Walter, arm.	E 28-29 Hen. VIII, 926, 8
Stenyng, William	C 6 Hen. VII, 6, 18
Stibbins, John	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 160
Stidman, Stydman, Clement	C 19 Jas. I, 8, <i>v.o.</i>
Clement	W 19 Jas. I, 33, 37
John	C 24 Eliz., 197, 54
Robert	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 72
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Still, Jane, widow	C 7 Jas. I, 1, 2
Jane, widow	C 7 Jas. I, 2, 5
Jane	W 7 Jas. I, 11, 24
Jane, widow	W 7 Jas. I, 12, 113
Jane, widow	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 80
Jane, widow	W 7-8 Jas. I, 3, 48
Jane, widow	C 10 Jas. I, 1, 58
Jane	W 10 Jas. I, 15, 7
John, late bishop of Bath and Wells	C 6 Jas. I, 1, 97
John, Bishop of Bath and Wells	W 6 Jas. I, 8, 96
Nathaniel	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 58
Nathaniel	W 1 Chas. I., 43, 205
Thomas	C 17 Chas. I, 1, 83
Thomas	W 17 Chas. I, 64, 42
Stilman, als. Twitt, Ludwig	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 86
Stock, Stocke, Roger, lunatic	C 40 Eliz., 254, 13
Stocker, Stokker, John	C 32 Hen. VIII, 62, 89
John, sen.	E 31-32 Hen. VIII, 929, 1

Stocker, John	C 8 Jas. I, 1, 112
John	W 7-8 Jas. I, 3, 38
Stodden <i>als.</i> Blackford, George	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 81
Stoddon, <i>als.</i> Blackford,	
Richard	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 33
Stokes, Francis, Duchess of Suffolk	C 40 Eliz., 254, 2
<i>See also</i> Suffolk.	
Stone, Edward	C 7 Jas. I, 1, 49
Edward	W 7 Jas. I, 11, 15
William	C 10 Hen. VII, 10, 163
Stork, Storke, Alice	C 1 Edw. VI, 85, 34
Alice	W 1 & 2 Edw. VI, 4, 16
Alice, widow of Tristram Storke,	
arm.	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 2
John	C 1 Hen. VII, 1, 151
Tristram	C 24 Hen. VIII, 54, 75
Tristram, arm.	E 24 Hen. VIII, 920, 3
Stote, Richard	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 1, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 1-2 Jas. I, 28, 31
Stourton, Storton, Lord Charles	C 3-4 Phil. & Mary, 108, 111
Lord Charles	C 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 114, 49
Francis, formerly lord of	C 3 Hen. VII, 3, 37
John, mil.	C 1 Hen. VII, 1, 216
John	C 31 Eliz., 221, 105
Katherine, formerly wife of	
John Brewerton, and	
formerly wife of John	
Stourton, of Stourton,	
knt.	C 10 Hen. VII, 10, 160
Margaret, widow	C 6 Hen. VII, 6, 65
Lord, William	C 15 Hen. VIII, 40, 30
Margaret, wife of Reginald	
Stourton	E 5-6 Hen. VII, 893, 7
William, mil.	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912,
	10 & 11
William	C 37 Eliz., 242, 13
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Strachley, Andrew	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 52
Andrew	W 12 Jas. I, 21, 95
Stradling, Stradlyng, Edward, miles.	C 27 Hen. VIII, 57, 68
Edward, mil.	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 6
Edward	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 84
Stradlinge	C 32 Eliz., 226, 134
Strange, Straunge, Johanna, widow	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 111
Joan, lady, widow	E 6 Hen. VIII, 902, 6
Strangways, Strangwaies, Anne, widow	M 15 Chas. I, 26, 7
Strangwishe, or Strang-	
ways, Elizabeth	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 126
Strangeways, Elizabeth	E 7 Hen. VIII, 903, 2
John	C 35 Eliz., 235, 105
Strangwaies, John	W 35-36 & 41-42 Eliz., 24, 131
Street, Nicholas	C 18 Jas. I, 15, — <i>v.o.</i>
Streete, Nicholas	W 15 Jas. I, 29, 33
Strode, Strowde, Alicie	C 9 Henry VIII, 32, 85
Alice, widow of Wm. Strode,	
arm.	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 1
Strowde, Edward, gen.	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 28, <i>v.o.</i>
Edward	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 96
John	C 23 Eliz., 193, 67
John	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 63
Stroude, Robert	C 1 Eliz., 119, 162
Robert, arm.	E 1 Eiz., 946, 41
Strowde, Stephen	M 11 Jas. I, 12, 103
Thomas	C 26 Hen. VIII, 78, 26, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	E 26 Hen. VIII, 922, 7
Strowde, Thomas	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 20, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 1 Chas. I, 68, 61
Thomas, gen.	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 60
William, arm.	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 1
William	C 15 Hen. VII, 14, 69
Strowde, William	C 13 Hen. VIII, 36, 48
William, arm.	E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909,

Strong, Stronge Thomas	M 5 Chas. I, 28, 88
Strowbridge, Strobrigge, John	C 27 Eliz., 207, 122
Strobrydge, John	W 26-29 Eliz., 21, 5
Studdier, George	C 5 Jas. I, 30, <i>v.o.</i>
George	W 5 Jas. I, 8, 47
Stukeley, George	C 9 Hen. VII, 9, 69
George	C 16 Hen. VIII, 81, 190, <i>v.o.</i>
George	E 15-16 Hen. VIII, 912, 43
Stucle, Nicholas	C 4 Hen. VII, 4, 46
Nicholas, arm.	E 4 Hen. VII, 891, 5
Silvester	C 1-5 Phil. & Mary, 117, 51
Silvester	E 1-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 24
Thomas, knt.	C 34 Hen. VIII, 66, 8†
Stucle, Thomas, mil.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 12
Sturges, John	C 14 Eliz., 162, 184
Styver, Stiver, Humfry	C 8 Hen. VIII, 31, 102
or Styner, Humphrey	E 7-8 Hen. VIII, 904, 10
John	C 8 Eliz., 17, 143
John	E 8 Eliz., 950, 6
Stiver, Johanna	M 10 Chas. I, 21, 69
John	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 104
Suffolk, Stokes, Frances, Duchess of	C 40 Eliz., 254, 2
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Sutton, Francis	W 5 Chas. I, 56, 103
Francis	C 11 Chas. I, 56, <i>v.o.</i>
Swadell, John, gen.	M 15 Jas. I, 7, 190
Swanton, Nicholas. gen.	C 4 Jas. I, 1, 172
Nicholas	W 1-5 Jas. I, 29, 126
William	C 16 Jas. I, 2, 158
Sweeting, Swyting, John	C 6 Edw. VI, 97, 115
Swytyng (vel Swetyng) John	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 27
Swyting, John	W 5-6 Edw. VI, 6, 84
Sweting John	C 3-4 Phil. & Mary, 110, 157
John, sen., arm.	M 21 Jas. I, 14, 66
Swetman, Laurence	C 30 Eliz., 216, 74
Laurence	C 1 Chas. I, 2, 25
Laurence	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 5

Symes, William	C 35 Eliz., 278, 92, <i>v.o.</i>
<i>als.</i> Forde, Edward	C 35 Eliz., 278, 146, <i>v.o.</i>
Syms, <i>als.</i> Ford, Edward	C 39 Eliz., 251, 113
<i>als.</i> Forde, Edward	W 35 36 & 41-42 Eliz., 24, 125
<i>als.</i> Forde, Edward	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 113
<i>als.</i> Hurdwitche, John	C 35 Eliz., 278, 145
<i>als.</i> Hundwiche, John	W 35-36 & 41-42 Eliz., 24, 125
<i>als.</i> Hardwiche, John	M 14 Jas. I, 8, 85
Symonds, Symond, Johanna	C 24 Hen. VIII, 59, 103
Symondes, Joan, nuper ux- oris John Bowyer	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 3
Talboys, Taylboys, Elizabeth, widow	C 7 Hen. VII, 7, 34
Robert	C 10 Hen. VII, 10, 83
Tanfield, Tanfeild, William	C 21 Hen. VIII, 50, 126
Tanfild, William, arm.	E 20 & 21 Hen. VIII, 917, 12
Tattersall, Catherine	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 23
John	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 494, 10 & 11
Thayer, Robert	M 1 Chas. I, 13, 134
There, John	C 6 Edw. VI, 99, 76
John	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 21
John	W 6 Edw. VI, 6, 81
Thick, Thicke, William	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 127
William	W 5 Jas. I, 8, 37
Thomas, Elizabeth	C 11 Hen. VIII, 34, 73
Matilda	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 81, <i>v.o.</i>
Matilda	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 29
Thorn, Thorne, Susanna, lunatic	M 18 Aug., 1653, 32, 138
Thornborough, William	C 30 Hen. VIII, 60, 142
Thorneburgh, Wm., arm.	E 29-30 Hen. VIII, 927, 8
Thorp, Richard, of the town of Bristol	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 124
Thurstan, Thurstayne, William	C 2 & 3 Phil. and Mary, 106, 71
William	E 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 943, 11

Thurstan, Thurston, William	W 1-2 & 2-3 Phil. & M., 7, 65
Thynne, John	C 23 Eliz., 195, 218
John, mil.	C 3 Jas. I, 2, 110
Sir John	W 1, 2 & 3 Jas. I, 27, 29
Ticknor, William	C 36 Eliz., 240, 9
Tilly, Tylley, George	C 33 Eliz., 228, 78
Tilley, George, mel. inquir.	C 44 Eliz., 267, 24
Tylley, George	W 43 & 44 Eliz., 26, 203
James	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 114, 53
James, arm.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & M., 944, 25
Leonard	C 8 Eliz., 143, 27
Tylly, Leonard, gen.	E 8 Eliz., 950, 4
Thomas	C 29 Hen. VIII, 59, 79
Thomas	E 28-29 Hen. VIII, 926, 12
Tilley, William	C 27 Hen. VIII, 57, 69
Tylly, William	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 4
Timbury, <i>or</i> Tynbourn, Florence, widow of John Tinbury	E 3 & 4 Eliz., 947, 5
Tinbury, Francis	W 1, 2 & 3 Eliz., 8, 4
Tynbourn, Henry	C 10 Eliz., 148, 36
Tynburye, Henry, gen., a ward	E 10 Eliz., 952, 9
Tymbury, John	C 1 Mary, 101, 109
Timberye, John, gen.	E 7 Edw. VI, 941, 4
Tomlinson, Thomas	M 21 Jas. I, 29, 199
Torny, Alice, formerly wife of Walter	
Torny, now wife of Wm.	
Morgan	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 16
Torr, John	C 1-2 Jas. I, 87 <i>b</i> , <i>v.o.</i>
Torrington, Richard	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 67
Tose, Nicholas	C 24 Hen. VIII, 54, 120
Nicholas	E 24 Hen. VIII, 920, 9
Tovey <i>als.</i> Garland, Richard	C 15 Jas. I, 41, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 15 Jas. I, 25, 243
Tracy, Thomas	E 11-12 Hen. VII, 894, 10
Traske, John	M 20 Jas. I, 30, 5

Treaser, Mathew	M 18 Jas. I, 27, 233
Tremayle, John	C 27 Hen. VIII, 57, 82
John	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 5
Phillip	C 12 Hen. VIII, 79, 228
Philip, gen.	E 12 Hen. VIII, 908, 4
Thomas, mil.	C 24 Hen. VII, 22, 45
Thomas, mil.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 89 <i>id</i> , 80
Trenchard, Edward, lunatic	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 88
Edward	W 14 Chas. I, 61, 185
Francis	C 21 Jas. I, 1, 142
Francis	C 11 Chas. I, 3, 167
Francis	W 11 Chas. I, 56, 314
Trevylian, Hugh	C 43 Eliz., 264, 119
Trevelyan, Hugh	W 43-44 Eliz., 26, 117
John, arm.	C 8 Hen. VII, 23, 7
Trevilian, John, mil.	C 13 Hen. VIII, 37, 115
John, mil.	E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909, 8 & 9
Trevlyon, John	C 38 Hen. VIII, 75, 75
Trevlyan, John, arm.	E 37-38 Hen. VIII, 935, 1
Trevylian, John	W 38 Hen. VIII, 2, 191
Trevillian, John, mil.	C 5 Eliz., 135, 11
Trevelian, John	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 19
Trevillion, John	C 20 Eliz., 183, 47
Trevillian, John	C 21 Jas. I, 1, 84
Trevilian, John	W 21 Jas. I, 37, 61
Trevillian, John	C 21 Jas. I, 2, 34
John	W 21 Jas. I, 38, 213
John	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 12
Trevilian, John	W 2 Chas. I, 68, 76
Ralph, sen.	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 11
Trevillian, Ralph	W 4 Chas. I, 46, 3
Tricke, William	C 35 Eliz., 278, 86
Trobridge, Humphrey	C 10 Chas. I, 2, 57
Troppenell, Christopher	C 19 Hen. VII, 17, 78
Christopher, arm.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>b</i> , 29
Trowe, Hugh	C 8 Hen. VII, 5, 23

Trowe , Thomas, attinct.	C 19 Hen. VII, 23, 224
Tuchett , George, Lord Audley, mil.	C 2 Eliz., 128, 65
Tutchett, Henry, Lord Audley	C 6 Eliz., 140, 159
Henry, Lord Audeley	E 6 Eliz., 949, 2
Tutchett, Henry, Lord Audeley	W 6 Eliz., 9, 135
John, Lord Audley, mil.	C 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 114, 55
John, Lord Audeley, mil.	E 5-6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 20
Tucker , John	C 15 Chas. I, 1, 63
John	W 15 Chas. I, 62, 214
Reginald	M 8 Jas. I, 12, 66
<i>als.</i> Pennington, Richard	C 10 Eliz., 148, 32
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Turberville , Turbervile, Troylus	C 16 Jas. I, 2, 145
Troilus	W 15 Jas. I, 26, 200
Turney , George	C 36 Hen. VIII, 71, 182
(vel Turvy), George	E 36 Hen. VIII, 933, 1
George	W 36 Hen. VIII, 1, 16
John	C 5 Hen. VIII, 28, 28
John	E 4-5 Hen. VIII, 901, 10
John	C 15 Hen. VIII, 40, 59
Phillip	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 6
Philip	E 6 Hen. VIII, 902, 2
Tuxwell , John	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 21
John	C 27 Eliz., 208, 228
John	W 26-29 Eliz., 21, 11
<i>als.</i> Tuckeswell, John	C 44 Eliz., 267, 99
<i>als.</i> Tuckeswell, John	W 43-44 Eliz., 26, 132
William	C 7 Eliz., 274, 105
William	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz. 10, 75
Twitt <i>als.</i> Stilman , Ludwig	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 86
Twynho , Twynyho, George	C 17 Hen. VIII, 43, 61
George, arm.	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 16 and 17
Twynneo, Roger	C 13 Hen. VII, 12, 51
Twyneho, Roger	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 1
Twynyho, Walter	C 32 Hen. VIII, 83, 178

Twynhe, Walter, arm.	E 31-32 Hen. VIII, 929, 7
Twynneo, William, arm.	C 13 Hen. VII, 12, 48
Twynheho, William	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 3
Tyderleigh, Robert, arm.	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 144
Tyler, Thomas	C 35 Eliz., 278, 87, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	M 7 Chas. I, 29, 120
Tynt, Edward	C 5 Chas. I, 3, 58
Tyson, Edward, gen.	M 16 Chas. I, 17, 13
Tyte, Walter	C 16 Eliz., 167, 76, <i>v.o.</i>
Walter	W 16-17 Eliz., 15, 82
Uphall, John	C 43 Eliz, 279, 421, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 43-44 Eliz., 26, 115
Upperton, or Upton, Geoffry	C 25 Eliz., 202, 173
Upton, George, arm.	M 7 Jas. I, 7, 113
Richard	C 39 Eliz., 251, 132
Urch, Urche, <i>als.</i> Fry, John	C 3 Chas. I, 3, 46, <i>v.o.</i>
<i>als.</i> Frye, John	W 3 Chas. I, 7, 4
Uvedale, William, knt.	C 34 Hen. VIII, 67, 119
William, mil.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 3
Vannam, Nicholas	C 12 Chas. I, 34, <i>v.o.</i>
Vaunam, Nicholas	W 12 Chas. I, 56, 74
Vaughan, <i>als.</i> Watkyns, Polidor	C 6 Jas. I, 1, 111
Polydore	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 134
<i>als.</i> Watkins, Richard	C 4 Edw. VI, 92, 81
<i>als.</i> Watkyns, Richard, arm.	E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 10
<i>als.</i> Watkyns, Richard	W 34 & 35 Edw. VI, 5, 87
Vawer, William	M 18 Jas. I, 34, 20
Veale, Thomas	C 12 Jas. I, 16, <i>v.o.</i>
Thomas	W 12 Jas. I, 18, 240
Venables, James, arm.	C 1 & 2 Hen. VII, 1 (or 2), 20
Venn, John	W 10 Jas. I, 15, 26
Verney, Hugh	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 112, 86
Hugh	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 114, 33
Hugh, arm.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 6
John, arm.	C 23 Hen. VII, 21, 66

Verney, John, arm.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>d</i> , 74
Varney, John	C 5 Edw. VI, 97, 92
John, arm.	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 2
John	W 5 & 6 Edw. VI, 6, 44
Robert	C 1 Edw. VI, 85, 52
Robert, arm.	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 14
Robert	W 1 Edw. VI, 3, 36
Virgen, John	C 21 Eliz., 276, 413
Vivian, Francis	C 13 Chas. I, 2, 99
Vyvyan, John, arm.	C 15 Eliz., 165, 159
Vowell, Richard	C 14 Hen. VII, 13, 80
Richard	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 13
William	C 6 Edw. VI, 99, 82, <i>v.o.</i>
William, gen.	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 26
William	W 5 & 6 Edw. VI, 6, 83
Vyall, Robert	M 9 Jas. I, 12, 70
Wade, John	C 6 Chas. I, 36, — <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 6 Chas. I, 49, 106
Wadham, Alice, widow	E 23 Hen. VII, 897 <i>d</i> , 70
Alice	C 2 Hen. VIII, 25, 25
Alice	C 21 Hen. VIII, 50, 124
Alice, wife of Christopher	E 20-21 Hen. VIII, 917, 13
Johanne, widow	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 114, 35
Joan, vid	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 23
Laurence	C 14 Hen. VIII, 80, 56
Lawrence, arm.	E 14 Hen. VIII, 910, 13
Margaret	C 11 Hen. VIII, 34, 74
Margaret, widow	E 10-11 Hen. VIII, 907, 7
Nicholas	C 11 Jas. I, 1, 56
Wake, Elizabeth, late widow of Roger	
Wake, and now wife of John	
Lord Grey	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 31
John	C 33 Hen. VIII, 64, 163
John, gen.	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 20
John, arm.	C 15 Eliz., 165, 158
John, arm.	E 15 Eliz., 956, 5

Wake, John	W 15 & 16 Eliz., 14, 9
John	C 2 Chas. I, 1, 16
Margerete	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 24, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard, arm.	C 1 Eliz., 124, 170
Richard, arm.	E 1 Eliz., 946, 36
Roger, attainted	E 1-2 Hen. VII, 889, 6
Roger, attainted	E 4 Hen. VII, 891, 12
Roger	C 20 Hen. VII, 18, 125
Roger, arm.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>c</i> , 48
Walcott, Christopher	C 16 Chas. I, 56, <i>v.o.</i>
Waldegrave, Waldegave, John	C 35 Hen. VIII, 68, 54
John, arm.	E 34-35 Hen. VIII, 932, 3
Wale, Thomas, gen.	M 11 Chas. I, 21, 85
Walet, John	W 13 Jas. I, 23, 124
Walker, Edward	C 7 Eliz., 142, 132
Edward	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 88
Waller, Robert	W 8-9 Jas. I, 5, 74
Wallis, James	C 14 Jas. I, 11, —, <i>v.o.</i>
Wallys, John	E 9 Eliz., 951, 9
John	C 17 Jas. I, 2, 47
John	C 12 Jas. I, 32, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 12 Jas. I, 21, 100
John	W (?), 29, 176
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Richard	C 11 Jas. I, 1, 12
Richard	W 11 Jas. I, 20, 81
Thomas	C 22 Jas. I, 6, <i>v.o.</i>
Wallopp, Oliver	C 8 Eliz., 143, 26
Oliver, mil.	E 8 Eliz., 950, 2
Walrond, Edmund	C 16 Chas. I, 1, 17
Walronde, Edward, gen.	C 4 Jas. I, 1, 33
Edward	W 1-5 Jas. I, 29, 104
Francis	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 47
Walron, Francis	C 12 Jas. I, 2, 108
Walrand, Francis	W 12 Jas. I, 21, 91

Walrond , Waldrond, Henry, arm	M 15 Jas. I, 14, 65
Waldron, Humfrey	C 23 Eliz., 193, 41
Humfrey	C 20 Jas. I, 1, 115
Humphrey	W 20 Jas. I, 35, 233
William	C 26 Hen. VIII, 56, 109
William	E 26 Hen. VIII, 922, 4
Walron, William	C 1 Edw. VI, 85, 72
William, gen.	E 1 Edw. VI, 936, 9
William	W 1 Edw. VI, 3, 5
Walsh , Walshe, Elizabeth, wife of J.	
Walshe	C 15 Hen. VII, 14, (?) 142, or 152, or 42
Walssh, Elizabeth	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 18
Walshe, John	C 14 Hen. VII, 13, 83
John	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 11
John, one of the Justices of	
Queen's Bench	C 14 Eliz., 162, 156
Walshe, Marmaduke	W 17 Chas. I, 65, 55
Thomas	C 23 Hen. VII, 21, 23
Walsche, Thomas	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>d</i> , 71
Walshe, Robert	C 13 Hen. VII, 12, 113
Walsse, Robert	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 15
Walshawe , Richard, arm.	C 2 Hen. VII, 2, 35
William	C 19 Hen. VIII, 80, 142, <i>v.o.</i>
William, gen.	E 18-19 Hen. VIII, 915, 9
Walshett , John, merchant	E 12 Hen. VIII, 903, 2
Walter , William	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 171
Walters , John	W 22 Jas. I, 37, 137
Walton , John	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 54
John	E 6 Hen. VIII, 902, 7
John	C 5 Edw. VI, 94, 86
Richard	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 72
Richard	W 1-6 Jas. I, 2, 255
Richard	C 18 Jas. I, 1, 99
Thomas	C 18 Eliz., 175, 75
Thomas	W 17 & 18 Eliz., 16, 84
Thomas	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 105

Walton, Thomas	W 9 & 10 Jas. I, 4, 161
Thomas	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 164
Thomas	W 8 & 9 Jas. I, 5, 50
Thomas, gen.	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 73
Thomas, gen.	M 18 Jas. I, 34, 25
Thomas	C 22 Jas. I, 1, 48
Thomas	W 22 Jas. I, 39, 201
William	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 105
William	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 23
Walwyn, John	C 6 Hen. VIII, 78, 143, <i>v.o.</i>
Walwen, John	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 27
Warde, Thomas	M — Chas. I, 29, 87
Warr, Warre, Elizabeth	C 25 Hen. VIII, 55, 103
Elizabeth, formerly wife of Edw.	
Bampfylde, arm.	E 24-25 Hen. VIII, 921, 8
Johanna, widow	C 15 Hen. VII, 14, 78
Joan	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 3
John	C 26 Hen. VIII, 56, 87
John, arm.	E 26 Hen. VIII, 922, 5
John	C 6 Edw. VI, 97, 104
John, gen.	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 23
John	W 5-6 Edw. VI, 6, 24
John	C 25 Eliz., 201, 141
Warre, Richard	C 6 Hen. VII, 6, 26
Richard, mil.	C 33 Hen. VIII, 64, 107
Richard, mil.	E 32-33 Hen. VIII, 930, 5
Richard	E 1 Eliz., 946, 8
Warre, Richard, arm.	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 56
Robert	C 1 Eliz., 119, 158
Warre, Roger	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 88
Roger	W 14 Jas. I, 20, 263
Thomas	C 34 Hen. VIII, 66, 74
Thomas, arm.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 25
Warre, Thomas	C 15 Jas. I, 2, 53
Thomas	W 15 Jas. I, 24, 47
Warwick, Edward, Earl of, attaint.	C 5 Hen. VIII, 28, 22
Wason, Richard	C 31 Eliz., 277, 122, <i>v.o.</i>

Waston, Richard	W 18 Jas. I, 31, 152
Watkins, George, gen.	M 8 Jas. I, 12, 29
Humfrey	C 3 Eliz., 131, 176
Humphrey, gen.	E 3-4 Eliz., 947, 3
Watkyns, Humfry	W 1-3 Eliz., 8, 7
<i>als.</i> Vaughan, Richard	E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 10
<i>als.</i> Vaughan, Richard	W 4 Edw. VI, 5, 87
Richard, lunatic	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 18
Watkin, Richard, lunatic	W 14 Chas. I, 61, 109
Watkyns <i>als.</i> Vaughan,	
Polidor	C 6 Jas. I, 1, 111
Polydore	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 134
Richard	C 4 Edw. VI, 92, 81
Watts, Edmund	M 15 Jas. I, 7, 177
Edmund	M 21 Jas. I, 29, 202
Watt, Hugh	W 1 Chas. I, 44, 57
Hugh	C 3 Chas. I, 3, 50
John	C 22 Jas. I, 1, 67
Nicholas	C 11 Chas. I, 1, 78
Watt, Phillip	W 9 Jas. I, 16, 155
Phillip	C 10 Jas. I, 1, 63
Phillip	W 10 Jas. I, 15, 1
Phillip	C 11 Jas. I, 1, 57
Phillip	C 22 Jas. I, 2, 81
Philip	W 22 Jas. I, 37, 150
Thomas	M 8 Chas. I, 29, 151
Thomas, fatuus	C 9 Jas. I, 2, 136
Wattes, Thomas	W 9 & 10 Jas. I, 4, 158
Webb, John	W 5 Jas. I, 8, 48
Webbe, John	C 5 Jas. I, 1, 66
Richard	C 14 Chas. I, 84, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	W 13 Chas. I, 59, 276
Robert	C 10 Jas. I, 2, 136
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Webbe, Thomas	C 28 Eliz., 211, 186
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William	W 28 Eliz., 21, 224

Webb, Sir William	W 3 Chas. I, 58, 250
William, mil.	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 111
Webber, John	M 22 Jas. I, 13, 144
John	C 4 Chas. I, 1, 19
John	W ?[prob. 3 or 4 Chas. I], 45, 119a
Thomas	C 6 Jas. I, 2, 69
Thomas	W 6 Jas. I, 10, 46
Weech, John	M 10 Jas. I, 12, 23
Weeks, Wokes, John	C 5 Hen. VII, 5, 10
Richard, gen.	M 3 Chas. I, 34, 12
William	C 16 Eliz., 167, 96
William	W 16 & 17 Eliz., 15, 9
Weeke, <i>als.</i> Collins, John	C 14 Chas. I, 83, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 14 Chas. I, 59, 282
Wekys, John, arm.	E 16-17 Hen. VIII, 913, 11
Wells, Ad q. d. for Dean and Chapter of	C 6 Hen. VII, 6, 54
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John	C 15 Jas. I, 19, <i>v.o.</i>
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Thomas	C 23 Hen. VII, 21, 23
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William	W 20 Eliz., 19, 97
West, Richard	C 39 Eliz., 251, 135
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Westcombe, Thomas	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 66
Weston, Richard, mil.	C 34 Hen. VIII, 66, 73
Richard, mil.	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 14
William, mil.	C 3 Jas. I, 2, 60
Sir William	W 1, 2 & 3 Jas. I, 6, 70
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Whetcombe, John	C 40 Eliz., 279, 337, <i>v.o.</i>
Whetston, Robert	C 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 111, 40
Whetstone, Robert	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 19
Whibben, George	C 5 Chas. I, 1, 5
George	W 5 Chas. I, 47, 74
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Whitby, Whitbie, Lionel	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 7
Lionel	W 14 Chas. I, 60, 183
Thomas	C 14 Jas. I, 2, 7
Thomas	W 14 Jas. I, 20, 233
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White, John	C 5-6 Phil. & Mary, 115, 66
John, gen.	E 5-6 Phil. & Mary, 945, 16
John	C 37 Eliz., 278, 208, <i>v.o.</i>
John	M 19 Jas. I, 34, 22
Whyte, Walter	C 7 Edw. VI, 99, 93, <i>v.o.</i>
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William	C 7 Chas. I, 1, 6
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John (proof of age)	C 17 Hen. VII, 15, 57
Anne	C 26 Hen. VIII, 56, 8
Whityng, Anne, widow	E 26 Hen. VIII, 922, 9
Christian	C 2 Chas. I, 3, 40, <i>v.o.</i>
Whityng, Christopher	E 17 Hen. VII, — 8
Christopher	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>b</i> , 6
John	C 21 Hen. VIII, 50, 154
Whytyng, John	E 20-21 Hen. VIII, 917, 5-6
Whitinge, John	C 11 Jas. I, 71, — <i>v.o.</i>
Whiteing, Thomas	M 21 Jas. I, 13, 156
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Whitson, John	W 5 Chas. I, 56, 350
John	C 12 Chas. I, 2, 68
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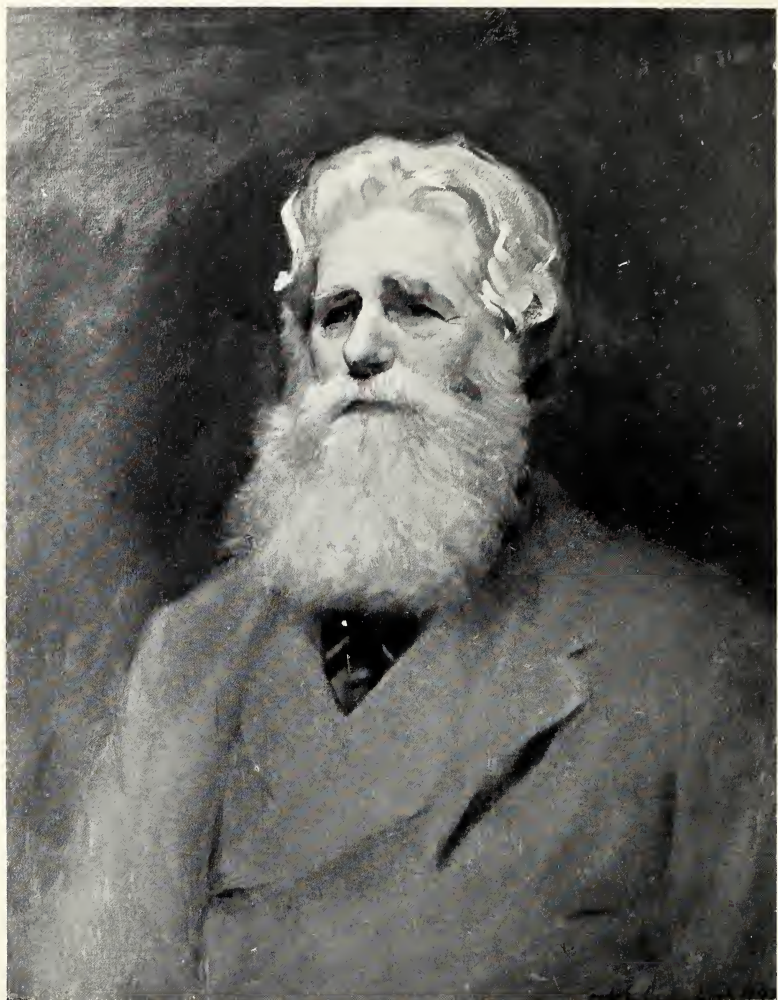
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- Wilkins, Wilkyns, John** M 18 Jas. I, 29, 175
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 John, mil. E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897*d*, 75
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Willoughby, George	C 6 Edw. VI, 97, 110
Willowghby, Geo., arm.	E 6 Edw. VI, 940, 13
George	W 5-6 Edw. VI, 6, 88
Willoughbie, Isabelle	C 17 Hen. VIII, 44, 165
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Robert, knt., Lord Broke	C 18 Hen. VII, 16, 93
Robert, Lord de Broke, mil.	E 18-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>b</i> , 27
Robert, Lord Broke	C 16 Hen. VIII, 41, 27
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Wilmott, James	M 6 Chas. I, 29, 100
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Winter, William	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 38
Wise, Wisse, John	C 1-2 Phil. & Mary, 104, 106
Wysse, John, arm.	E 1-2 Phil. & Mary, 942, 4
Thomas	C 27 Eliz., 207, 96
Wisse, Thomas	W 26-29 Eliz., 21, 31
Wither, Wyther, Laurence	C 16 Eliz., 167, 77
Lawrence	W 16 & 17 Eliz., 15, 52
Withie, Nicholas	C 7 Jas. I, 1, 12, <i>v.o.</i>
Withlake, Wythlake, John	C 2 Eliz., 128, 68
Wythelake, Robert	C 34 Hen. VIII, 83, 208, <i>v.o.</i>
Withelake, Robert	E 33-34 Hen. VIII, 931, 9
Widlake, Robert	C 5 Chas. I, 1, 75
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John	C 1 Eliz., 119, 151
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Wolmington, William, gen.	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 173
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William	W 23 Eliz., 20, 146
Wood, Edmund	C 12 Jas. I, 39, <i>v.o.</i>
Edmund	W 11 Jas. I, 18, 236

Wood, John	C 13 Chas. I, 2, 60
Woode, Roger	C 13 Eliz., 275, 214, <i>v.o.</i>
Roger	E 13 Eliz., 955, 10
William	C 1 & 2 Jas. I, 63, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 1 Jas. I, 7, 21
Woodburne, John	C 16 Jas. I, 53, <i>v.o.</i>
Woodborne, John	W 16 Jas. I, 26, 179
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Margaret, wife of Richard	E 13-14 Hen. VII, 895, 1, (or 145, 15)
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James	W 1 & 5 Jas. I, 29, 102
John	C 14 Chas. I, 62, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 14 Chas. I, 60, 198
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Wroth, Wrothe, John	C 9 Hen. VIII, 32, 83
John, arm.	E 8-9 Hen. VIII, 905, 17
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Wroughton, Christopher	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 119
Christopher, mil.	C 7 Hen. VIII, 30, 148
Christopher	E 6-7 Hen. VIII, 903, 17
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John	E 11-12 Hen. VII, 894, 16
Margaret	E 12-13 Hen. VIII, 909, 11
Wykes, Andrew	C 2-3 Phil. & Mary, 106, 78
Wikes, Anne, widow	C 8 Eliz., 143, 20
Anne, widow	E 8 Eliz., 950, 10
Wikis, Edmund	C 6 Hen. VIII, 29, 96
Edmund	E 6 Hen. VIII, 903, 29
John	E 4-5 Hen. VII, 892, 3
Wykis, John	C 17 Hen. VIII, 43, 49
Wyke, John	E 17 Hen. VIII, 913, 11

Wykes, John	C 15 Eliz., 165, 160
John, gen.	E 15 Eliz., 956, 6
Matilda, now wife of — Seyntlo	E 14-15 Hen. VII, 896, 15
Nicholas	W 9-10 Jas. I, 4, 167
Richard	C 20 Hen. VII, 23, 227, <i>v.o.</i>
Richard	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897 <i>c</i> , 53
William	C 10 Hen. VIII, 79, 268
William	E 10 Hen. VIII, 906, 3
William	C 28 Hen. VIII, 57, 11
Wikys, William, arm.	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 12
Wikes, William	C 4 Edw. VI, 92, 83
William	E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 3
William	W 3, 4 & 5 Edw. VI, 5, 113
William	C 13 Jas. I, 46, —, <i>v.o.</i>
William	W 13 Jas. I, 22, 85
Wynde, John	C 29 Hen. VIII, 59, 87
John, gen.	E 28-29 Hen. VIII, 926, 14
Wyndham, Charles	C 28 Eliz., 210, 146
Windham, Edward	C 15 Jas. I, 2, 178
Wyndeham, John	C 16 Eliz., 167, 79
Thomas, knt.	C 14 Chas. I, 2, 120
Windham, Sir Thomas	W 13 Chas. I, 61, 290
Wyne, William	C 14 Eliz., 275, 226, <i>v.o.</i>
William, gen.	M 1 Jas. I, 7, 156
Wyngood, Richard	C 18 Hen. VIII, 45, 94
Richard	E 18-19 Hen. VIII, 915, 11
William	C 27 & 28 Hen. VIII, 57, 99
Wyngod, William	E 27 & 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 25
Yeovil, Ad. q. d. for the parish Church of	C 13 Hen. VII, 12, 69
Yerbury, Yorburye, Humfrey	C 34 Eliz., 278, 32
Yerberrie, Humfrey, gen.	M 15 Jas. I, 4, 74
Yerbery, Jane	M 14 Chas. I, 23, 53
York, Yorke, Roger, serjeant-at-law	E 28 Hen. VIII, 925, 20
Young, Yong, Hugh	C 27 Hen. VIII, 57, 85
Younge, Hugh, gen.	E 27 Hen. VIII, 923, 11

Young, Younge, John	C 4 & 5 Phil. & M., 114, 22
Yonge, John, gen.	E 3-4 & 4-5 Phil. & Mary, 944, 11
Younge, John	C 5 Chas. I, 3, 65
Richard	W 18 Jas. I, 44, 119
Richard	C 2 Chas. I, 2, 3
Robert	C 2 Eliz., 128, 64
Thomas	C 21 Hen. VII, 19, 143
Thomas, arm.	E 15-24 Hen. VII, 897c, 3
Thomas	C 34 Eliz., 233, 102
Yonge, Thomas	W 16 Jas. I, 52, 242
Younge, Thomas, arm.	C 8 Chas. I, 3, 117
William	C 21 Jas. I, 1, 44
William	W 21 Jas. I, 38, 95
Yowens, Yowyns, John	C 5 Eliz., 274, 88, <i>v.o.</i>
John	W 5, 6 & 7 Eliz., 10, 1
William	C 32 Eliz., 226, 184
Zouche, Lord John, attinct.	C 4 Hen. VII, 23, 96
John, attainted	1-2 Hen. VII, 889, 6
John, mil.	C 24 Hen. VIII, 81, 323, <i>v.o.</i>
John, Lord Zouch and Sey- mour, mil.	E 24 Hen. VIII, 920, 8
John, lord	C 4 Edw. VI, 92, 108
John, mil., Lord Zouche Sent- maure et Cantilupe	E 4 Edw. VI, 939, 1
John, lord	W 3, 4 & 5 Edw. VI, 5, 110



LT. GENERAL PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.

From a Painting by Fredk. S. Beaumont, 1897.

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A Memoir of
General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

THE name of Lieutenant-General A. H. Lane-Fox Pitt-Rivers, who died at Rushmore, his country seat on the borders of Wilts and Dorset, on May 4th, 1900, at the age of seventy-three, has been much before the public of late, in connection with his wonderful scientific career, and some concise obituary notices and short biographies have been written about him. Having been in close contact with General Pitt-Rivers for several years—indeed for a longer period than any member of his archæological staff—I am happily in a position to give a somewhat terse account of the General's strenuous life in the cause of the advancement of knowledge, and more particularly of archæology. No man has attained more celebrity in his accuracy, brilliance, and originality in archæological or ethnographical research than General Pitt-Rivers. His work at Rushmore was carried out, of course, under the most favourable circumstances. Firstly, being the owner of 29,000 acres of land, he had ample means for his loved pursuits: secondly, he had the luck to come into an estate which was teeming with earthworks of all ages, awaiting the spade of the systematic explorer; and thirdly, he was somewhat fortunate in securing assistants and draughtsmen who readily adapted themselves to the work and became devoted to it. Therefore it was nothing more than could be expected by people who knew the previous

work of the General (when Colonel Lane-Fox) that he should retire from the Army and, in his own words, determine "to devote the remaining portion of my life chiefly to an examination of the antiquities on my own property."

Although a member of the Somersetshire Archæological Society for twenty years, he took no active part in its proceedings, except on the occasion when he assisted the Society with their excavations at Pen Pits, in the extreme S.E. of the county. (*Proceedings*, vols. 25 and 30). The relics (chiefly Norman pottery) are preserved in the Society's Museum. General Pitt-Rivers undertook further excavations on this site on behalf of the Government in 1883, on which he wrote a detailed Report to the First Commissioner of Works. He fully confirmed the conclusions previously arrived at by the Rev. H. H. Winwood and his committee, that the pits could not have been formed for habitations but merely for quarrying purposes. In 1877, General Pitt-Rivers, in company with Professor Rolleston, made an examination of three round barrows and the camp at Sigwell, in the parish of Compton, Somerset. (*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. viii). He presented three of his large tomes on "Excavations" to the Society. As Inspector of Ancient Monuments he examined (superficially) and surveyed several of the hill-fortresses and earthworks in the county—and particularly Stanton Drew, the Chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, Wellow, and Cadbury Castle, monuments included amongst the twenty-nine scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882.* In his third volume of "Excavations" he published an invaluable map, entitled "Ancient Map of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, and part of Hants."

But to commence at the beginning. General Pitt-Rivers was born on April 14th, 1827, and was the eldest surviving son

* In 1886, the Society prepared a list of Ancient Monuments in the County, considered worthy of preservation, and sent it to General Pitt-Rivers. (*Proceedings*, vol. 33, p. 3).

of Wm. Augustus Lane-Fox, of Hope Hall, who married Lady Caroline, daughter of John Douglas, eighteenth Earl of Morton. In accordance with the will of his great-uncle, the second Lord Rivers, he eventually inherited the Rushmore Estates in succession to the sixth Lord Rivers in 1880, when he assumed the name of Pitt-Rivers, his sons however being styled Fox-Pitt. Having been educated at Sandhurst, he entered the Grenadier Guards in 1845, and obtained his captaincy in 1850. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign as D.A.Q.M.G., being present at the battle of Alma and the siege of Sebastopol, was mentioned in despatches, and placed on the staff. In 1857, he became Lieut.-Colonel, and ten years later, Colonel; Major-General in 1877, retiring as Lieut.-General in 1882. During his last few years he was appointed Hon. Colonel of the South Lancashire Regiment.

Soon after receiving a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and at the time of the introduction of the rifle-musket into the British Army, Lane-Fox was employed in investigations for its improvement at Woolwich, Hythe, Enfield, and Malta, from 1851 to 1857. He showed much talent in this experimental research and may be considered the originator of the Hythe School of Musketry. The nature of his professional work at this time led him to take notice of the very slight changes that took place in the successive stages of development to render a weapon or utensil an improvement on its predecessors. In order to illustrate this line of thought he collected series of weapons, implements, appliances, and products of human life, which collection after being exhibited for some years at Bethnal Green and South Kensington, ultimately, in 1884, found its home in an *annexe*, built for its reception by the University of Oxford, adjoining the main building of the University Museum. Owing to a constant flow of acquisitions the original collection is now nearly doubled, and being linked with the name of Mr. Henry Balfour, M.A., the Curator, whose assiduity and method are remarkable, it is likely to

remain the foremost ethnographical collection in the kingdom for educational purposes. It might be recorded here that for one and-a-half years recently I had the privilege of supporting Mr. Balfour in this congenial work. Objects of a like nature and use are arranged together into series—so that they may be compared together, independently of locality—“with a view to demonstrate, either actually or hypothetically, the development and continuity of the material arts from the simpler to the more complex forms.” In this way variations may be observed by means of which progress has been effected. In connection with the Pitt-Rivers collection, the only lectureship of Anthropology in Britain was founded, the position being at present occupied by Prof. E. B. Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., Keeper of Oxford University Museum.

Nor is this all that the General achieved in the world of science before taking up his residence at Rushmore. He read many papers before learned societies, including his famous series of lectures on “Primitive Warfare,” delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, 1867-69 ; another, “On the discovery of Palæolithic implements in connection with *Elephas primigenius* in the gravels of the Thames valley at Acton,” delivered in 1872 to the Geological Society ; and another, “On the Evolution of Culture,” Royal Institution of Great Britain, 1875.

During these earlier years, Colonel Lane-Fox conducted many archæological excavations in various parts of England and Ireland, both on his own account and in conjunction with other archæologists and societies. To give even a list of these with brief descriptions would be material enough for a paper alone. He turned much of his attention at this period to the exploration of camps. All manner of dates of construction have been given to camps generally, and it is not surprising, as there is little in the principles of military defence to distinguish the camps of one people in a primitive condition of life from those of another. The only real method of throwing any

light upon the subject, as nobody knew better than Colonel Lane-Fox, was by means of the pick and shovel, provided these potent instruments were wielded in the right manner. In Sussex, he explored the following camps systematically :—Cissbury, Highdown, Seaford, Mount Caburn, Ranscombe, and Cæsar's Camp. In addition he made noteworthy excavations at Ambresbury Banks, Epping Forest; Dane's Dyke, Flamborough; London Wall; Two Cairns near Bangor; Black Burgh Tumulus, near Brighton; British Tumuli near Guildford; &c. General Pitt-Rivers always evinced a pride in having been the first to discover chert implements in stratified gravel in the Nile Valley, near Thebes. His investigations extended even to Denmark, where he explored the Danne-werk at Korborg, near Schleswig.

The General's *magnus opus* consisted of his four magnificent tomes on "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," the results of seventeen years digging in Wilts and Dorset.* A good start had been made on a fifth volume at the time of General Rivers' death. It was to have included the results of the excavations made on the site of a Roman Building at Iwerne (? Ibernio), between Blandford and Shaftesbury. These excavations, which occupied three months in the autumn of 1897, were visited by the General almost daily, although this part of the property was eight miles from Rushmore. I had, in company with the General's then draughtsman, Mr. G. F. W. Johnson, the privilege of being in charge of these, the last explorations conducted by the General, and although these excavations were carried on well into December, it was remarkable that the work was only stopped for one half-day by wet weather. The relics from this site were amongst the latest archaeological remains added to General Pitt-Rivers' private Museum at the village of Farnham, in North Dorset, three miles from Rushmore.

* The writer has recently ascertained that Mr. B. T. Batsford, of 94, High Holborn, has a considerable number of copies of General Pitt-Rivers' privately printed works for sale.

The original intention of this Museum was (1) to house the relics found by the General on his surrounding property, together with absolutely accurate and unique models of all the sites excavated, and in this way to carry out his views that, as far as practicable, local antiquities should remain in the neighbourhood in which they are found; and (2) to form a collection—particularly for the education of country folk, as a means of popular instruction—of agricultural implements and appliances, including models of country carts, ploughs, scythes, spades, querns, textile fabrics, dress, &c., from different localities. But in later years the Museum developed into a far larger and more comprehensive collection, occupying nine large galleries and rooms, and containing over 250 yards of wall cases alone. In addition to the series mentioned above, briefly the Museum contained the following:—Peasant costume and personal ornament of different nations; peasant carvings; household utensils used by peasants in different countries; a large series of pottery of all ages, descriptions and nationalities, commencing with the Stone Age down to the present time; a series of locks and keys showing development from earliest times, and how one form or contrivance suggested another, on which the General issued, in 1883, a well-illustrated monograph—a valuable work of reference; a fine series illustrating the history of stone and bronze implements; series illustrating the history of glass-making and enamelling; a series of accurate models to scale, made by the General's archæological staff, showing the development of the Christian Cross in Celtic times; drawings and paintings on the flat from different countries, including the drawings of savages; embroideries; lights and lighting apparatus; a remarkable collection of objects of art (in bronze, ivory, etc.) from Benin City, West Africa, on which General Pitt-Rivers compiled and copiously illustrated his last work published in 1900; carvings from different countries; and a fairly representative ethnographical collection of specimens from all parts of

the world. This latter branch of the Museum was largely developed during the last four years of the General's life. In the acquisition of all these things he displayed a rare and discriminating intelligence.

Within the compass of a paper of this description it is quite impossible to give many details of the valuable archæological information obtained from the various villages, tumuli, camps, and dykes General Pitt-Rivers exhaustively explored in Dorset and Wilts. Those wishing to seek for details should consult the works that every practical archæologist should have in his library, viz., "*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*," 4 vols. It is a standard work that would be used and quoted much oftener than it is, and deserves to be, if an exhaustive index were compiled. Science is making such rapid strides now-a-days that people have not time to search into works that have no index. General Pitt-Rivers many times expressed a desire to me, since the publication of vol. iv, that this should be done, but as no time could be specially allotted to this work, I commenced the work in my leisure hours at Rushmore, continuing it at Oxford, with the result that General Pitt-Rivers, at a personal interview in April, 1900, asked me to complete the compilation of the index, and send him an estimate for the total cost of publication. This I did, but unfortunately the General died three days after receiving my details and the matter is at present in abeyance. A good index would of course increase the value of the books as works of reference immensely. Young, ambitious archæologists should study these works from end to end before rushing into the field of archæological exploration, and learn what to observe, how to handle pick-and-spade, and how to record results and the circumstances of the "finds."

General Pitt-Rivers' investigations of the Romano-British Villages at Woodcuts, Rotherley and Woodyates, throw much light upon the condition and mode of life of the Romanized Britons in their rural habitations, that is, outside of the large

fortified cities—a matter that had hitherto been a somewhat obscure problem. These particular people were probably, as the General states, a tribe of the Durotriges, partially mixed with the Belgæ and perhaps with the Romans.

The General proved by means of five sections cut across the ditch and rampart of Bokerly Dyke, at Woodyates, and by four sections cut across the ditch and rampart of the Wansdyke, on Crown property, in North Wilts, that both these earthworks were of Roman or post-Roman origin, fixed upon unassailable evidence, and thus completely upsetting the Belgic and pre-Roman theories of Dr. Guest, Dr. Stukeley and others.

One of the most interesting excavations conducted by the General was the entire removal, on Handley Down, Dorset, of the silting of a huge ditch encompassing a long barrow—Wor Barrow—of the Stone Age, and of the barrow itself down to the original chalk. This work produced eight skeletons of the Stone Age with dolichocephalic heads—six being primary, and two secondary, interments—and seventeen later secondary interments. A few fragments of Stone Age pottery were found at the bottom of the ditch, and a fragment *below* the skull of one of the primary interments in the barrow on the *old surface line*, the actual discovery of which fell to my lot. Unnecessary to say, authenticated fragments of Stone Age pottery are very rare.

The excavation of two round barrows close to Wor Barrow also proved exceedingly interesting, inasmuch as they contained interments missed by Sir Richard Colt Hoare when digging into them. Unfortunately he, like the late Mr. T. Bateman in Derbyshire, dug only to procure relics of antiquity, and not for the historical evidence to be derived from them by systematic exploration and careful observation. Sir R. C. Hoare did not pay any attention to skeletons in barrows, beyond speaking of a few as “a skeleton of a stout person” or “a tall person,” concerning which the General made some very humorous remarks in one of his addresses:—“In only one instance Sir

R. C. Hoare describes a skeleton, saying that it ‘grinned horribly a ghastly smile,’ a ‘singularity that I have never before noticed.’ No doubt the skeleton must have been laughing at him for his unscientific method of dealing with it, and when one thinks of the large amount of racial evidence that he destroyed in this way and the comparatively small number of skeletons that have remained in the barrows to be examined since, it is almost enough to give any lover of antiquity a ghastly smile !”

“Excavations in Cranborne Chase” records the thorough examination of as many as twenty-nine barrows, comprising those in Rushmore Park and the adjoining woods, and those at Handley, Dorset. Of square-shaped Camps, the General records the excavation of three in vol. iv, viz., the South Lodge Camp, Rushmore Park, of Bronze Age construction; the entrenchment on Handley Hill (Bronze Age or early Roman); and Martin Down Camp, near Woodyates (Bronze Age). This last-named Camp was excavated during the winter of 1895-96, and although eight miles from the General’s residence, he drove there nearly every day; the supervision of the work was in the hands of my colleague, Mr. H. S. Toms, who made an excellent plan of the site. Mention must also be made of the very extensive excavations General Rivers made at Winkelbury Camp and the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Winkelbury, a little to the north of Rushmore, in Wiltshire.

The archæological excavator will do well to note—especially when he is contemplating digging on a doubtfully ancient site, having no external indications of its having been disturbed—that the existence of a previous excavation may be discovered by hammering the turf with an iron crow-bar or other instrument—the sound given forth being deeper on a spot in which the ground is comparatively loose below, than on ground which has never been disturbed. In this manner the Bronze Age “Angle Ditch” on Handley Down was discovered by General Rivers’ staff, and also various pits.

In the classification and identification of ancient pottery, the General developed a wonderful discrimination. He preserved every fragment of pottery found in his various excavations, and it was often by the form and quality of these common shards that reliable evidence of the age of an earthwork was determined. General Pitt-Rivers has spoken of pottery as the "human fossil;" so widely is it distributed. The almost entire absence of pottery in a Roman or early British site, for instance, would alone be sufficient to prove the impossibility of a habitation having existed on the spot. In speaking of pottery, the General says in one of his writings that "even the absence of fragments of pottery affords negative evidence of great weight in certain cases, as, for instance, in the case of the Pen Pits in Somersetshire, which for many years were regarded as marking the site of a great British metropolis, and which were considered to be one of the most remarkable vestiges of the Britons in this country." He says elsewhere, that "in my judgment, a fragment of pottery, if it throws light on the history of our own country and people, is of more interest to the scientific collector of evidence in England, than even a work of art and merit that is associated only with races that we are remotely connected with."

Every practical archæologist who knows General Pitt-Rivers' great works will readily understand how desirable it is that novices at excavating should as far as possible be prevented from excavating the comparatively few important ancient sites (and particularly barrows) in England that remain to be explored. Until would-be excavators realise the essentiality of accurately noting every relic and fragment of pottery and recording its *gisement*, both in a scriptory and pictorial manner, it would be far better that they left history buried underground, than interpret it only cursorily, if not incorrectly, or jump to hasty conclusions upon insufficient data. Ancient sites are constantly being destroyed by agriculture and the plough, but this must unavoidably continue, as unfor-

tunately every parish has not its local antiquary, to keep a watchful eye over such demolitions.

The construction of models of ancient sites, before, in progress of, and after excavation, was one of the most distinctive branches of the General's scientific work. The utmost care was taken by his archæological staff to make the contoured plans and surveys absolutely accurate; every skeleton discovered was drawn to scale and photographed *in situ*. The 317 plates of illustrations to "Excavations" were all prepared and drawn at Rushmore. The staff always included at least one highly-certificated draughtsman from the Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

It is not generally known that General Pitt-Rivers was a naturalist of some repute. He kept quite a "menagerie" in his 400 acres of Park. In relation to breeding and hybridisation of animals, he met with considerable success, but he was not altogether fortunate in his attempts to acclimatization, Rushmore Park being an extremely bleak place in winter at an altitude of 500 feet above the sea-level. Cranborne Chase, of which Rushmore forms part, has for centuries been noted for its deer, and deer-hunting was indulged in to a great extent. The Cervidæ were represented by General Rivers by fallow-deer, roe-deer, the sombre-looking Japanese deer, the reindeer, &c. The fallow-deer had been crossed with the Mesopotamian deer, the Japanese deer with the red-deer, and these again with the Formosa deer. The General, who brought over four reindeer from the Jardin d'Acclimatation at Paris, was unsuccessful in acclimatizing them, although one or two lived for two years. Llamas lived and bred in the Park. The small "sacred cattle of India" was represented, and the Indian Zebu cow. About twenty Aden sheep, a few piebald Assyrian and some black four-horned sheep roamed about the Park. The flock of small brown sheep from St. Kilda was particularly interesting, inasmuch as they resembled, at any rate from an osteological point of view, the remains of Roman

sheep found in the Romano-British villages close to ; the St. Kilda ram stands only 1ft. 11½in. at shoulder, the ewe two inches less. The aviaries contained a large variety of Asiatic, South American and Australian birds ; the Australian bower-bird used to build its bower ; Australian parrots stood the climate fairly well, but the South American ones were found difficult to rear ; the white peacocks did not breed true, but reproduced their like occasionally ; the Impeyan pheasant was found difficult to rear ; piebald peacocks and Javanese peacocks were reared ; eagle-owls and a pair of vultures lived many years. Some of the paddocks contained emus, rheas, prairie dogs, kangaroos, and an Indian antelope. Perhaps the most interesting animals of all were the Yaks, or grunting oxen, from Thibet, and General Pitt-Rivers being so interested in hybridisation, made many experiments in cross-breeding the pure Yak with our domestic cattle. The bull Yaks were crossed with the Kerry, Jersey, Urus, Highland and Pembroke cows. The following bulls were broken to harness a few years ago :—The Yak-Pembroke, the Yak-Jersey, and two Yak-Highlands. Although somewhat treacherous animals, they were very serviceable on the farms for hauling hay, etc., and the General had harness specially made for them. They were very strong beasts and their walking-pace was faster than that of a horse. The General also kept three pure-bred Urus bulls, a Kerry bull, a Jersey bull, and a Long-horn bull.

One of the General's hobbies was to afford enjoyment to his people, in fact for everybody who visited his domains, and in order to achieve that end he spared neither expense nor trouble in forming, and almost daily improving upon, the Larmer Grounds (1½ miles from Rushmore). It is gratifying to know that his efforts were highly appreciated, and have never been abused. Although many thousands of visitors picknicked at this pleasance in the summer months, the grounds maintained all the air, loveliness, and privacy of the most secluded property. The gates were occasionally locked, as General Pitt-

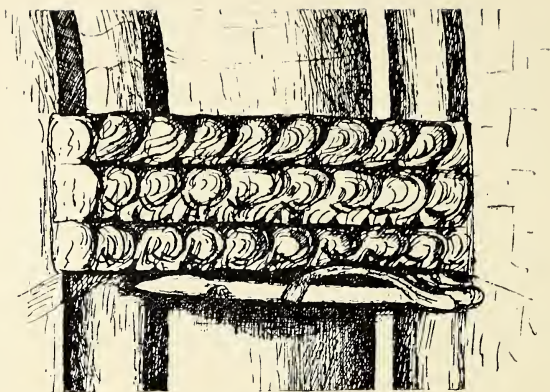
Rivers was most particular about the private rights: ever since a lawsuit about Cranborne Chase, he always did his best to do all that the law required to preserve these rights. The General seemed clearly to understand the people for whom he provided, and entertained everybody, so to speak, out of his superabundance. These grounds are situated in two counties (Dorset and Wilts) and three parishes, and in them the General erected a temple, a rustic bandstand, an open-air theatre, four Indian buildings, a large dining-hall, statuary, many arbours and summer-houses, and skittle-alleys. Music was indulged in on Sunday afternoons, but the hours of Church services were avoided. Few of the local clergy disapproved, and a Canon in the course of an address delivered there one Sunday said, "This Sunday music ought to serve as a handmaid to the Church for improving the moral and religious tone of the district." *Quot homines, tot sententiæ.* The "Larmer Tree," an old wych-elm, was a notable landmark and trysting-place, and it is here, tradition says, King John used to assemble with his huntsmen for the Chase. Up to the time of the disfranchisement of the Chase in 1830, a Court Leet of the Manor was held under this tree on the first Monday in September; when the Court was sitting, the steward and dependents of the Lord of the Manor had the privilege of hunting a deer within the precincts of the Manor. The business of the Court consisted in the appointment of a hayward, and other matters with respect to the cattle in the Chase. After the Court a dinner was held at King John's House, Tollard Royal—five minutes' walk from the Larmer—a building of the 13th century with Tudor additions, on which General Pitt-Rivers published another copiously-illustrated quarto work in 1890. This historic building, after being carefully restored and furnished with antique furniture and a series of pictures illustrating the history of painting from early Egyptian times, was opened for visitors' inspection. Close to is Tollard Royal Church, in which may now be seen, deposited

in a beautifully-decorated niche in the south wall, the black marble sarcophagus containing the deceased General's cremated remains.

In conclusion it will be desirable to record the Societies and Institutions to which the distinguished General belonged. In 1886 he received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.; in 1876, he was elected F.R.S.; in 1864, F.S.A. (for some years V.P.); Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Fellow of the Geological Society; Fellow of the Zoological Society. Member of the following:—British Association (twice President of Section H); Anthropological Institute (twice President); Archæological Institute (President at Salisbury and Dorchester Meetings); Royal Institution of Great Britain; Royal United Service Institution; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Somersetshire Archæological Society; Wiltshire Archæological Society (President, 1890-93); Dorset Field Club; Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society; Society of Antiquaries of France; Hon. Member, Royal Irish Academy; Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Societies of Paris and Italy; Hon. Member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, &c.

In 1853, General Pitt-Rivers married the Hon. Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of the 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley, who survives him. Their eldest son, Alexander E. Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, who has inherited the Rushmore estates, was born in 1855, and married in 1889, Alice Ruth Hermione, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Henry F. Thynne, P.C. General Pitt-Rivers' other children are:—**SONS:** St. George Wm. Lane Fox-Pitt, b. 1856, m. 1899, Lady Edith Gertrude, b. 1874, dau. of the 8th Marquess of Queensberry; William Augustus Lane Fox-Pitt, b. 1858, Major 1st Batn.

Grenadier Guards, m. 1893, Lillie Ethel ("Blossie"), dau. of Arthur F. Payne, Esq., of Château de Beuvillers, near Lisieux, Calvados, France; Lionel Charles, b. 1860, m. 1898, Nesta Mary, youngest dau. of J. C. Blackett, Esq., of Thorpe Lea, Egham; Douglas Henry, b. 1864. DAUGHTERS: Ursula Katherine, b. 1859, m. 1880, William Charles Scott, Esq., of Thorpe, Chertsey; Alice Augusta Laurentia, b. 1862, m. 1884, the Rt. Hon. Sir John Lubbock, 4th Baronet (now Lord Avebury), of High Elms, Kent; Agnes Geraldine, b. 1863, m. 1882, Sir Walter John Grove, 2nd Baronet, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, 1st Bart., of Ferne, Wilts.



On the Needle and Thread at Langford Budville.

BY F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A.

ON the capital of the eastern column of the southern arcade of the Church of Langford Budville is carved an object which has long excited the curiosity of the public, and has remained an unsolved puzzle to Antiquaries. The device, which is made to form part of the conventional foliation, although quite distinct from it, is so far as can be represented in stone an unmistakable needle and thread, a most unusual ornament for such a place. In 1892, when this Society visited Langford,¹ the subject of this paper caused a good deal of attention and discussion on the spot; in which Professor Boyd Dawkins, Dr. Murray and others took part. Since that time much speculation has been hazarded as to the meaning of this needle and thread, for that it has a meaning seems to be admitted on all hands. Above is a rough sketch

1. See Proceedings of Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. xxxviii, 1892, pt. 1, p. 49.

which serves to shew its position on the column. By some it has been confidently asserted to denote a lady as the builder or contributor to the building of the present fabric.

The church is dedicated to St. James, but that dedication has of late years, and without the slightest authority been changed to St. Peter's. It is surmised that inasmuch as certain Midsummer customs have long been kept up, though now forgotten, both at Langford and at Wellington (as in the change to John the Baptist) by which the village "revel" was held on the Sunday nearest to June 24th: that anniversary came to be considered as marking the day of the patron saint as in many other places. Hence it is easy to see how the original dedication to St. James was made to give way to a more important and more popular saint, St. Peter. That St. James is the true patron is abundantly proved by *Ecton's* "Thesaurus Ecclesiasticarum," *Collinson III*, p. 20, *Lewis's* "Topographical Dictionary of England," Ed. 1840, *Ellacombe's* "Church Bells," and many other authorities.

There is no clue or tradition as to the lady's name who is said to have built the church, so that theory of the meaning of the needle and thread may be also passed over, like the new dedication, as pure invention. By others the device is said to be a *memento mori*, and to be intended to preach a sermon in stone upon the uncertainty of life, etc.

Putting aside mere speculation, and seeing that there is no ornament upon any of the other columns, that by the most fertile imagination can be supposed to represent a graven image, in the likeness of anything in heaven above or the earth beneath, it must be assumed that this needle and thread really has a distinct and definite meaning; moreover we must assume that it is put there to record some fact relating to the fabric of the church. It is the purpose of this paper, therefore, to endeavour to throw some light upon it, and, if possible, to discover what it means and who caused it to be carved.

The style of the arcade, in which there are no true capitals,

shows pretty clearly the date at which the present structure was erected. At the springing of each of the arches we find a mere band or wreath of very rude foliation, scarcely breaking the line of moulding, seemingly laid on and much under cut. At Langford this band is of the crudest and most meaningless kind.

In this neighbourhood, at Burlescombe, for instance, and in other churches, similar though better work is quite common, and while differing in pattern the kind of ornamentation referred to, is well known as the "Devonshire Capital." Sometimes, as at Holcombe Rogus, the band is quite thin and cut through, almost having the appearance of lace. It marks the very late perpendicular of the latter half of the fifteenth century, when, as the great bulk of Somersetshire churches testify, there had been a wonderful wave, a perfect mania, of church-building or "restoration" throughout the county. Thus we are able to fix the date of the column to within a few years, and we therefore, with some confidence, venture to put it between the years 1470 and 1500. Starting then from the date, which is the only piece of direct evidence we possess, we have to produce and to consider the bearings of a number of concurrent facts, and to build them up into such a circumstantial chain as to bring conviction to any candid and unbiassed person.

From abundant examples elsewhere, we know that it was long a wide-spread custom for liberal benefactors to cause or to permit their arms, motto, or some other device by which they were distinguished, to be placed upon the church or edifice they had benefited by their gifts. The heraldic blazonry so prevalent in our old churches does not represent mere family pride, but may be taken generally, except perhaps on sepulchral monuments, to be the attestation of the owner's substantial benefaction to the edifice in or upon which it appears. One familiar example, bringing the custom down to nearly a century later than Langford, is that of St. Carlo

Borromeo, who died in 1594. He was a great church builder in Lombardy, and in very many places the memory of his work is kept alive by the simple carving or painting of his well-known motto "Umilitas."

Here then we have at least a possible reason for our needle and thread, and at any rate a fresh starting point for further investigation. For this purpose we assume that the needle and thread are the sign or record of some benefaction. So uncommon a device naturally suggests that it must be something in the way of canting arms or a rebus—and its singularity, of course, made the search for such a device comparatively easy.

Here is the result ;—In 1340, Queen's College, Oxford, was founded by Robert of Eglesfield, Chaplain and Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III, who, as a loyal courtier, named his foundation "the Hall of the Scholars of the Queen." Thus we get the reason for the naming of that college, but what has a place at Oxford to do with Langford Budville? This latter was a chapelry and part of the advowson of the parish of Milverton,¹ which was presented by William Brewer in 1226 to Bishop Jocelin, and by him presented in 1251 to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. It is a remarkable fact that the livings of Langford and Milverton, together with Thorne St. Margaret, an adjoining parish, have remained in the same patronage all through the Reformation down to this day.² This is but a small link in the chain, but should be kept in view.

Returning to our investigation, the name and memory of the founder of Queen's College are annually kept alive on New Year's Day³ by what is called a "canting" custom, when after dinner the Bursar presents to each guest a

1. "Langford Budvill (*S. Jacobi*) capella ab ecclesia de Milverton dependens." *Weaver's Somerset Incumbents*, p. 399.

2. See *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society*, 1892, vol. xxxviii, p. 53.

3. *Clark's "Colleges of Oxford,"* p. 125.

needle threaded with silk of a colour suitable to his faculty (*aiguille et fil*), and prays for his prosperity in the words, "Take this and be thrifty." Here, then, we have an apparent analogy, if not a direct, connection between the Langford needle and thread and Queen's College. The *aiguille et fil* was evidently and is well known to be the mediæval rebus for the Cumberland family name Eglesfield, which latter is manifestly a corrupt English form of the French words. If our evidence stopped here at the identification of the needle and thread with the name of Eglesfield, we should not have made much progress, but feeling certain that we were on the right track, much enquiry has been made at Oxford as to whether the accounts of Queen's College contain any mention of gifts either to the churches of Langford or Milverton, or to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. The colleges in those days were rich and often generous, but no such gifts can be traced. Nevertheless, by the kindness of Dr. Magrath, the Provost of Queen's, whose assistance I desire gratefully to acknowledge, we are able to say that the *computi* (books of account) for the years 1468, 1476, 1477, 1480, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1490, 1492, 1495 to 1516 are lost. These unfortunately relate to the very period when we are certain the Langford column was carved, and so we are unable to produce any direct or decisive entry of a contribution by the college to the work, and yet, by an inductive negative process of reasoning, we are morally certain that the needle and thread are the silent record of a very important contribution. We believe this can be established by other means.

All Freemasons would understand that any such memorial would have its own special and particular situation. They would naturally look for it, in a partly completed building (as this was when the column was carved) at the south-east corner, where considerable progress would have been made. It is well known that the present fabric is a rebuilding or restoration, therefore it would be useless to look near the foundation posi-

tion in the north-east corner. Accordingly, we find the needle and thread carved where it was to be expected, upon the south-east column, and finding it there we accept it as proved that the device is intended to record that the person or corporation to whom it related had been an important benefactor. In accepting evidence of this kind, we must bear in mind that in the days when mottoes, rebuses, and canting arms were fashionable they were more carefully thought out, and considered of far more importance than they are at present.

Queen's College, however, with its Cumberland connection, cannot be shown to have ever been patron of, or otherwise directly interested with Langford Budville in Somerset, or with the Archdeaconry of Taunton. There are no entries in the college books showing that any payments were made to either of the Archdeacons during the latter half of the fifteenth century. Moreover we have found, through the kindness of the Provost (Dr. Magrath), that neither of the patrons of Milverton or Langford was ever a member of Queen's College. From 1450 to 1500 the Archdeacons of Taunton were :—Robert Stillington (All Souls), Archdeacon 1450, became Bishop of Bath and Wells 1466; Richard Langport, 1487; Oliver King, 1490, became Bishop of Exeter 1492; William Worsley, 1492; Robert Sherburn, 1496. In the neighbouring parish of Wellington, however, we find what will fill the hiatus and make what happened pretty evident.

We have shown elsewhere¹ that during some part, if not all, of the time between 1465 and his death in 1498 there was a vicar of Wellington named Dr. John Caldebek, and the period of his incumbency tallies exactly with the assured date of Langford Church. This Dr. Caldebek seems to have retired to Wellington when advanced in years, and in his day to have been a man of very considerable eminence. He had been a great Don at Oxford; for so early as 1449, and probably earlier, he was

1. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. xxxviii, p. 241.

fellow of Queen's College, and from that date up to his death he evidently maintained a close connection with, as well as affection for his Alma Mater. In some of the Queen's College documents that have been preserved, he is shown to have been Treasurer or Bursar there several times, during a long period of years ; and his name appears in many important transactions connected with the College. Moreover, he was Commissary, "equal to our present Vice-Chancellor," of the University for two years, from 1464 to 1466 ; but the date when he became Vicar of Wellington is uncertain. It was, however, some time before 1492 ; and it was perhaps about 1468, the date when he resigned his fellowship at Queen's, that he entered into residence at his new living. At that time the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the patron of Wellington, was no other than Robert Stillington, who, as we have already shown, had been Archdeacon of Taunton from 1450 to 1466, when he was appointed to the Bishopric. All these dates are of great importance. Stillington had been a fellow of All Souls when Caldebek was fellow of Queen's, and it is but reasonable to suppose, that as fellows of adjoining colleges they were personal friends at Oxford. Consequently, we find that it was Bishop Stillington who soon after his accession to the see, presented Dr. John Caldebek to the important living of Wellington. Previously the latter seems to have had no connection with this Diocese by birth or otherwise, while Stillington had become a Canon of Wells so early as 1445, while Caldebek was still fellow and bursar of Queen's at Oxford.¹

Now, although he had retired from Oxford, the continued interest of Dr. Caldebek in his old college, and his intimate connection with it, are proved not only by entries still to be seen in the college books, but also by his will, dated April 25th, 1498 (*see Op. Cit.*, pp. 243-252) and proved July 12th in the same year. We find in the former, under date 1492, "*pro*

1. *See* "Historical Notices of Robert Stillington," by the Dean of Wells, in *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. xxxix (1893), p. 3.

legatura libri ex dono doctoris Cawdebeke viijā,” and in the latter “*aule regine Oxon duos libros notates vocat. Radulphi Cartam de vita Ihu Xti impress. et Epistolas Jeronimi presbiteri impress. et pro nota certiori secundo folio significatas.*”

That there is no record in the college books, showing the receipt of this legacy proves nothing, and is accounted for by the number of years during which the accounts are missing ; but there is little doubt that the books bequeathed were regularly delivered, and were doubtless valuable. The bequest itself, however, is incontestible evidence that Dr. Caldebek kept in full touch with Queen’s College up to the day of his death. It is true that he left nothing towards the building of Langford, but that was doubtless completed before 1498 (the date of his will), and we cannot say what a (probably) generous Oxford Don, the vicar of so valuable a parish as Wellington, might have given to a work in which he felt much interest, but we know that during his incumbency he took a prominent part in matters outside his own living ; for he was visitor (and perhaps confessor) of the Abbey of Canonsleigh, to which also he bequeathed a legacy in his will.²

His official position as regards the Abbey necessarily brought him into intimate relationship with other closely adjoining parishes in the neighbourhood of Wellington. The advowson and glebe of Thorne St. Margaret, which had been annexed to the Archdeaconry of Taunton, had once belonged to Canonsleigh, while that of Sampford Arundel, also adjoining Wellington, still belonged to the Abbey in Caldebek’s time, and so continued down to the suppression of the Monasteries. Thus we see there was a close relationship through the Abbey and the Archdeaconry with the parishes contiguous to that of Dr. Caldebek, so that it is but reasonable to suppose that a man of his position and influence would take an active part in the business going on around him in a district where he had so long resided, and where he must have acquired much influence.

2. See Op. Cit., pp. 243, 252.

During his incumbency of Wellington, Langford Church, as it now stands, was built; a great church-building boom was in full swing, and it is not only reasonable but most probable that he would take part and lend his assistance in providing or raising funds for that purpose. He had been for many years treasurer of a rich college, and of course was well acquainted with its resources. His orders would enforce celibacy, and he spent all his income, for his will proves that he had no incumbrances beyond nephews, and his will proves that he died a poor man even for those days. We have seen how intimately he kept up his connection with the college, and though we have no proof, yet it seems more than probable that he would use as bursar his knowledge of its wealth, and his great influence there, to procure substantial aid towards the work in hand.

If we could but find the accounts of Queen's College for the years that are missing, we have scarcely a doubt but it would be found that through Dr. Caldebek a considerable sum was given towards Langford Church, either directly or through the Archdeacon; and thereby we should not only clear up finally the mystery of the needle and thread, but we should at the same time be able to show decisively, one at least of the sources whence the vast sums were obtained, that were needed for, and were so evidently spent in the marvellous church-building in Somerset during the fifteenth century. There cannot be a doubt but that the celibacy of the Clergy enabled them mainly to devote their incomes to church work or church building; and that they did do this is abundantly demonstrated by tradition, and by the substantial evidence they have left, but perhaps even still more by the habit of unostentatious giving of their substance for church work, which has come down to their successors, as a sort of unnoted, unrecorded legacy, and which seems to be still a part of the *esprit de corps* of the older fashioned clergy of the present day.

Another strong link in the chain of evidence connecting Langford with Queen's College is to be noted in the fact, that as already shown, it is still the custom there for the bursar (as the successor of the old *Thesaurius* is now called), to present to each guest the needle and thread on New Year's day. We may confidently assume this custom to have begun with the foundation of the college, or immediately after the death of the founder, and to have been attached to the office of treasurer from the same time so as to keep in mind a pious memory. This would be entirely in harmony with all the traditions of Oxford, where the memory of the various founders is still regularly kept alive by the 'bidding' prayers. Consequently during the many years that Dr. Caldebek held the office, he must necessarily have become so familiar with the symbol and its purport, as to make it the most probable one for him, an old bursar, to adopt, when he wished to perpetuate a reminder of his beloved college, and thus we see a distinct motive for carving that particular rebus on the south-east column.

Moreover, we have seen that Bishop Stillington had been Archdeacon of Taunton from 1450, and we know he was patron of Milverton and Langford Budville, for he presented Thomas Overay to the vicarage of Milverton in 1459.

Now this Thomas Overay was evidently an old friend of the Bishop, for he had also been fellow of All Souls, and dates show that he was contemporary there with Stillington, by whom in 1465 he was promoted from Milverton to the more valuable vicarage of Wellington¹; but Overay does not appear to have held it long; for he vacated it in a few years in favour of Dr. Caldebek. This is presumed to have occurred in 1471 when Overay received further preferment, and was made Chancellor of Wells by his friend the Bishop of Bath and Wells, an office he retained up to his death in 1487. Thus we note a very close connection, collegiate and personal, between Bishop

1. See *Weaver's Somerset Incumbents*.

Stillington, Thomas Overay, vicar of Milverton with Langford, and John Caldebek, vicar of Wellington. Stillington himself was a great church builder, then of Wellington. He built the magnificent Lady Chapel by the cloister in Wells Cathedral, so fully described by The Dean, Canon Church, and Mr. Buckle, in three several papers published in this Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xl (1894), and it is but reasonable to suppose that the Bishop, consummate architect as he was, must have had his own hands full with that work ; moreover, though we know not, we may surmise how much he obtained for it from his college of All Souls. Yet, as an enthusiastic builder, he would not be entirely engrossed with his work at Wells, but he would certainly take much interest in a church of which he had been patron while archdeacon, and to which he had presented an old college friend as vicar. It is then most likely that his other old Oxford contemporary and friend, Dr. Caldebek, whom also he had presented to Wellington, would be stimulated and strongly encouraged by him to help the work ; perhaps to take the leading part in the rebuilding of Langford.

Again, it is very likely that Caldebek himself was a generous donor, and that he added his own gifts to those of his evidently beloved college. It is clear that he gave away nearly all he had, for he left very little. Like many another noble benefactor, whose name is forgotten but whose works survive, he would not care to bring himself prominently forward in evidence, but would let the needle and thread, with which he had been for so many years familiar through his office, stand for both the college and himself. Finally, that he was the man who caused or permitted that device to be carved as a memorial of assistance in the work, we feel no manner of doubt, though unfortunately decisive proof is wanting to demonstrate that contention.

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

Part V.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

THIS instalment of the Inventory includes the two divisions of the Bridgwater Deanery, completing the Archdeaconry of Taunton; and the Deanery of Pawlett, in the Archdeaconry of Wells; the three contain thirty-nine ancient parishes and six modern. Such a small total was unavoidable in face of the topographical difficulties in taking the Bridgwater district; and but for the kindness of the clergy and laity (with one exception), even this could hardly have been finished in time for the volume. I certainly had hoped that somewhere in the remoter parishes of the Taunton jurisdiction another mediæval chalice or paten might have been brought to light, especially when Mr. Nightingale's discoveries in the neighbouring counties of Wilts and Dorset are remembered, but the chalice at Nettlecombe still remains unique.

In the Archdeaconry of Taunton the proportion of Elizabethan plate is high, exactly one half of the parishes (eighty-five out of one hundred and seventy-one) possessing these interesting and valuable pieces.

Of these pieces forty-six were made by I.P., which are practically all alike. Ions of Exeter contributed fourteen; six bear the mark of a maker whose initials were H. M. (see introduction to *part iii*); ten others have a mark not found elsewhere, while nine have no mark at all. Several of these

conform to the Exeter pattern, but until the plate of the County of Devon has been examined it is not possible to decide whether any may have been made at Taunton or elsewhere in the county, or if they all came from Devon.

In the seventeenth century the interest will centre rather in the pieces of domestic plate of foreign manufacture, and in the solitary example of the Taunton maker, H.D., at Wootton Courtney. This mark has also been found just outside the Archdeaconsry at Woolavington. The two foreign chalices in Taunton churches, the cups at Ilminster, Carhampton and Treborough, and the saucer at Curry Rivel are all of beauty and value.

A single mark, a monogram of the initials T.H., is found on saucers at Chilton Trinity, Durston (1728), and Puriton (1730). This is very probably the mark of a Bridgwater silversmith.

Plate of later date owes much of its interest, in a local Inventory, to the Names and Armorials of the donors. Nearly all have been identified, a task in which I have received great help from Mr. F. Were of Gratwicke Hall.

There are still two hundred parishes to be visited before the Inventory will be complete; and I should be very glad to hear from some one who would be willing to help in the City of Bath and the neighbourhood, or in any of the northern portions of the county.

*Chronological List of Church Plate to the end of the
18th Century.*

SIXTEENTH CENTURY AFTER THE REFORMATION.

1572 Kilton, cup and cover.	Stringston, cup and cover.
1573 Chedzoy, cup and cover.	1574 Chilton Trinity, cup and cover.
Cossington, cup and cover.	Iilstock, cup and cover.
Durleigh, cup and cover.	Over Stowey, cup and cover.
East Quantockshead, cup and cover	Undated, but of this period.
Greinton, cover.	St. Michaelchurch, cup and cover
Kilve, cup and cover.	Stockland Bristol, cup
North Petherton, cup and cover.	Thurloxton, cup and cover.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1618 Enmore, cup and cover. | 1640 B'water <i>St. Mary</i> , cup and cover |
| 1630 Charlynch, cup.
North Petherton, paten. | 1662 Nether Stowey, cup and cover.
Spaxton, cup and cover, almsdish |
| 1631 North Petherton, flagon. | 1672 Huntspill, cup and paten. |
| 1632 Cannington, cup and cover. | 1678 Woolavington, cup. |
| 1635 Broomfield, cup and cover. | 1691 Lyng, cup and cover. |
| 1636 North Newton, set of vessels. | 1695 Durston, cup and cover. |
| 1637 Pawlett, cup and cover. | |

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1702 Luxborough, caudle cup. | 1728 Wembdon, set of vessels. |
| 1704 Cossington, cup and paten. | 1729 Cannington, flagon.
Crowcombe, flagon. |
| 1707 Pawlett, paten. | Goathurst, set of vessels. |
| 1708 Spaxton, flagon. | Huntspill, flagon. |
| 1709 Broomfield, 2 patens.
Nether Stowey, salver. | 1730 Puriton, saucer.
Woolavington, tankard. |
| 1712 Wembdon, dish. | 1734 Crowcombe, cup. |
| 1713 Puriton, tankard. | 1744 Charlynch, salver. |
| 1719 Crowcombe, paten. | 1749 Thurloxton, salver. |
| 1721 Broomfield, flagon. | 1750 Stockland Bristol, salver. |
| 1722 Stoke Courcy, set of vessels. | 1751 Enmore, flagon. |
| 1724 B'water <i>St. Mary</i> , flagon.
Nether Stowey, flagon. | 1752 Puriton, cup. |
| 1725 Cannington, salver. | 1754 Stockland Bristol, flagon. |
| 1727 B'water <i>St. Mary</i> , 2 dishes.
Enmore, saucer.
Woolavington, paten. | 1758 Chedzoy, flagon. |
| 1728 B'water <i>St. Mary</i> , cup and paten
Durston, saucer. | 1763 Bawdrip, set of vessels. |
| | 1765 Fiddington, cup. |
| | 1766 Charlynch, flagon. |
| | 1784 Woolavington, salver. |

ARMORIALS.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Biccombe, Crowcombe. | Lush, Bridgwater <i>St. Mary</i> . |
| Carew, Crowcombe. | Mohun, Crowcombe. |
| Dampier, Crowcombe. | Palmer, Stoke Courcy. |
| Farthing, Crowcombe. | Portman, North Petherton. |
| Gifford, North Petherton. | St. Albyn, Enmore, Nether Stowey. |
| Halswell, Goathurst. | Smythe, Spaxton. |
| Jeanes, Enmore. | Tynte, Goathurst. |
| Kelly, Crowcombe. | Vernai, Stoke Courcy. |
| Kingsmill, Bridgwater <i>St. Mary</i> . | Wroth, Stoke Courcy. |

DUNSTER DEANERY.

LUXBOROUGH.—This is a chapelry annexed to Cutcombe. The only piece of silver is a small cup $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and $4\frac{1}{3}$ in. in diameter. It is evidently a caudle cup of the ordinary Queen Anne pattern. Below the somewhat concave lip is the usual band of cable ornament with details on either side. Round the base is a fluted border. It is double-handled, and bears

the date '1705.' Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; letter for 1702 ; maker's mark, probably that of William Gibson, of London.

There are a paten and dish of electro-plate, given to the parish by the late rector of Cutcombe-cum-Luxborough, the Rev. S. King. And another small antique plated paten, with moulded edge.

Pewter : a paten 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ in. broad, with moulded edge on splayed foot. A flagon of great interest. It is 5 $\frac{9}{16}$ in. high, with a lid and boldly-bowed handle. It is engraved with a crown in front, and the drum is covered on either side of the crown with a design very roughly engraved of single roses and leaves. On the handle is the date '1705.'

[The account was omitted by an oversight last year. F.H.]

DEANERY OF BRIDGWATER.

BRIDGWATER DISTRICT.

THIS District contains eighteen ancient parishes and chapelries, and four modern parishes. Elizabethan plate is retained in six.

AISHOLT.—The plate here is all quite modern, and only remarkable for the curious and inconvenient shape given to all the vessels, including the bowl of the chalice. This is hexagonal in the chalice, two patens, and flagon. Two salvers are octagonal. The date-letter is for 1844.

BOROUGHBRIDGE.—A modern parish formed in 1840.

BRIDGWATER (S. MARY).—The oldest plate is a cup with cover of early seventeenth century. The cup is of the plain Jacobean pattern, with an unusually short stem, giving the cup a stumpy appearance. It is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, quite plain, with moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1640 ; maker's mark, W.C., in heart-shaped punch, with two pellets above

and three below. This mark has not hitherto been noted. On the bowl within a wreath is a shield bearing : Arg. a chev. erm. betw. 3 millrinds, a chief of the second. Inscription : ‘Calix Ecclesiæ Bridgwateriensis : Ex dono Francisci Kingsmell generosi.’ In the chancel there is a monument with figures to Sir Francis Kingsmill, who died 25th July, 1620, and his sons, Henry ob. 22nd April, 1621, and Francis ob. 20th August, 1640, who seems to have been the donor. The cover is 5½in. broad, with flat brim without flange. It has the same marks as the cup, but no inscription. A plain paten on foot, 7½in. broad, bearing the same marks, was most probably part of the gift.

In 1725 the parishioners clubbed together to provide one of the largest flagons that ever was ordered. It is of the usual tankard pattern, 13in. high from foot to lip, with another 2½in. to top of domed cover. Breadth of foot, 8in. ; weight, 98½oz. (*S. G. Jarman's* “Handbook of St. Mary's Church,” 1885). Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1724 ; maker's mark, I.W. in plain punch—James Wilkes, entered 1722. It is inscribed : DEO et ALTARI suo CEnophorum hoc summa cum humilitate dedicabant Parochiani de Bridgwater in Festo Resurrectionis Domini Anno 1725.’

In 1727 two plain dishes were added ; they are 9½in. broad, with moulded brim. On underside, ‘Bridgwater 1727.’ Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1727 ; maker's mark, R.L., in oval, with stars above and below—Robert Lucas ent. 1726.

The next year the same maker supplied a large cup and paten, parcel-gilt. The cup is 10½in. high, with capacious bowl, cylindrical stem, and moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1728 ; maker's mark as above. On the bowl is an oval shield, surrounded by mantling, bearing : Arg. a chev. erm. betw. 3 garbs. Crest, a dove with olive branch. Dedicationary inscription : ‘The gift of Mary Lush to y^e Parish Church of Bridgwater. Obt. Oct. 3d. Anno Dni. 1728.’ The paten is of the usual design, 7½in. broad. It bears the same

marks and inscription, and, on the underside of the foot, the same shield.

A funnel combined with strainer, curved spout. 'Bridgwater Church.' The date-letter is for 1811.

BRIDGWATER (HOLY TRINITY). A modern parish formed in 1841.

BRIDGWATER (S. John Baptist).—A modern parish, formed in 1846. It possesses two sets of modern plate. The earlier set has the date letter for 1844. It consists of two patens and as many flagons. There is also a chalice, the marks upon which are doubtful.

In 1892 a handsome set was presented. The chalice is silver-gilt and jewelled; the paten also silver-gilt, of mediæval pattern, with original designs. The chalice is inscribed: 'To the Glory of God and for the Service of His Sanctuary, in loving memory of a Mother and a Brother, Easter, 1892.' Two flagons were given at the same time.

BROOMFIELD.—There is here a plain cup and cover of the Caroline period, which follows the Elizabethan pattern, minus its distinctive ornamentation, and is somewhat heavier. The cup is 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, with deep bowl, stem divided by knop, and moulded foot. The cover is flattish, with wide brim, but without flange. Marks (same on both): 2 offic.; letter for 1635; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. in plain punch.

A pair of patens on feet, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, of the ordinary pattern, and quite plain. Marks: 2 offic. of the Brit. sterling; letter for 1709; maker's mark, G.A. under crown—William Gamble, ent. 1697. One paten is inscribed: 'Given to ye Parish of Broomfield by F.C.' (perhaps a member of the Crosse family). On the other: 'Given to ye Parish of Broomfield by M.P.'; accompanied by the initials W.F.W.

A gigantic flagon (preserved in a baize-lined wooden case, covered with leather). It is of the tankard pattern, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high to top of domed lid. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling;

letter for 1721 ; maker's mark, F.A. in shaped punch. It is inscribed : ' Given to the Church of Broomfield in the County of Somersett.'

CANNINGTON.—Like the last parish, the old plate here is of the Caroline period. It consists of a cup and cover, silver-gilt, and only noticeable for its size. The cup is 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, the bowl being 5in. deep. The lower part of the stem is clumsy ; it rests on a plainly moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1632 ; maker's mark, I.M. over a pig passant, in plain punch. The cover is flat, without flange. On the head button is the date ' 1633.' Same marks as on cup.

There is also a plain salver, on three feet, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. across. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1725 ; maker's mark, T.M. in shaped punch. On the underside : ' Ed. Ruscomb Wm. Thorne Churchwardens Cannington 1727.' The same inscription is also found on a small silver dish, the marks on which have been almost obliterated.

A gigantic flagon, tankard pattern, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high from foot to top of cover ; it has a widely bowed handle and broad foot. Marks : leopard's head ; letter for 1729 ; maker's mark, R.L. in oval, with stars above and below—Robert Lucas, ent. 1726. On the handle : ' Jos. Ruscomb and Jonas Coles Churchwardens.' On the drum of the flagon : ' Hoc est sanguis meus qui effunditur pro Multis in remissionem Peccatorum. This Flagon belongs to the Parish Church of Cannington in the County of Somerset, Dec. 25, 1729.'

There are also a modern chalice and paten, parcel-gilt, of good mediæval design.

CHARLYNCH.—The cup is of the same period as that of Cannington, but of good design. It stands 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; has a deep bowl and moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1630 ; maker's mark, a bell between the letters I.P. in shaped punch. Round the lip is engraved a text, taken from I Cor. xi, 28 ; and round the knop, ' I will take the cup of salvation. Ps. 116, 13.'

A plain salver or almsdish, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1744; maker's mark nearly worn away. It is inscribed with a text, taken from I Cor. x, 16. There is a small flagon of the tankard pattern, 8in. to lip, with moveable lid. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1766; maker's mark, F.C. in plain punch—Francis Crump, ent. 1756.

A plain modern paten has the date letter for 1879. Of pewter are preserved a dish and flagon.

CHEDZOY.—This parish has a very handsome cup and cover by I.P. They are parcel-gilt. The cup is $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. high; the bowl is narrow and deep, with two bands of running ornament. The knop has the hyphen ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. in shaped punch. The cover is of the usual pattern, parcel-gilt, with one band of ornamentation round the top of the cover. On the button is engraved: '1573 Chedzey.'

A medium-sized flagon, tankard pattern, 10in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1758; maker's initials, R.G. and T.C. in quartered punch—Gurney and Co., ent. 1750. Of a later date are two patens on feet, with the date letters for 1829 and 1830. They are inscribed: 'Presented by Mrs. Coney of Batcombe Somerset to the Parish Church of Chedzoy Easter 1831.' This lady also gave plate to Batcombe, (v. pt. I). From a monument in the church at Chedzoy it appears that members of the family had been incumbents for a considerable period.

CHILTON TRINITY.—This parish is annexed to S. Mary's, Bridgwater, but possesses its own plate chest, of considerable interest. The Elizabethan cup and cover are by IONS of Exeter. The cup is only $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and has the distinctive lip and knop of the Exeter work. The bowl is encircled with one band of running ornament; there are bands of dentels above and below the stem, and two belts of egg-and-dart ornament on the foot. Marks; Exeter ancient, and I. IONS in two punches. The corner is of the usual pattern, with bands

of running ornament and egg-and-dart. Same marks as on cup. On the button is the date 1574.

There is also a small circular dish, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, with flat brim. The underside of the dish is slightly concave. The only ornamentation is a small design repeated round the brim. There is only one mark, the letters T.H. combined in a monogram within shaped punch (see Introduction).

DURLEIGH.—A small Elizabethan cup and cover of I.P.'s plainer pattern. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high; round the bowl are two bands of running ornament, and bands of hyphens on knop and feet. To strengthen the lip, a band of plated metal has been secured on the outer side, which has covered the hall-marks. The cover is of the usual pattern, with one band of running ornament; on the button is the date '1574.' Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

Quite lately a handsome modern chalice and paten have been presented. The chalice is inscribed: 'Presented to Durleigh Church by J. B. Gooding in memory of his mother 1900.' There is also another plain modern paten, inscribed: 'Ex dono Edwardi S. Prideaux Brune in honorem Dei et in usum Ecclesiae de Durleigh, A.S. MDCCCLXXXIII.'

DURSTON.—The cup and cover, in good preservation, are of the ugly type in favour at the close of the seventeenth century. The cup is $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. high; the bowl is straight-sided, resting on a cylindrical stem, with moulded foot. On the bowl is an oval, enclosing an engraved figure of the Good Shepherd, and on the opposite side, within a rayed circle, is the Sacred Monogram. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1695; maker's mark, R.T. in circle, with stars and pellets—probably the mark of R. Timbrell. The cup is inscribed: 'The gift of Mr. John Long of Taunton to the Parish of Durston.' The cover is flat-topped, with a small button, the sole ornamentation being the Sacred Monogram. Same marks as on cup; but without the inscription. The same donor gave a plain paten on feet, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. in diameter, Sacred Monogram in centre. The piece has the

same dedicatory inscription as the cup. Marks : 2 offic. of the period 1658-1678 ; no date letter now visible ; maker's mark, H.R. in square punch, with pellets above and below. This mark is found on a large paten given to S. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1665, and this paten is probably of the same period.

A plain saucer, 7in. across, with moulded brim ; the underside is slightly concave. It is inscribed : ' Robert Curry and Robert Hascoll, Churchwardens of the Parish of Durston, 1728.' The only mark is a shaped punch, containing the letters T.H. combined in a monogram (see Introduction) ; this mark is struck thrice.

ENMORE.—The parish has a handsome cup and cover, silver-gilt, of the larger size of the Jacobean era, yet retaining the Elizabethan ornamentation. The cup is $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; it has a deep bowl, encircled with one belt of ornament. There are also bands of egg-and-dart ornament above and below the stem and round the base. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1618 ; maker's mark, the initials I.P., with a bell below in shield. The cover is of the usual pattern, with a band of running ornament round the dome ; same marks as on cup ; the date ' 1618 ' is on the button.

There is a small flat saucer, perfectly plain, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. across ; on the underside ' Enmore Plate.' Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1727 ; maker's mark obliterated.

A small plain tankard, of the hot-water-jug pattern, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high to lip. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1751 ; maker's mark, J.B. in plain punch. On the tankard is an oval shield, surrounded by foliage, bearing : Arg., 2 chevrons, the one in chief gu., the other in base sa., between 3 sprigs of foliage (Jeanes) ; Imp. Erm. on a bend gu., 3 bezants (St. Albyn). Dedicatory inscription : ' The gift of James Jeanes of Enmore, 1751.' In the Church is a monument bearing these arms and inscribed : ' To the memory of James Jeanes of Barford (in this parish) who died 4th Feb. 1759 aged 64. And of

Margaret his wife who died 12th Oct. 1769 aged 73.' According to the pedigree in *Brown's Somerset Wills* I, 87, Margaret was a daughter of John St. Albyn of Holford.

GOATHURST.—Here there is a complete set of Communion vessels of the ordinary Georgian pattern. This consists of two cups, 9½in. high. The bowl is plain, with the Sacred Monogram within rayed circle; the stem is tall, with a rudimentary knop resting upon a plainly moulded foot. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1729; maker's mark, I.W. in plain punch—James Wilkes, ent. 1722. They are inscribed: 'The gift of Sir Halswell Tynte Bart. to the Parish Church of Goathurst, in the County of Somersett, Anno. Dom. 1730.' There is also a shield bearing quarterly: 1 and 4, gu. a lion couchant between 6 crosses crosslet, 3 and 3, arg. (Tynte); 2 and 3, arg. 3 bars wavy arg., over all a bend gu. (Halswell). Surmounted by an escutcheon with the badge of Ulster. This shield with the inscription is found on all the other pieces. There are two small patens, fitted for covers of the cups; two heavy salvers, with gadrooned edges, 9¾in. across; and a very large flagon, 12½in. high to top of domed cover. It is of the usual tankard pattern.

Sir Halswell Tynte was created a baronet in 1673. He died in 1702, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, who married Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Kemeys, Bart. Dying in 1710, he was succeeded by Sir Halswell Tynte, the donor of the plate, who died Nov., 1730.

LYNG.—There is only a cup and cover here. The cup is 5½in. high. There is no proper knop, but a sloping flange encircles the tubular stem close up to the base of the bowl. A cup of this unusual pattern has been noted at Barwick, in the Merston Deanery. The cup is inscribed: 'This belongs to the Parish of Lyng. Laurence Barrington, Richard Dibble, Churchwardens 1693.' Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1691; maker's mark, a script R., also found on plate at Westminster Abbey. The small cover-paten is of the usual pattern, and

quite plain. The only mark is that of the maker, as on the cup, struck thrice.

ST. MICHAELCHURCH.—This diminutive parish possesses a very small Elizabethan cup and cover, without any marks. The cup is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high; the bowl is of the ordinary London pattern, but the single band of conventional ornament is placed low down round the bowl. The knop on the stem is as distinctly of the Exeter pattern; round the stem and the foot are belts of dentels and egg-and-dart ornament. The cover is of the usual pattern, with a six-leaved flower on the button. These pieces are most probably about 1574.

NORTHMOOR GREEN.—A modern parish, formed in 1845.

NORTH NEWTON.—From the Sketch of Ecclesiastical History drawn up by the Rev. L. H. King, the present Vicar, it appears that the original chapel having been destroyed, was rebuilt c. 1635, by Sir Thomas Wrothe. The Communion plate for the new building was provided under the influence of the Laudian Church Revival, as the cup is fashioned after the ancient model. Unfortunately the design and workmanship were not equal to the task. The chalice is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; the bowl is deep, with a rounded base; the stem being hexagonal, with a large and clumsy knop; at the base of the stem is a collar or flange, below which the stem widens out into a foot, with six deeply cut lobes. There is an utter absence of any ornamentation to relieve the construction. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1636; maker's mark, D.F. above a broad arrow in a shield. The date '1637' is inscribed on the chalice. The cover is of the ordinary pattern, shallow, with wide flat brim, $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. across. Same inscribed date and marks. There are also a pair of flat-topped flagons, tankard pattern, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, quite plain. They have the same inscribed date and marks, except that the maker's is the initials C.R. combined in a monogram. This mark is found as early as 1606.

NORTH PETHERTON.—The Elizabethan cup, with its cover, is a very handsome specimen of I.P.'s work. The cup is $8\frac{7}{8}$ in.

high, of the usual shape. Each of the two bands of ornament round bowl is elaborately interlaced and encircled with engraved sprigs at the four points of intersection. The foot and the cover are enriched with the egg-and-dart ornament.

On the button of the latter is the date '1573.' Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1573; maker's mark, the initials I.P.

A large and plain paten, slightly concave, 9½in. in diameter; round the edge is an upright rim, ¾in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1630. Maker's mark (not clear), I.P. above a bell in shield.

A flat-topped flagon, tankard pattern, 9½in. high, with a moderate handle and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1631; maker's mark, R.C. in heart-shaped punch. On the lid is a shield, surrounded by foliage, bearing: A Fleur-de-lys and on a canton a hand (Portman); Imp. Ten roundles (Gifford). Inscribed under foot: 'Ex dono Dne. Anne Portman, Northpetherton 1631.' Sir John Portman of Orchard Portman, Bart., married Anne, daughter of Sir Henry Gifford of Hants. She remarried Edward Popham of Huntsworth in this parish. (*Brown's Som. Wills*, V, 108.)

SPAXTON.—A plain cup, of the clumsier pattern usual after the Restoration. It is 7¾in. high; the bowl is deep, with a slight lip, perfectly plain; the stem and knop are clumsy; the foot flat. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1662; maker's mark obliterated. Dotted in on the bowl is the inscription: 'F.P., W.H., Churchwardens, 1663.' The cover is flat, with a wide brim. The only marks visible are the Leopard's head, struck thrice, and a maker's mark, nearly obliterated.

A large almsdish, 7¾in. across, with plain, upturned brim. The only marks are: (1) a double rose surmounted by a crown in shaped punch, struck thrice; (2) an oval, one side worn away, containing H and a covered cup. As regards the first mark, Mr. Cripps states in 'Old English Plate,' p. 91 (fifth edition): "A seeded rose, crowned, is occasionally found on

plate of Dutch manufacture, and may be put down to the town of Dordrecht, in Holland, when not found in conjunction with the Norwich arms." The almsdish is inscribed: 'Spaxton, John Carleill Rector 1662. I will pay Thee my vows &c., Ps. 66., 13. 14. It is a snare to the man who devoureth that which is holy; Prov. 20, 25.' The Rev. J. Carlisle, B.A., was appointed rector of Spaxton in 1645, and held it until 1668. He seems to have been a son-in-law of Richard Powell, who was deprived of this living and barbarously ill-treated after the fall of Bridgwater in 1645. (*Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy,"* 1714, pt. II, p. 333).

A massive flagon, jug pattern, 9in. high to lip, with doubly bowed handle, of a plain but good design. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; letter for 1708; maker's mark, PA. below a peacock in shaped punch—Simon Pantin ent. 1701. On the body of the jug a lozenge-shaped shield, surrounded by elaborate mantling, bearing: On a chevron between 3 cinquefoils 3 human heads. On a riband underneath: 'The gift of Miss Frances Smyth to the Church of Spaxton Sep. 10 1755.' The donor was a daughter and co-heiress of James Smyth of St. Audries and Spaxton, and Grace, daughter of Edward Dyke of Tetton. (Som. and Dors. N. and Q., IV, 156.)

THURLOXTON.—A good Elizabethan cup and cover by IONS of Exeter. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, with the distinctive lip; round the bowl is one band of conventional ornament, and there are bands of egg-and-dart ornament above and below the stem and round the foot. Marks: Exeter ancient; maker's mark, IONS in oblong punch. The cover has an interlaced pattern round margin, and a Tudor rose on the button. The date of the cup is about 1574.

A salver on three feet, with gadrooned brim; diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1749; maker's mark, W.P. in heart-shaped punch—William Peaston. Dedicatory inscription: 'The gift of Mary Keyt to the Parish of Thurloxton.' The donor was the daughter of William Pratt of this parish, and

the wife of John Keyt. In her will, dated 24th Jan., 1752, her residence is set down as Liversdon in this parish. (*Brown's Somerset Wills*, V, 63.)

WEMBDON.—A plain Georgian cup, with lip ; annular knop on stem, and moulded feet ; it is 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1728 ; maker's mark, I.W. in plain punch—James Wilkes, ent. 1722. It is inscribed : 'The gift of Mr. William Symonds to the Parish Church of Wembdon.' The cover of this cup has a broad button ; same marks and inscription. The same donor also gave the fine flagon, tankard pattern, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip. It bears the same marks and inscription.

Rather older is a small dish or saucer ; diameter, 6in., with moulded brim. Inscribed : 'W.P. 1714.' Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; letter for 1712 ; maker's mark not visible.

QUANTOCKSHEAD DISTRICT.

THIS Deanery contains fourteen ancient parishes, and one modern district church. Seven churches still possess Elizabethan plate.

COMBWICH.—A modern chapel in Otterhampton parish, built in 1870. It possesses a silver chalice and paten, with the dedicatory inscription : 'St. Peter's Church Combwich. The gift of Susanna Lewes Jeffery 1870.' (Communicated by the Rev. S. Rees, Rector.)

CROWCOMBE.—Some good solid plate of the Georgian era. The cup is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in high ; it has a deep bowl, with moulded lip ; cylindrical stem, with annular knop ; and a plainly moulded foot. The Sacred Monogram appears twice on the bowl. Weight : 18oz. 5dwt. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1734 ; maker's mark, I.S. in dotted circle—Joseph Smith, ent. 1728. A plain dish ; diam., 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; weight, 14oz. 3dwt. Same marks as on cup.

A paten, on foot, of ordinary type; diam., 9in. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; letter for 1719; maker's mark, C.L. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare, ent. 1713. On the centre of the paten, surrounded by mantling, is a shield, bearing: On a fesse 3 lions ramp. betw. 3 crescents (Farthing); Imp., a lion ramp., on a chief a label of 5 points (Dampier). Crest: a ship with three masts. Dedicatory inscription: 'The gift of Mr. Samuel Farthing and Frideswid his wife to the parish of Crocombe Anno Domini 1721.' Samuel Farthing, B.A., was appointed to the rectory in 1700, and held it until 10th Oct., 1731. On the monument in the church his wife's maiden name is not given, but her arms are those of Dampier.

A large flagon, tankard pattern, 11in. high to lip, with domed cover. Weight: 53oz. 3dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1729; maker's mark, I.S. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Steward, ent. 1720. On the drum is a large shield bearing, quarterly: 1, Or. 3 lions passant sa. (Carew); 2, gu. a fleur-de-lys issuant out of a maunch erm. (Mohun); 3, gu. a chev. between 3 billets arg. (Kelly of Southwick in Devon); 4, arg. a cress gu. betw. 4 birds sa. (Biccombe). Crest: A main-mast, the fighting top set off with palisades or; a lion issuant thereout sa. Supporters: dexter, a lion crowned sa.; sinister, an antelope gu. Motto: 'J'espere bien.' Dedicatory inscription: 'In honorem Dei Opt. Max. Patris Filii et Spiritus Sancti, et in usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Crowcombe Thomas Carew Ar. D.D.D. Maij. 17. MDCCXXX.'

John de Carew married Eleanor, daughter and coheirress of William de Mohun, second son of Reginald de Mohun II, who died 1256. A descendant, also John, married Margery, daughter and coheirress of William Kelly of Southwick, co. Devon, who died 1509. (Som. and Dors. N. and Q., VII, pp. 106-107). His grandson, Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter and eventually coheirress of Hugh Biccombe of Crowcombe, and died 1603. The elder line having expired with John Carew, ob. 1618, whose only son died unmarried, under age,

the estate came to Thomas Carew of Camerton in this county, ob. 1719; whose eldest son and heir, Thomas, was the donor of the flagon.

DODINGTON.—The vessels of this parish are electro-plated; they include a cup, two patens, and a flagon.

EAST QUANTOCKSHEAD.—There is a small Elizabethan cup and cover, by I.P., of his usual pattern. The cup is 6in. high, with two bands of conventional ornament round bowl; bands of hyphens on knop and round the feet. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. in shaped punch. The cover has a band of ornament round dome; on the button the date '1573'; same marks as on the cup. Under the foot of the cup are engraved the letter E, an & reversed, and a 7 with the ends slightly split. On the cover is an M, formed by two Vs upside down and interlaced. The Rev. L. G. Peter, Rector of the parish, has pointed out to me that the same marks, the last two combined, are carved on a 16th century bench-end in the church. The M is doubtless for S. Mary, to whom the church is dedicated, and E is self-explanatory, but can the reversed ampersand be intended for a Q? Of pewter there are a shallow bowl and dish.

FIDDINGTON.—The only piece of silver here is the cup. It is 8½in. high, and is quite plain. The bowl is trumpet-shaped; the stem has an annular knop, and the foot is moulded. The only mark is a punch, containing the initials J.F., struck thrice. It is inscribed: 'In sacrum Ecclesiæ usum Fiddingtoniensis 1765.' The paten is of plated metal.

HOLFORD.—I have not seen the plate of this parish. In answer to my request for an interview, the Rev. C. Martin, rector, wrote that 'the plate is of no interest, beyond being substantial. It consists of one covered flagon, one chalice, two patens.' As this description left the date and style too much to the imagination, I wrote again, and received an answer that the rector could not offer me any facilities for inspecting the plate. That the Hall Mark was of the reign of Queen

Victoria ; and that, ‘ beyond giving this information, I do not think that I am in any way called upon to trouble myself in a matter which is not of public concern.’

KILTON.—A nice Elizabethan cup and cover, by I.P. The cup is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. high ; the bowl is trumpet-shaped, with the usual bands of ornament ; belts of hyphens on knop and foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1572 ; maker’s mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern ; on the button is the date ‘ 1573.’ Same marks as on cup.

The other vessels are, an electro-plated paten on tall foot, and of pewter a bason, dish, and flagon.

KILVE. Another cup and cover by I.P., of the usual pattern, and almost a replica of the cup at East Quantockshead. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high ; the bowl has the customary bands of ornament, with hyphen belts on knop and round foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1573 ; maker’s mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual design, with a belt of running ornament ; on the button, ‘ 1573.’ Same marks as on cup. There is also a plain silver plate, with the date-letter for 1859. A salver of plated metal, and an electro-plated flagon. Of pewter a small flagon ; on the handle ‘ I.D. H.S. 1673.’

LILSTOCK.—This parish has been united with Kilton, and the church, with the exception of the chancel, taken down. The plate is preserved at Kilton. The cup and cover are of the Exeter pattern, and bear a mark not noted hitherto. The cup is 6in. high ; it has the distinctive lip ; round the bowl is a single band of running ornament, enclosed within interlacing hatched ribands. Above and below the stem, are bands of dentels. The only mark is a circle, jagged at top and bottom, enclosing the initials R.O. This does not seem to be the mark of Robert Orenge of Sherborne (see pt. I), whose cups are of a different pattern. The cover has one band of running ornament on brim. On the button, between two sprigs of foliage, is the date 1574. To avoid the back stroke of the 5, the horizontal stroke of the 7 has been deflected downwards so

far as to have been mistaken for a 1, and the date is entered as 1514 in the P.O. Directory. It has the same mark as the cup.

Of pewter there are a large flagon, and a dish, engraved with ornamental designs around brim; in the centre a grotesque figure of a crowned animal, rampant reguardant.

NETHER STOWEY.—The cup is of the clumsy shape which succeeded to the baluster-stem pattern found during the Commonwealth period. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; the diameter of the bowl being $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the stem has a clumsy knop; the foot is plainly moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1662; maker's mark, R.P. above a cinquefoil in plain shield; this mark has not been noted before. The cover is $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, with a wide brim and shallow central depression. On the button, dotted in among flourishes: '1662, A.K., E.L.'

A salver, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. across, on foot. Gadrooned border round brim and foot. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; letter for 1709; maker's mark, the letters L.O. between a key above and fleur-de-lys below, in shaped punch—Nathaniel Lock ent. 1698. It is inscribed 'Nether Stowey 1723.' In the centre, within mantling, is an oval shield, bearing: Erm. on a bend 3 annulets, a crescent in sinister chief (cadency mark of the second son). The annulets are evidently an engraver's error for roundles; and the shield is that of Launcelot St. Albyn of Nether Stowey, second son of John St. Albyn of Holford. His will, dated 1744, proved 1745, is in *Brown*, Som. Wills, I, 86, 87.

A very large flagon, 12in. from base to lip, and $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. to top of lid. The drum is cylindrical; the foot, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, stands well out all round. The bowed handle is of unusual pattern. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1724; maker's mark, I.C. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare ent. 1720. On the front of the drum is a rayed circle, containing the Sacred Monogram; below, 'Nether Stowey 1724. Donatoribus benedicat Deus.'

There is also a handsome modern chalice, silver-gilt, inscribed : ‘Nether Stowey 1882.’

OTTERHAMPTON.—The only guide to the age of the cup and cover is their design ; as they bear neither date nor date-letter. The cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high ; the bowl is of an ordinary pattern, with slight lip, devoid of ornament ; the stem is cylindrical, with some annular mouldings at either end, and a knop in centre ; the foot is plainly moulded. The only mark is a small oblong punch, containing an indecipherable monogram, struck thrice. The cup is inscribed in plain lettering : ‘In Sacrum Ecclesiæ usum Otterhamptonensis.’ The cover or paten has a tall, thick stem and foot, with the same mark and inscription. This mark has also been found on an undated paten at Stocklinch Ottersey, and the pieces of plate are probably late 17th cent. ; the inscription having been added at the same time as those on plate at Fiddington and Stockland Bristol.

A small plain salver, ‘Otterhampton, 1812,’ with the letter for 1811. A flagon of plated metal.

OVER STOWEY.—The Elizabethan plate is by IONS of Exeter. The cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, of the distinctive pattern ; round the bowl is a band of conventional ornament ; there are bands of dentels above and below stem, and two bands of egg-and-dart ornament round foot. Marks : Exeter ancient ; I IONS in 2 punches. The cover is of the usual pattern, with egg-and-dart pattern round base of foot, and running ornament round brim ; on the button is the date ‘1574.’

A small paten, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across, on foot, with wide brim and shallow central depression. The foot is of hammered silver. There are no marks, but from its design it is probably a little later than 1700.

STOCKLAND BRISTOL.—Like the last, this parish also possesses an Exeter cup, unfortunately without its cover. The cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, and in every way resembles that at Over Stowey. The maker’s mark is without the initial I. A salver,

with waved brim, on three feet ; diameter, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1750 ; maker's mark, T.H. in plain punch—Thomas Heming, ent. 1745. On a garter in centre : 'In sacrum Ecclesiæ usum Stocklandiensis.' Underneath, 'MD CCLV.'

A flagon of reasonable dimensions, with the same inscription as on salver. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1754 ; maker's mark, R.C. in plain punch—Robert Cox, ent. 1752.

STOKE COURCY (Stogursey).—The plate of this parish is a donation of the first part of the 18th century. It consists of a cup, paten, two salvers, and two flagons.

The cup is $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, with long stem, encircled by annular knop, and a plainly moulded foot. On the bowl is the Sacred Monogram within a rayed circle ; weight, 18oz 7dwt. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; letter for 1722 ; maker's mark, W.H. between a pellet above and a mullet below, in hexagonal punch. On the bowl is a shield bearing, quarterly : 1 and 4, Or. 2 bars gu. charged with 6 trefoils slipped arg., in chief a greyhound courant sa. (Palmer) ; 2 and 3, Arg. 3 fern leaves in fesse vert (Vernai). On an inescutcheon of pretence : Arg. on a bend sa. 3 lions' heads erased of the field (Wroth). Inscription : 'The gift of Thomas Palmer Esq. and Elizabeth His Wife to the Parish Church of Stoke Courcy.'

The paten is quite plain ; diameter 6in. ; weight, 8oz. 1dwt. Marks not visible ; same coat of arms, without any inscription. Two salvers, with plain moulded edge, diameter $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. The only ornament is the Sacred Monogram within rayed circle. Weight of each piece, 19oz. 10dwt. Same marks and inscription ; no shield. Two enormous flagons, tankard pattern, 11in. high to lip, with domed cover and large, spreading foot. Weights : 66oz. 18dwt., and 67oz. 11dwt. The same marks, shield, and inscription.

The donor was Thomas Palmer of Fairfield ; fourth in descent from William Palmer and Elizabeth Vernai, the heiress of Fairfield. "He married Elizabeth, daughter and

coheir of Sir Thomas Wroth of Petherton Park, and resided at Fairfield, where he devoted his time to the laudable study of investigating the antiquities of his county, and perpetuating to posterity the memoirs of its most respectable inhabitants. Death, however, early interrupted his pursuits, and left the publick to regret that so little remains of the labours of a pen so accurate, and a writer so worthy." (*Collinson*, I, 255). He died in 1735, aged 51; and his widow in 1738. M.I. in the church. Their wills are in *Brown*, ii, 88, 89.

STRINGSTON.—The only plate here is the very small Elizabethan cup, with its cover, by I.P. It is not possible to give its original size, as the foot has been broken off and replaced by a flat silver plate. The bowl has the usual two belts of ornament, and the knop has the hyphen design. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. in punch. The diminutive cover has a circular belt of hyphens, and the same marks as on the cup. On the button is the date '1574.'

WELLS ARCHDEACONRY

(*Continued from Vol. XLV, ii, 138.*)

DEANERY OF PAWLETT.

THIS is the smallest Deanery in the Diocese, containing only seven ancient parishes and one modern. Elizabethan plate is to be found at Cossington and Greinton; at the latter place only the cover of a vanished cup. As some set-off, at Woolavington there is a cup bearing the Taunton mark, being the first cup to be noted; the other piece at Wootton Courtney being a paten; and at Puriton is a beautiful tankard, originally designed for domestic use, and now dedicated to the service of the church.

BAWDRIp.—The plate of the Georgian period, and very plain. The cup is $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, the bowl being mounted on a tall stem, with annular knop and moulded foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1763 ; maker's mark, F.W. in oblong punch—Fuller White, ent. 1758. The cup is inscribed : 'The gift of Denis Rolle Esq.' The plain paten on foot is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. It has the same marks and inscription. The flagon, tankard pattern, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip, has the same marks, etc. There is also a plated salver.

The family of Rolle first appear as patrons of Bawdrip in 1661. Dennis, of Tuderly, co. Hants, and Shapwick in this county, was the fourth son of John Roll of Stevenston in Devon, and died 25th July, 1797. His son John (1756-1842) was created Baron Rolle of Stevenston. His fall on the steps of the throne of Queen Victoria, at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey, is commemorated by Martin's great picture, now in the Museum at Taunton Castle, and in a humorous manner in Barham's verses : "But Lord Rolle was rolling ; 'twas mighty consoling To think his Lordship did not break his bones !"

COSSINGTON.—The parish has a small cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6in. high, with two bands of ornament round bowl, and hyphens on knop and round foot. Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1573 ; maker's mark illegible. The cover is of the usual pattern. On the button '1573.' It has the same marks, with the maker's, I.P. in shaped punch.

Another cup and paten have been presented. The cup is $8\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, with capacious bowl, very plain. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; letter for 1704 ; maker's mark worn down. Under the foot : 'The gift of Hannah Ludlow spinster to ye Parish Church of Cossington 1704.' The donor may have been a sister-in-law of the last John Brent of this place, ob. 1692, whose second wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Ludlow, Knt. (*Collinson*, III, 436.)

The paten is $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. across. On the button is the Sacred

Monogram. It has the same marks as the cup, and the maker's has likewise disappeared.

A modern electro-plated flagon, presented by the late Vicar, C. E. Unwin.

GREINTON.—Only the cover of the Elizabethan cup is in existence. It is of I.P.'s usual design, and bears his mark, with the letter for 1573. This date is also engraved on the button. There are a modern cup and a paten, with the letter for 1842.

HUNTSPILL.—The silver-gilt cup is of the large, clumsy type found after the Restoration. It is $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. high; the bowl is deep; the stem short, with a zig-zag design round knop, and a moulded foot. It is inscribed: 'For the Parish of Hountspell 72.' Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1672; maker's mark, I.S. within four pellets in a circle. The paten, also silver-gilt, is 8in. broad; it has a wide brim, with shallow central depression; and the same marks as on the cup.

A large flagon, tankard pattern, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. to lip, of the usual design, with splayed foot. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1729; maker's mark, T.M. above a fleur-de-lys in shaped punch—Thomas Mason, ent. 1720. Inscription underneath: 'The gift of Thomas Palmer Esq. to the Parish Church of Huntspill Anno Dom. 1729.' A salver with gadrooned brim, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. broad, inscribed: 'Huntspill Somerset 1825'; with the date-letter for that year. A small strainer of plated metal.

HUNTSPILL EAST.—A modern parish, formed in 1845.

PAWLETT.—A very plain cup and cover of the Caroline period. The cup is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, with a slender stem and small knop, and moulded foot. Marks: 2 offic.; letter for 1637; maker's mark, R.W. above a rose in shaped punch, first found in 1618. Inscribed under foot: 'The Communion cup and couer weies 15 ounces wantinge halfe a quarter.' The cover is 5in. across, (as usual at this period) without a flange; same marks as on cup. On the button, 'Pawllet Parishe 1637.'

There is also another paten, 9in. across, with spiral fluted

mouldings round brim and foot. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; modern Exeter ; letter for 1707 ; maker's mark, El in old English letters, under a crown in a circle—probably Elston of Exeter. It is inscribed : 'Presented by Edward Crosse Vicar of Pawlet for the Communion Service of the Church, 1827.'

A silver flagon, tankard pattern, with the date-letter for 1848.

PURITON.—A good cup of the Georgian period, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Round the bowl is a very effective belt of chased ornamental design. It is inscribed : 'Puriton 1752.' Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1752 ; maker's mark, F.W. in punch—Fuller White, ent. 1744. A small saucer, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. across ; inscribed : 'John Good Churchwarden 1730.' The only mark is the initials T.H. combined in a monogram (see Introduction).

For a flagon the parish possesses a beautiful specimen of domestic plate, of a kind so far not noted in the Diocese. It is a tankard of the Queen Anne period, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. high to lip, where it is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. The drum is practically covered with a broad band, with invected outlines, of flowers and fruit repoussé on a granulated ground. This ornamentation is repeated on the cover, which has in addition a belt of acanthus leaf round the outer slope. The cover is fitted with a thumb-piece, and works on a massive handle. Marks : 2 offic. of Brit. sterling ; letter for 1713 ; maker's mark : E.A. above a fleur-de-lys in shaped punch—John Eastt, ent. 1697.

There are also a plated dish and a pewter flagon, minus its lid.

WOOLAVINGTON.—The cup here is of great interest, as bearing the Taunton mark. It must be confessed that this is its sole title to notice, for it is a singularly uncouth design, even for its period. It is $6\frac{5}{8}$ in. high ; diameter at lip, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; depth of bowl, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; diameter at base, 2in. Round the base are three grooves, incised in the silver. The stem is trumpet-shaped, widening downward to the plain, flat foot, 4in. in

diameter. Round the middle of the stem is an inch-wide granulated band. Marks : (1) within a circle a barrel or tun, lying across a T ; (2) the initials T.D. above a fleur-de-lys in shaped punch. This is struck thrice. Dotted in round the bowl : ‘ Woollavington Challice 1678 Richard Millard John Bawden Churchwardens.’

A small tankard $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high to lip, with domed cover, thumb-piece and curved handle. It is quite plain ; really only in that respect differing from the tankard at Puriton. “ A little less and what worlds away.” Marks : 2 offic. ; Exeter modern ; letter for 1730 ; maker’s mark, J.E. below a label of three points, in heraldic shield—John Elston, jun.

A small paten on foot ; diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in. Underneath : ‘ H.G., W.I., Ch. Wn. 1732.’ Marks : 2 offic. ; letter for 1727 ; maker’s mark, R.I. below a star, in shaped punch. A salver on three feet ; diameter, $6\frac{3}{8}$ in., with beaded edge. Marks : 3 offic. (the sovereign’s head being in intaglio, only found 1784-6) ; letter for 1784 ; maker’s mark, I.H. in plain punch. In the centre of the salver is the Sacred Monogram, within rayed circle, and ‘ Woollavington, 1817.’

Ancient Dumnonia.

BY THE REV. W. GRESWELL.

THE question of the geographical limits of Ancient Dumnonia lies at the bottom of many problems of Somerset archæology, not the least being the question of the western boundaries of the County itself. *Dōmnonia*, *Damnonia* and *Dumnonia* are variations of the original name, about which we learn much from Professor Rhys.¹ Camden, in his *Britannia* (vol. i), adopts the form *Danmonia* apparently to suit a derivation of his own from “Duns,” a hill, “moina” or “mwyn,” a mine, which is surely fanciful, and, therefore, to be rejected. This much seems certain that *Dumnonia* is the original form of *Duffneint*, the modern *Devonia*. This is, of course, an extremely respectable pedigree for the Western County, which seems to be unique in perpetuating in its name, and, to a certain extent, in its history, an ancient Celtic kingdom. Such old kingdoms as “*Demetia*,” in South Wales, and “*Venedocia*” (albeit recognisable in *Gwynneth*), high up the Severn Valley, about which we read in our earliest records, have gone, but “*Dumnonia*” lives on in beautiful Devon. It also lives on in West Somerset in history, if not in name, if we mistake not.

Historically speaking, we may ask where was *Dumnonia*? and who were the *Dumnonii*? Professor Rhys reminds us

(1). *Celtic Britain*, by G. Rhys, pp. 290-291.

that there were two peoples so called, the one in the South West of the Island and the other in the North,² resembling one another in one very important particular, viz., in living in districts adjoining the seas, and, therefore, in being maritime. This resemblance or peculiarity tends much to the elucidation of the character of the race. Sir Francis Palgrave would localise a colony of the Dumnonii in Armorica, and these, also, would be noted for their aptitude for sea pursuits.³

Camden has raised the question of the origin of the Danmonii or Dumnonii, and speculates as to whether they might not have come from the neighbourhood of Uxantissa, *i.e.*, Cape Ushant. Leaving this knotty point in ethnology, we may consider the Dumnonii of South-West Britain alone, and, even here, our information is very scrappy. In his geographical description of Britain, Claudius Ptolemæus (c. A.D. 150), placed the Dumnonii next to the Durotriges, "longissime versus occidentem." Amongst their towns he mentioned Volda, supposed to be Fowey or Falmouth, on the West, and Uxella on the East. Where is this Uxella? In a note from Müller's edition of Ptolemy we read—"Uxelis—George of Ravenna, p. 424-18. Urbs ab Uxellae fluvii ostio longe separata . . . quodsi fluvius est Axe Uxella forte est Axebridge." Apparently "Uxella" is here taken as the Latin form of the Somerset Axe. The Latinisation of these Celtic river-names is sometimes puzzling. The Usk is Isca, *i.e.* Isca Silurum; The Exe is Isca, *i.e.* Isca Dumnoniorum; and here the Axe is Uxella. Moreover, it must always be remembered that there is more than one Axe for the confusion of Roman Britain.

If we accept this placing of the Somersetshire Axe or Uxella, then Axbridge, or some port on the Axe near it, must have been a border Dumnonian port, and the Valley of the Parret would have been included in Dumnonia. Apparently

(2). Celtic Britain, p. 291.

(3). English Commonwealth, p. 382.

the chief town of the Dumnonii was "Isca Dumnoniorum," *i.e.*, Exeter, a kind of Dumnonian metropolis. There, according to Mr. Kerslake,⁴ in Saxon times, both Britons and Saxons settled down in one community. From Falmouth, however, to Axbridge was one kingdom, according to Ptolemy, covering the two modern counties of Cornwall, Devon and part of Somerset, as far East as Mendip, and as far South, in all probability, as the Valley of the Parret, which would be no great distance from the Foss way, if we take the limits of the tidal overflow and the ancient morasses of Mid Somerset. We should feel inclined to add to Dumnonia such a strong coast fortress as Worlebury Camp, beyond Weston-super-Mare, considering the maritime character of the Dumnonii.

Upon the side of the Severn Sea, the "Uxellæ æstuosum" would be the estuary of the Axe at Brean Down, not the Parret mouth, with which, it appears, it has often been confused. The fact seems to be that after the creation of Glastonbury the channel of the Parret became a principal feature, both in history and tradition, and, with the gleam of sanctity upon its waters, monopolised the vision of mankind. It became an ecclesiastical definition, as we gather from the expression, "Archdeacon of beyond Parret," used in a Twelfth Century Eton College Confirmation, by Robert, Bishop of Bath, apparently corresponding to the present Archdeaconry of Taunton, and in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, to prove it was a civil boundary, we read (May 1, 1311), of the "Bailiwick and Sergeantry of East side of Parret." This river also became the main trade approach as Brug Walter, or the Bridge of Walter rose in importance, and a Royal Castle was built to guard the passage. We might mention also the old passage across the river by the White House, lower down by Comwich, used within living memory and mentioned by Warner in his "Walks." In Camden the mouth of the Parret is called Evel Mouth, taking

(4). S.A.P. vol. xx, pt. 2, p. 9.

its name from the Ivel, and those who thus named it may have known the Ivel first. But the mouth of the Axe, commanded on the East by Worlebury Camp, was the first trading port developed by and developing the mineral wealth of the Mendips, the first and most important industry of the land. One port of Glastonbury was by way of the Axe, and by the Axwater, the *aqua salsa* of the river, a port the Abbot claimed by ancient and immemorial right, as we learn from John of Glastonbury, in a reported law-suit with the King. The Abbots connected the Axe with the Brue by means of the canal known as the "Pill Row Cut." After merchandise was brought up to the Axwater it was doubtless conveyed in barges, *i.e.* "batellis," to "Glaston's Isle." It is a little difficult to replace the ancient prestige of the Parret as a highway and as a boundary, and push the line of ethnical and trade development back to the Axe, but, when we reflect about it, a high hill and a forest, as the Mendips once were, constituted a more true and permanent demarcation than a River Valley which encouraged dispersion on this side and on that.

The conquest of Dumnonia and of the Dumnonii by Rome is an almost unrecorded chapter in our annals, unlike that of the Silures, on the opposite coast, about which we learn so much from Tacitus. Before Cæsar came to Britain he had to vanquish the Armorican Sea Confederacy, and there is every reason to suppose⁵ that the Dumnonii, being a seafaring people, were members of that notable Confederacy. This would be *c.* B.C. 50, so the existence of the Dumnonii as a distinct people by the Severn Sea goes back a long way. Richard, of Cirencester, the great topographer of Roman Britain in the Fourteenth Century, writes:

"Towards the South and bordering on the Belgæ and Allobroges dwelt the Dumnonii, the most powerful people of these parts (*gens omnium validissima*), on which account

(5). See Elton's *Origin of English History*.

Ptolemy assigns them all the country extending into the sea like an arm. Their cities were Uxella," (a note says probably near Bridgwater), "Tamara Voluba, Cenia and Isca, the mother of all, situated upon the Isca (Exe). Their chief rivers were the Isca, Durius (Dart), Tamarus and Cenius (Falmouth). It is affirmed that the Emperor Vespasian fought 30 battles with the united forces of the Damnonii and Belgae."

Where these battles were, even tradition does not tell us, but, probably, if the Belgae and Dumnonii united their forces some of the most important of them might have been along Mendip or in South-East Somerset, on the supposition that the Romans advanced upon Somersetshire from the South and South-East. On this point their Itinera and the line of the Foss trackway and the Mendip road may help us. It is possible that Richard of Cirencester, who was a "*helluo librorum*" in the Fourteenth Century, wrote from authorities and traditions now lost to us. The alliance of the Dumnonii with the Belgae suggests the ethnical point whether they were by extraction identical with them or in any way akin to them, or, another alternative, considering their alliance with the Veneti, were they closer to these? Strabo throws some light upon this matter by saying that the Veneti were Belgae,⁶ and perhaps therefore the Dumnonii, Veneti and Belgae all owned to a similar racial parentage. If there was any great difference between these two branches it was brought about by their occupations, and especially by "the kinship of the sea." It seems a little strange that Cæsar, in his well known and stereotyped classification of the tribes of Gaul, *i.e.*, into (1) Belgae, (2) Aquitani, (3) Celts or Galli, differing from one another, "*lingua, moribus, legibus*," did not add a fourth division, *viz*: of the Veneti and their Sea Confederates, the Nannetes, Morini, Menapii, etc., etc., who first opposed him, and who asked for aid from Britain, "*auxilia ex Britannîâ*."

(6). Lit. iv., vol. 1, p. 271.

Here, surely, were a distinct sea-faring folk with strongly marked characteristics of their own, making themselves always felt down the pages of history. To Britain with her nautical and naval traditions this particular strain of seamen, differing from the mere pirates and sea-rovers, should be more interesting than any other. The Dumnonii in their particular way, together with the Veneti, represent a long-forgotten chapter of peaceful sea enterprise in the Severn Sea, which must have affected the coasts of North-West Somerset as well as South Devon. With regard to the distinction of races by their place of abode and by their occupations—a very real one in remote history when details are wanting and records are scarce—one is reminded of the old Attic division in the days of Solon, of the *Pedieis*, the dwellers along the plains; “*Diacrii*,” the dwellers in the hills; the “*Paralii*,” the “Men of the Sea-Coast.” This is a common-sense classification, and more illuminating in our own annals, if applied to them, than those names of fugitive dynasties and insignificant reguli.

Through the lack of materials in our early British history, we borrow our ideas of the ancient Britons almost entirely from Cæsar’s description of the men who fought against him by *land*, and leave out of sight the Dumnonian sailors who fought against him by sea, together with these Veneti. But besides the “*Essedarii*” or chariot-fighters there were the British sailors, “the first line of defence” in Cæsar’s time as now, whom it was necessary to conquer before the legionaries could be landed on the shores of Kent.

Although widely scattered about along miles of shores and estuaries, these “Men of the Sea-Coast” have more in common than those Celtic clans or septs whose fortresses and hill mounds were separated by deep and trackless forests. The men of the sea would develop a kind of nautical parlance of words and phrases, a “*lingua Franca*” passing current amongst the fishermen and “*pilots major*” of the Isles. That the sea traditions of the Veneti, and, naturally we may

suppose of their allies, the Dumnonii, lasted long we may gather from a remark in *Spelman's* "Life of King Alfred." With regard to the ships made by the King it was said that "they resembled the ships of the Veneti, with which Cæsar fought, both in their size and in the height of their poops." This tradition had lasted over 900 years. As to the shipwrights, we have Warrington's authority that King Alfred "engaged in his service many Welshmen acquainted with the art of ship-building, whom he afterwards appointed superintendents of his dockyards, and afterwards employed in honourable positions in his fleet."⁷ The Dumnonii of North-West Somerset would naturally share in this sea-going skill, the intercourse between the Parret and Axe on the one hand and the Usk and the Severn on the other being such a notable feature in the history of the race, almost at every early stage. Giraldus Cambrensis, on the question of language, has noted that "in the Southern parts of England, and particularly in Devonshire (Dumnonia), the English language bears more marks of antiquity than it does elsewhere, and adheres more strictly to the original language and ancient mode of speaking, a positive proof of which may be deduced from all the English works of Bede, Rhabannus and King Alfred, being written in this idiom."⁸ It is pleasing to think that "the well of English undefiled" may be located in the West country and in "ancient Dumnonia." Later on, may we not add Geoffrey Chaucer, of Petherton, and therefore West Somerset, fame?

We may conclude, generally speaking, that the Dumnonii were a self-contained people, rather different from the tribes of the Forest and the deep interior of ancient Britain. Their seas and rivers gave them breathing spaces, quick coast communication, far quicker and easier than inland trackways, and so they developed maritime and commercial tastes. Such tastes

(7). History of Wales, vol. 1. p. 215.

(8). Descriptio Walliæ.

have surely passed on to West countrymen of more modern times, whether living in Cornwall, Devon, or North Somerset. Formerly, as a result of this quicker coast intercourse between such extreme ports as Fowey and Uxella (Axbridge), the Dumnonii acquired a better and more uniform civilisation. Of the Britons who lived near the Valerium Promontory and around the tin districts of Cornwall, Diodorus Siculus, writing about the time of Cæsar Augustus, has left it on record that they were more hospitable to strangers than the rest. This is a better character than that of the pirates and the Viking brood of later times.

Caius Julius Solinus (A.D. 401-450) mentioned the Dumnonii and says that a rough strait, *i.e.*, the Severn Sea, divides what he terms the "Island of the Silures" in South Wales from the shores inhabited by the Dumnonii. The Silures were certainly high up the Severn Sea, and in order to be opposite to them in any strict sense of the word we must locate the Dumnonii higher up the channel than the longitude of the present county of Devon. In fact we must take in part of the North coast of Somersetshire.

Gildas (A.D. 546), writing from the Island of Steep Holms, if we may credit Caradoc of Lancarvan, and the accepted tradition,⁹ rebuked in his "*Liber querulus*" two evil princes on either side of the Severn Sea. One was a certain Constantinus "*Dumnonia tyrannicus*," the other "*Vortipore Demetarum tyrannus*."

In A.D. 601, a Rex Domnoniæ gave the land which was called Inis Witrin to the Abbot Worgrez, so we learn from the *Gesta Regum* of William of Malmesbury, but who that King was the antiquity of the charter prevented his knowing (*Vetustas scedulæ scire negat*). Still he was a "*Rex Britannicus*," he argued, because Glastonbury is called Inis Witrin, the old Celtic naming. Worgrez also sounds like a Kelt. Dr. Edwin Guest has given good reasons for supposing

(9). S.A.P., vol. xxvi., p. 23.

that this King of Dumnonia was Gurgantus Magnus, a Prince of great power on both sides of the Severn Sea, in Glamorgan, Monmouth, and in Somerset.¹⁰ If this be so, that portion of West Somerset including the Parret Valley would have constituted no unimportant section of Dumnonia, and, having regard to the easy communication by water between South Wales and Somerset, there is every reason to agree with Dr. Guest's surmise and believe that a *Rex Domnoniæ* could consolidate a Riverine Kingdom on both sides of the Severn Sea.

Here, indeed, appears the outlines of the Arthurian realm which, if it had its heart and life-blood anywhere, had it up the valleys of the Usk and Parret, at Caerleon and at Glastonbury. The Kingdom of "*Rex Arthurus*" was essentially a Sea Kingdom, and lived in the mouths of men along the coasts and at the ports of the Celtic race. Because it was a Sea Kingdom and because its fame was bruited about by the imaginative and poetical Celtic sailors, therefore, it may be, many fables and wonders grew up around it. "*Celtica*" had its imaginative being in many places, in Armorica, Hibernia, the Isle of Man, and in many a remote "loch," and "*Celtica*" must needs have its national dreams and hero-worship. Some, indeed, have localised that famous battle of Llongporth (A.D. 520), celebrated by Llywarch Hen when Geraint was slain, the captain of King Arthur, at Langport.¹¹ If so, this battle may be regarded as one of the great conflicts of Dumnonia, before these kingdoms fell under the onslaughts of the Saxons. It is in the vicinity of Langport and at the very edge of the tidal overflow of the Parret, in those distant days, that we might look for the site of such a contest. The Saxons came up from the South and established themselves at such places as Somerton, South Petherton and Ilchester, before their advance upon the coastal regions of the Severn Sea.

(10). *Arch. Cambr.* vol vii., 3rd Series.

(11). *S.A.P.*, vol. iv., pt. ii, p. 44, and *Turner's A.S. Hist.*, vol. i., p. 271.

Lappenberg, in his "England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,"¹² writes: "In the South-West we meet with the powerful territory of Dumnonia, the Kingdom of Arthur. Dumnonia, at a later time was limited to Dyvnaint or Devonshire by the separation of Cernou or Cornwall. The districts called by the Saxons that of the Sumorsaetas, of the Thornsætas, and the Wiltsætas, were lost to the Kings of Dyvnaint at an early period."¹³ This is probably true, and the germ of the early Saxon Somerset was laid around Somerton. The first Saxons here were called Sea-mere-sætas, the dwellers of the sea mere. But the coast regions of North-West Somerset and the valley of the Parret were destined to be ere long a notable "additamentum." They were doomed to be sliced off the previously existing Celtic kingdom of Dumnonia. It would seem as if the Saxons called the Dumnonii "Waelas,"¹⁴ using a somewhat loose descriptive word. If so, may not "Waelas" be found at the base of Wills Neck, *i.e.* Waelas Neck: according to Professor Freeman, also in Williton, Waelaston; Willet, Williscombe or Wiveliscombe, etc., etc., just as to this day there are "Welsh grounds" in the Severn Sea. Still King Alfred must have known "Dumnonia," as Asser uses it. Asser often gives us an alternative Celtic place-name, as if such were still in use, *e.g.*, Coit-mawr for Selwood. The dates of the Saxon impact upon Dumnonia are fairly well known from the chroniclers. In A.D. 658, Kenwalch renewed a war against the Britons, according to Ethelwerd, and pursued them to a place called Pederydon, *i.e.*, Petherton. Kentwine, in A.D. 682, had so far established himself in West Somerset as to be able to grant a charter of that *famosa silva* of Cantok, or Quantock, to the Abbey of Glastonbury.¹⁵ Sir Francis Palgrave has written "Damnonia, whose sovereigns

(12). Vol i, p. 120.

(13). See also S.A.P., vol. xviii, Som. Glossary, p. 9.

(14). See King Alfred's Will.

(15). S.A.P., vol. xviii., p. 43.

had been so long predominant among their compeers were not entirely subdued, *i.e.*, by Kentwine's conquest. Damnonia, Duffneint or Deunon was conquered as far as the Exe." Still, with regard to West Somerset the Saxon conquest must have been fairly complete in King Ine's day, when the Castle of Taunton was founded and both Wells and Glastonbury were endowed. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne (*c.* A.D. 656-709), must have still attached some distinct geographical meaning to Domnonia when he wrote of a journey he took, "usque diram Domnoniam . . . per carentem Cornubiam," but in West Somerset the Sumorsaetas were gradually eating up this limb of Dumnonia.

Passing on to A.D., 845, "Dux Ernulfus cum Sumorsae-tensibus" and Dux Osricus of Dorset, in company with Alstan, the militant Bishop of Sherborne, defeated the Danes at the mouth of the River Parret. In 878, and therefore in King Alfred's time, there was "Odda, Duke of Devon," and Ethelnoth, Duke of Somerset, "having with him the men of the Province of Somerset only," who aided the King in his great distress during the Athelney campaign.

There is a technical as well as a real sense to be attached to the "Dux" and the "Ducatus." But the leaders of the day are leaders still of men rather than representatives of exactly defined spheres or territories. There was an equally involved and obscure meaning to be attached to the territorial *parochia* of a Bishop or a Bishopric, notably in the case of Asser. The ninth century was a century of transitions. There was no doubt about the Saxon conquest and the subjugation of the British, but the organising hand had not yet been laid upon it all. Old nomenclature was getting meaningless. The Bishoprics of the West had not yet been arranged, and Bishop Asser is like a kind of "Bishop of Melanesia," roving over a large oversea Diocese stretching from St. David's to Sherborne, including Exeter and Cornwall.

The term Damnonia did not disappear in King Alfred's reign.

The Saxon chroniclers, Simeon, Asser and Florence use Domnonia as the land upon which the brother of Inguar and Healfdene (Simeon says Inguar and Healfdene, whilst Ethelwerd says Healfdene, brother of the tyrant Inguuar) descended in 878 with their twenty-three ships "ex Demeticâ regione." This passage is historically very interesting, if only for the reason that, in mentioning both Damnonia and Demetia, it preserves the names of two very ancient Celtic kingdoms. It is also interesting because if we extend Damnonia to the Axe, "the Castle of Cynwith" may be the Castle of Combwich, possibly the King's Wick, close to the Parret, a topographical point of interest in following the Danish campaign of 878. Hitherto, it has been customary to place the Castle of Cynwith, near Appledore, in North Devon, a meaningless place.

William of Malmesbury (c. 140), in his *Gesta Regum*,¹⁶ writes : "In Domnonia quae Devenescire dicitur," making one the synonym of the other. But we may ask whether there was at any time any intentional re-arrangement by which the meaning of Domnonia was stereotyped and made the equivalent of modern Devonshire. This author has preserved the tradition that King Alfred devised the arrangement of land into Hundreds and Tythings, but Bishop Stubbs, criticising this, remarks that "although irreconcilable with facts, it may embody a portion of a historical truth, but the very inequality of the Hundreds, as we everywhere find it, precludes any hypothesis of a primitive symmetrical arrangement."¹⁷ The inequality of Hundreds is surely a very striking feature in West Somerset. Some, like the Hundreds of Weccet (Watchet) and of Banwell, have disappeared altogether without leaving much of their original form. The sporadic placing of certain *membra* of certain Hundreds, such as we see in North Petherton and Whitley Hundreds, for

(16). Lit. 1, pap. 6.

(17). Stubbs' Const. Hist. vol. i., p. 99.

example, is a puzzle. Why should Holford, at the foot of the Quantocks, be in Whitley Hundred with Cossington and the Polden parishes? Yet, somehow or other, we feel inclined to think that it was in King Alfred's time that Somersetshire assumed its present land dimensions and began to appropriate part of the ancient Dumnonia. Could it have been that King Alfred sheared off from Dumnonia so much of the land Westward as took in the Royal Forest of Exmoor? Forests were territorial definitions from a very early date. In early British Church History, "East and West Selwood" pointed to certain areas defined by the existence of a Forest. The Hundreds of Carhampton and of Williton, which took in so much Forest land in Saxon times,¹⁸ might or might not have existed before the country of the Sumersaetas was spoken of as Somersetshire. But it would not be necessary for a Hundred to exist before a Shire. "Triconscire" or Cornwall, part of King Alfred's Royal property, was a "scire" up to the Twelfth Century. Now it is comprised in the Hundred of Trigg. King Alfred might have really foreshadowed the present shape of the County, at any rate along the shores of the Severn Sea, by lumping his Royal properties together on both sides of the Parrett, East and West, and throwing in the whole block of coastal regions covered by the Royal Hundreds of Cannington, Williton, and Carhampton. The ports and anchorages of North Somerset and of ancient Dumnonia were relatively of far greater value in olden time than now, and for a strategic reason also it might have seemed expedient to bring them all under one "Dux" and one "Ducatus." Wecet or Watchet was important enough to have a mint in the days of Edward the Elder, and Porlock was a well-known Saxon port. Even in the days of the Civil Wars Dunster and Minehead were important as places of communication with Ireland and Wales. The policy, therefore, which gave to Somersetshire certain parts of Dumnonia

(18). See Eyton's Domesday Survey of Somerset.

was in no sense haphazard. (1) The existence of a block of Royal property, (2) of the Forest of Exmoor, and (3) of the various little ports and harbours might have assisted, all in their turn, to give us the present boundaries. But, far back in history, Somersetshire may claim to have formed part of the Sea Kingdom of Dumnonia, a kingdom which had existed in name almost one thousand years before the reign of King Alfred.

The Prebend and Prebendaries of Warminster, alias Lurbile, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

BY PREBENDARY COLEMAN, M.A.,
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OF the fifty canonries or prebends founded at various times in the Cathedral Church of Wells, three took their title and derived their emoluments from churches and estates lying beyond the boundaries of the Somerset diocese. These three are—

i. The prebend of Shalford, or Scandeford, in Essex, founded in the time of Bishop Reginald Fitzjocelin (A.D. 1174-1191), by the noble Hamon Fitz-Godfrey and Robert, his heir,¹ before the year 1180.

ii. The prebend of Holcombe,² in Devon, the gift of Ralph, the son of Bernard, at the same early period.³

iii. The prebend of Warminster, Wilts, granted, as the charter declares, to God, and the church of Wells, and Reginald, Bishop of Bath, and his successors for ever, by Ralph Fitz-William.⁴

As the present Prebendary of Warminster, alias Luxvile, I have been led to look into the origin and history of this prebend, to ascertain the nature and amount of its ancient endowment, and the present possessor of it; and to frame from original documents the succession of prebendaries, as far

(1). Reg. iii, fol. 13.

(2). Holcombe Burnell, near Exeter.

(3). Reg. i, fol. 20.

(4). Reg. i, fol. 50.

as is possible, through the more than seven hundred years of its existence. The only accessible authority for such a succession is Le Neve,¹ who dates no further back than the year 1537, and who is incorrect in his names in at least four instances, attributing prebendaries of Wormestre to this prebend of Warminster, and in two instances omitting names that should have been inserted.

We look then to Ralph, the son of William, as the founder of our prebend of Warminster, at Wells, towards the close of the twelfth century, whilst already at an early date in the same century (*circ.* 1115), King Henry I had granted to St. Mary of Sarum two hides, which Walter, the son of Edward, held at Warminster. These two hides formed the corpus of the prebend of Warminster, at Salisbury, which remains to this day.² No connection, however, appears to have existed between the Wells prebend and the Sarum prebend, but it is interesting to observe that whilst Ralph granted the *church* of Warminster, with its appurtenances, to Wells, in prebendam, the Sarum prebend, as far as it appears, was endowed simply with these two hides of land. The terms in which Ralph makes his grant are perfectly clear. As the lord of the estate, "*dominus fundi*," he grants and gives to God, and the church of Wells, and Reginald, its Bishop, and his successors for ever, the church of Warminster, with all its appurtenances, liberties, and free customs, in pure and perpetual alms, for a Wells prebend. His one expressed wish and desire is that the bishop and all his successors shall honestly and quietly deal with the church as they will, but as they are accustomed to do with other churches and prebends of their own.³

That Bishop Reginald should desire his diocese of Bath to

(1). *Fasti Eccles. Anglic.*

(2). *Carta Henrici Primi*, Reg. S. Osmund, fol. 21 verso, and see "*Fasti eccles. Sarisberiensis*," p. 427, for an account of this Prebend and a list of the Prebendaries from 1226 to 1861.

(3). *Lib. Alb. I*, fol. 50.

be allied to the diocese of Sarum by the grant of a prebend in Wiltshire, was natural enough; for Jocelin de Bohun, his father, was Bishop of the See of Sarum for many long years,¹ and he himself had held the office of Archdeacon of Sarum before he was raised to the episcopate. These circumstances help to explain the founding of a Warminster prebend at Wells. But there was more than this. The founder derived the estate with which he endowed his prebend from Robert Pirou, the original grantee of the Crown, whose heir he was; and the family of Pirou possessed lands in West Somerset, giving their "place" the name of Stoke-Pero.²

No sooner, however, was the prebend founded than a claimant to the church of Warminster appeared against Reginald and his Church of St. Andrew of Wells. This was one Hugh de Haversham.³ The claim was submitted to arbitration. The arbitrator was William Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, legate of the Pope, and Chancellor of the King. The decision was in favour of the bishop, Hugh remitting and quitclaiming whatever right he had or was believed to have in the church of Warminster, and recognizing the Bishop of Bath and the Church of Wells and their successors as having the sole jurisdiction.⁴

Savaric, treasurer of Sarum, a kinsman of Reginald's, succeeded to the bishopric of Bath in 1192. Seven years afterwards, when he was in England in 1199 (for he was for the most part an absentee from his diocese), concerning the Coronation of King John, he had to deal with the business of the Warminster prebend. In a charter of that year⁵ Savaric makes known that at the urgent request of *Hugh the Lombard*, he has granted to Stephen, clerk, of Haversham,

(1). From A.D. 1142 to 1184.

(2). Pipe Roll 7, Henry II, A.D. 1161; and Collinson's *History of Somerset*, vol. ii., 42.

(3). A parish in Buckinghamshire, three miles S.W. from Newport-Pagnell.

(4). Lib. Alb. I, fol. 50.

(5). Reg. i, fol. 47 in dors, and Reg. iii, fol. 338 in dors.

all that share ("totam illam porcionem") which Stephen's brother, William, had in the church of Warminster, saving only a pension of four marcs, which Stephen was accustomed to pay annually to Hugh or his vicar ("proctori.") Hugh is described in this charter as "dilectus canonicus Wellensis et persona ecclesiæ Warminster," terms which clearly point to Hugh the Lombard as one of the earliest, if not the earliest holder of the Warminster prebend, at Wells. And his cognomen of the Lombard renders it probable that Reginald the Lombard, for such was the bishop's title, had conferred the prebend on him at its foundation. The pension of four marcs became no small bone of contention in after years, as we shall see.

We now come to the days when the famous Jocelin of Wells ruled the diocese, that is, from 1206 to 1242.

Owing to the quarrel between King John and Pope Innocent III, the bishop was unable to settle himself down to his work at Wells until 1220.¹ And for the next fifteen years we hear nothing of the Warminster prebend. But in 1235, matters of the greatest importance affecting its endowments were transacted. Another controversy concerning it had arisen, the parties to it being Bishop Jocelin on the one side and Sir Thomas Mauduit on the other.² The dispute, as in past times, was as to the patronage of the church of St. Dionisius, and

(1). Chapters in Wells History, Canon Church, p. 134.

(2). The Mauduits were lords of the Manor of Warminster. In Cal. Rot. Chartarum 16, Henry III, occurs "Thomas Mauduit Werminster, lib war." Robert Mauduit, grandson of William Lord Mauduit, Chamberlain to King Henry I, received the Manor by Charter of Henry II. It is outside the purpose of this paper to trace the succession in the family of Mauduit, but the above Thomas Mauduit is to be identified with one of this name in Cal. Rot. Chart. 16, Henry III, A.D. 1232. A Thomas Mauduit, perhaps his son, is entered in the Wiltshire "Nomina Villarum," 9 Edward II, A.D. 1316, as Lord of the Hundred of Warminster. This man was one of the six lords who were hanged as traitors on the same day that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was beheaded at Pomfret, March 22, 1322. (See Chronicles of Edward II, vol. i, 302-3, and vol. ii, 77, Rolls Series and Rymer's Federa III, 939), ed 1706. The advowson of the church of Warminster, with glebe land, was given by William Mauduit to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, A.D. 1257; and the patronage of the vicarage of Warminster was assigned by the Dean and Chapter in 1259 to the Bishop of Salisbury, who is still the patron.—(Sarum Charters and Documents Rolls Series Nos. 267 and 278).

the appropriation of an income to the prebend. In the ninth year of Pope Gregory IX (A.D. 1235), the disputants agreed to refer their differences for a settlement to Richard Poore, then bishop of Durham, but previously (1217-1229) bishop of Sarum, and under whom the See was removed from Old Sarum, and the new cathedral church, one of the glories of English architecture of the thirteenth century, was commenced, though not completed. By Bishop Poore's decision,¹ the patronage of the church was assigned to Sir Thomas Mauduit and Sir Nicholas Avenel,² and tithes in various places, to the amount of thirty mares, were made over to the Canon of Wells in prebendam. The tithes were to be derived from Great Corsley, Whiteburn, Buggeley, Tolnestune, Chapmanslade *sub-via*, and Little Corsley, the value of the whole being thirty mares. These places are all in, or near to, the town of Warminster. Corsley is an independent parish close to the border of Somerset, in the direction of Frome. Whiteburn is a farm in Corsley. Bugley is a farm in Warminster, on the road to Longleat. Chapmanslade is a hamlet of Westbury, close to Corsley. Tolnestune is now "Thoulston Farm," and is in the parish of Upton-Scudamore. There are two entries in the Wells Liber Albus³ as to these tithes, in one of which, in lieu of tithes on "Tolnestune," Chapmanslade and Little Corsley, three carucates of land are assigned, the tithes being only on Great Corsley, Whiteburn, and Buggeley. This entry is headed "*Forma compositionis et ordinationis supra præbendam de Werminstre.*" In the other no carucates of land are mentioned. This appears to be the final award by Bishop Poore, the "*Assignatio Dunelm̄ Epi.*

(1). Reg. iii, fol. 109 in dors.

(2). S.R.S., vi, 35, Fine 3, Henry III. Nicholas Avenel may be identified with the person of this name mentioned in Somerset Pleas (S.R.S., vol. xi, p. 60) 9 Henry III, and also in the same (p. 209), 27 Henry III. A Nicholas Avenel, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was slain in Ireland A.D. 1213, fighting under De Vernon. A property named "Avenel's Fee" exists in Warminster to this day.

(3) iii, fol. 111 ; iii, fol. 398 of Archer's Chronicon, 126 b.

pro præbendâ in Eccl. Well." In both documents the total value of the prebend is the same, viz., thirty marcs. Another entry, formerly but not now existing, relating more particularly to the patronage of the church,¹ has a saving clause for setting aside tithes only to the value of thirty marcs *in certis locis* not then named.

We now meet with more litigation as to the pension of the four marcs referred to in Savaric's charter, which Stephen, clerk, of Haversham, paid annually to Hugh the Lombard. On the same day that the award of tithes was made by Bishop Poore² it was ordered in the Award that the assignation of four marcs, which were due to the vicar doing service in the church of Wells, should stand over until further enquiry should be made and a certificate produced of the contents of the "*antiqua scriptura*." It was also ordered that the question of the assignation of a dwelling for the newly-appointed prebendary should stand over until diligent search had been made as to where in the parish of Warminster it could be conveniently (*commodius*) assigned.

Accordingly, the testimony of William de Ralegh, Treasurer of Exeter, was taken, and to this effect:—He was present, he said, when the arrangement was made between Jocelin, Bishop of Bath, and Thomas Manduit, and Nicholas Avenel and his son and heir, W., in the presence of the said Bishop Richard, and he remembered that, though the provision of four marks for the vicar at Wells was not inserted in the deed, it was expressly mentioned by Bishop Jocelin, as was also a certain yard (area) to be assigned in the parish of Warminster to the Canon of Wells in possession of the prebend for the storing of his crops.³

Such is the brief story of the Prebend from its foundation,

(1). It is stated in "*Fasti. Eccles. Sarisb.*," 427, that the church at Warminster was, in 1259, appropriated to the "*communa*" of the Cathedral of Sarum, the vicarage remaining in the gift of the bishop of Sarum.

(2). Reg. iii, fol. 109 in dors. Harleian MSS. 6968, fol. 77 d.

(3). "*Ad fructus suos in ea recipiendos.*"

circ. 1180, until 1236. The settlement as to the patronage of the church of Warminster, and the endowment of the prebend, then arranged by Bishop Richard Poore was, as far as appears, a permanent one ; nor does it seem to have undergone any change, except in its title, until 1841, when the endowment became vested by Act of Parliament¹ in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the future prebendaries were no longer to be paid. Since then it has passed by sale to the (late) Marquis of Bath, and now forms part of the Longleat Estate. It is known to-day to Lord Bath and his agent as "Luxfield Prebend," another form of Luxville, which is a second title found in 1353, and has continued in one form or another until now.

Mr. Elworthy is of opinion that this word is an English form of a common Norman term, "Lieuchevel," "chevel" being Norman French for "chef"; and the term being used for "a manor-house." This agrees with the late Lord Bath's statement to me that the Parsonage Farm of Warminster formed part of the endowment of the prebend. The name, although not found in our records until 1353, was probably used at Warminster at a much earlier date. It is not difficult to see how the development in pronunciation took place. The term, being a common one, would be spoken fluently, and, allowing for the change in the French of "che" into "xe," "lieuchevel" uttered rapidly soon becomes "Luxeville" in the vernacular.

We must now proceed to give some account of the forty prebendaries who during the past seven hundred years have been collated by the bishops of Bath and Wells to the prebend. There are now added to Le Neve's list the names of twenty prebendaries in chronological sequence, not hitherto printed ; and the references to the sources of information have been carefully verified. On the other hand, no attempt has been made to deal with the *Vicars* of the Prebend, although

(1). 4 and 5, Victoria, cap. 39.

mention is made of them occasionally in the Chapter documents.

JOHANNES DE UFFINTON.

A.D.
1236

The first prebendary after the award had been made by Bishop R. Poore was John of Uffington. He was presented by Bishop Jocelin and was instituted by Robert Bingham, Bishop of Sarum. Uffington or Offinton, in Berks, is said to have derived its name from Offa, King of the Mercians. Here, where in the turf on the Downs is cut the famous White Horse, was the place which gave its name to our Prebendary. Uffington had been constituted a prebend in the church of Sarum in 1104, and a confirming charter of Pope Lucius II in 1144 is extant.¹ What it was that recommended John of Uffington to Bishop Jocelin for the prebend of Warminster we know not, but he has left a distinct mark on the annals of the Wells Chapter. In a list of the Canons at the time of Jocelin's death in 1242, his name occurs as one who had taken an active part in what may not be improperly called the lamentable squabble between the Canons of Wells and the Monks of Bath concerning the election of a successor to Jocelin.² Appeals to the King and to the Pope from both sides prolonged the struggle. Eight weary months of contention had passed when the Canons notified to the Pope that they had nominated their Dean, John Saracenus, *together with Canon John de Offinton*, to act as their proctors at Rome. At Rome we have to leave him "missus ad papam." Whether he returned to England or not, or what his after-history we know not. He is the only prebendary of Warminster at Wells in the thirteenth century whose name has come down to us. There is nothing in the recently printed fragment of the Register of Bishop Walter Giffard³

(1). Reg. S. Osmond, fol. 57, verso. Reg. i, fol. 75.

(2). For the story of this quarrel see *Canon Church's* "Early History of the Church of Wells," p. 242-254.

(3). S.R.S., xiii.

(A.D. 1265-66), discovered at the end of his archiepiscopal register at York, relating to this prebend, nor is there anything in the Wells Cathedral MSS, unless it is the valuation taken in 1289 for the use of the Escheator of the Chapter, when "Werminstre" prebend is assessed at twenty mares, as a minimum price¹ at which he may sell the proceeds of it during the first year after the death of the Canon. There is also the entry in the "Taxatio" of Pope Nicholas IV (1288-1291), when the Tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices were granted by the Pope to King Edward I for six years, towards the cost of a crusade. In this record "Werminstr preb" at Wells is valued at £6 13s. 4d.² To the end of the 13th century also belongs the final arrangement of the psalms for daily recitation by the Prebendaries, when the 97th, 98th and 99th Psalms were assigned to the Prebendary of "Wereminster."³

JOHN DE SYDENHALE

is the first of the fourteenth century Prebendaries of Warminster, alias Luxvile. He occupies a prominent place among the Canons of Wells, in the days of Bishop Ralph, of Shrewsbury (1329-1363). The first notice of him is as rector of Clatworthy, Somerset; the next as rector of Bampton, Devon. On May 21, 1347, "Master John de Sydenhale, sub-deacon, was instituted by Bishop Grandisson, of Exeter, to the Rectory of Bampton, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bath."⁴ His name may be seen inscribed in the list of rectors on the south wall of Bampton Church. On August 17, 1348, Bishop Ralph issued a Pastoral, warning the diocese of the near approach of the pestilence known as "The Black Death," and exhorting the people to repentance.⁵

- (1). Reg. i, fol. 220.
- (2). Tax Eccl. P. Nich. iv, p. 200.
- (3). Canon Church, p. 342.
- (4). Reg. Grandisson, fol. 61.
- (5). Reg. Ralph, fol. 325.

Early in 1349 it laid waste the land. It has been reckoned that one half the population perished. At this crisis, on June 18, 1349, the King issued orders to the sheriffs of counties to take steps for keeping the wages of workmen on the old footing.¹ But the bonds of society had been loosened, and deeds of violence and rapine were rife. At Yeovil, the cemetery of the parish church had been polluted by the effusion of human blood, and had not yet been "reconciled." The bodies of the dead had to be carried to Thorne or to Mudford for burial.² No grievance is so quickly resented by the people as a burial grievance, and, as might have been expected, they were up in arms against authority, and were ready for a riot. They seized the occasion of Bishop Ralph "visiting" the church, on November 11. The outrage on the bishop and his attendants is vividly described by himself. To the archdeacons of the diocese and other officials he writes: "In the progress of our visitation, when making our transit through the town of Yevele, on Sunday next before the Feast of St. Martin last, and while we caused the divine office to be chanted at the hour of vespers on the said Sunday, in the parish church of Yevele, certain sons of perdition, forming the community of the said town, having assembled in a numerous multitude with bows, arrows, iron bars, stones, and other kinds of arms, fiercely wounded very many of our servants of God, to the abundant spilling of blood. But not content with these evil doings, they entered into the said church with great strife, and shut us and our servants in the said church until the darkness of the night of the same day. And afterwards they incarcerated us and our servants in the rectory of the said church until on the day following the neighbours, devout sons of the church, and all worthy of commendation, delivered us from so great danger and from our prison."³

(1). *Id.*, fol. 342.

(2). Fol. 343. NOTE.—On the social results of the Black Death see *Green's "History of the English People,"* i, 430-432.

(3). Ralph, fol. 344, *Id.*

The ringleader of the riot was Roger de Warmwille. Others were sentenced by the Bishop himself, but Roger was cited to appear before "Master John de Sydenhale," sitting at a tribunal in the cemetery of the Conventual Church of Taunton, and received sentence from his hands for his evil deeds. Other Yeovil rioters appeared before him at Bishop's Lydeard and received the due reward of their deeds.

In 1351 our prebendary was appointed by the Bishop to act as one of his proxies at St. Paul's, London;¹ and in the same year he was commissioned with Nicholas de Pontesbury Sub-Dean to hold an enquiry into the alleged misconduct of certain of the Nuns of Cannington.² All this, together with the notices of his personal attendance on the Bishop at his various manors, exhibits John de Sydenhale as one of the foremost ecclesiastics of the diocese at this time.

In 1352 a claim was made by the Pope's nuncio to the first-fruits of "the Weremynstre prebend" on the plea that it had been vacant, and that the Pope had specially "provided" for it.³

In 1353 John de Sydenhale exchanged his prebend (now styled the prebend of Luxvile)⁴ with Master William de Salton, who held that of Eston. And here our notes concerning him would naturally conclude. But one more must be added. He found the canonical house that he received by his exchange so hopelessly dilapidated, and the cost of the repairs so great, and "Master William" apparently so insolvent, that it was deemed necessary to seize and secure his goods in payment. There were dilapidation troubles even in those days!

(1). Ralph, fol. 384.

(2). Id., fol. 398.

(3). Id., fol. 404.

(4). Id., fol. 423.

(5). Id., fol. 428.

WILLIAM DE SALTON.

In September, 1353, he entered on his office,¹ and his successor was appointed on March 16, 1354.² So brief a tenure of the office deprives him of more than a passing notice. In 1349 he is one of the canons forming the chapter of March 17.³ After his admission to the prebend of "Luxeville," Bishop Ralph wrote to him requesting him to act on his behalf in a matter connected with the church of Mere;⁴ but whether rightly or wrongly, he addresses him as "Canon of Salisbury" (*cf.* *Fasti. Sarisb.* 376 and 432).

JOHN DE BLEBURY.

A.D.
1354

In this instance the King (Edward III) issued his writ to Bishop Ralph commanding him to admit his nominee. The writ runs in these words: "Whereas we have granted to our very dear clerk, John de Blebury, the prebend of Luxevile, in the Church of St. Andrew of Wells, pertaining to our donation by reason of the temporalities of the said bishopric lately being in our hand, we command you that you admit the said John, and cause a stall in the choir and a place in the chapter to be assigned to him as the custom is.

"Witness ourself at Westminster, 16 March, in the 28th year of our reign."

That John de Blebury had been in high esteem with the King appears from his having acted some years before this as one of the King's deputies in Somerset.⁵

Blebury or Blewbury, from which village he derived his name, is a parish in Berkshire, four miles from Didcot. Like Uffington, it was a prebend in the Church of Sarum. It is said that a portion of the twelfth century church still exists.

(1). Rad., fol. 423.

(2). Id., fol. 432.

(3). Id., fol. 363 and 389.

(4). Id., fol. 424.

(5). *Wilkins' Concilia*, i, 622.

Six years after this we find the great future Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor in possession of the stall.

WILLIAM DE WYKHAM.

On the 19 February of this year, Bishop Ralph wrote to Robert de Stratford, Bishop of Chichester, that William de Wykham, Canon of Wells and Prebendary of Wer-menstre, proposed to exchange his benefice with William de Bokbrugge, alias Bokbrigge.¹ This exchange was effected on March 14. There is no evidence, however, of the date of Wykham's collation or induction to the prebend. The Rev. G. H. Moberly says:² "Wykeham had held the prebend of Worminster (meaning Warminster) in Wells Cathedral before March, 1362."³ He should have said "before March, 1361," for at that date he was succeeded, as we have seen above, by

1361

WILLIAM DE BOKBRIGGE.

The preferment which he had held was that of Canon of the King's Free Chapel of Hastings, and Prebendary of Crowehurst. Now that he had had the Wells canonry and prebend conferred upon him, he sent his proxy, Andrew de Stratford, to Bishop Ralph at Wyveliscombe to take the oath of obedience to the bishop, who "subsequently" issued his mandate to the Dean of Wells or his official to induct. He also wrote to Robert Wyville, bishop of Salisbury, asking him to cause the said William to be inducted into possession of the prebend. We may conclude that the induction by the Dean was to a stall in the choir and a place in the chapter at Wells, and that the other induction was into the estate belonging to the prebend at Warminster.

1361

(1). Ralph, fol. 288.

(2). Life of W. de W., p. 48, Second Edition.

(3). Bishop Ralph speaks of William of Wykham as "honorabile membrum ecclesie nostre Wellen," fol. 293, b.

WALTER DE WYNCAULTON.

1383

The authority for this date is No. 419, Wells Cath. MSS, which is a charter of that year in which W. de W. is a witness, being then a Canon. In 1392 he obtains from the D. and C. a lease for 50 years of a toft, &c., in Wells.¹ In 1394-5 his name appears on the Communar's Roll of accounts.² In 1400 he is one of four Canons appointed to present a petition to the King (Henry IV) for leave to elect a bishop to succeed Ralph Ergum, who had ruled the diocese since 1388.³ Between 1403 and 1408 he was rector of Claverton, exchanging that benefice with John Bernard for the "libera capella" of Claverham.⁴ But the most noteworthy transaction of his connection with the Cathedral Church took place in 1406, when he obtained license from the D. and C. to erect an altar before the crucifix on the north side of the great tower. The "Ordinatio Walteri Wyncaulton, Canonici et Prebendarii, arii de Wormynstre ãls Luxvyle" enumerates the gifts he gave to the Vicars, viz., the sum of £100, a chalice, a missal, a vestment, and other things for the above altar.⁵ In 1408 he presented to the benefice of Bishop's Lydeard, as canon, and firmarius of the farm of that place.⁶

THOMAS SHELFORD

A.D.
1408

succeeded Walter de Wyncaulton on January 12, and appears to have held the stall for two years.⁷ Next after him came, April 17,

RICHARD GABRIELL,

1410

presented by Bishop Bubwith to "Warmynstre, ãls luxvyle,"⁸

- (1). Charter No. 470.
- (2). Cath. MSS, p. 276.
- (3). Charter No. 498.
- (4). Somerset Incumbents, p. 256.
- (5). Reg. iii, fol. 283 in dors.
- (6). Bowet, fol. 52.
- (7). *Bubwith's Register*, fol. 34.

(8). *Id.*, fol. 38. Gabriell had a multitude of Benefices in the diocese of Exeter. At his death he was Canon of Crediton, Bosham and Exeter. —Stafford Reg. (Exon) *passim*.

but on May 10th of the same year, three weeks after his collation, he made an exchange with

JOHN MOREHAY,

rector of the parish church of Ipplepen, in the diocese of Exeter, and previously of West Keal, in the diocese of Lincoln, of both of which benefices Henry IV was the patron. Morehay's tenure of the prebend was also nominal, for in the month of February following his exchange with Gabriell, he resigned it, and was succeeded by 1410

JOHN DYPPULL, *alias* BRYMMESGRAVE.

He is styled "presbiter," and is appointed to "Preb de Luxvyle."¹ 1410

JOHN URRY

was collated by Bishop John Stafford, on 25 October, to "the Prebend of Warmeynster, ãls Luxvyle," in London,² and was succeeded at his death by 1429

HENRY PENWORTHAM.³

Confusion between the two prebends of "Wormestre" and "Warminster" may be said to have begun with this entry, for the Stall is here entered as "Wormestre," although that of Warminster is intended. The next episcopal register is that of bishop Beckington, 1443-1465. 1434

JOHN CHICHELE

is mentioned in a Fabric account of the year 1457 as "prebendar de Warmynstre, ãls Luxvyle." 1457

JOHN HOLWELL.

WILLIAM GODDE, B.C.L.,

was collated on June 2 by Bishop Stillington "in hospicio suo apud Chesewyk, London, to the Prebend of Wermynstre, 1478

(1). Bubwith, fol. 49.

(2). Stafford, fol. 50.

(3). Id., fol. 104.

äls Luxvyle," vacant by the resignation of John Hollwell, and was installed in the person of Robert Godde.

WILLIAM SOPER

1499 is mentioned by Reynolds (Appendix M, page 199) as "Canon and Prebendary of Wormynstre, äls Luxfold." There was at North Curry a capellanus annuellarius in 1449 of this name, and at the beginning of the sixteenth century an incumbent of the "libera capella" de alba aula at Ilchester, of the same name.

ROGER EDGEWORTH, D.D.

1536 An account of this Prebendary is given in the Dictionary of National Biography. A volume of sermons, published by him in 1557, supplies us with additional matter. From these sources the following notes have been mainly compiled.

Born *circ.* 1487, at Holt Castle, the seat of Sir Wm. Stanley, on the banks of the Dee, co. Denbigh, *dio* Chester, he was sent to school by his parents at an early age. Through the influence of William Smith, sometime bishop of Lincoln, he was placed under Master John Stanbridge, in the Grammar School at Banbury, whence he went up to Oxford, *circ.* 1503. He took his B.A. degree in 1507, and in 1508 was elected the first Fellow of Oriel on the foundation of bishop Smyth, but was not admitted to it until June 11, 1510. His M.A. degree followed (1511-12), B.D. 1519 and D.D. 1526. In 1518 he resigned his Fellowship. After taking holy orders, he became a noted preacher at Oxford and elsewhere. He appears to have been collated to the prebend of Warminster, alias Luxvile, and to have been called into residence at Wells before 1536, inasmuch as in that year he was appointed by the Chapter, together with Canon R. Eryngton, to produce before Thomas Crumwell (who became Dean of Wells in 1537), the chief secretary of Henry VIII, the various writings, charters, and original muniments of the church.

In 1542 he was made one of the first prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Bristol. In 1543 (October 3) he was inducted to the vicarage of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, and at this time he numbered among his most intimate friends Thomas Clerke, M.P. for the city from 1547 to 1553. He was summoned to the Visitation of Bishop Barlow, 12 May, 1552, his name being entered on the list of prebendaries as "Rog. Edge. p. de Wermynist ãls luxfeld." In 1554 (April 30) he was admitted to the office and dignity of Chancellor of the church of Wells, on the deprivation of John Taylor, alias Cardmaker¹ In 1558 he resigned the vicarage of St. Cuthbert's, and early in 1560 he departed this life. His body was buried "before the choir doors" in the Cathedral Church. His will was proved June 1, 1560. Edgeworth was a strong theological controversialist, but he seems to have suited his teaching to the times in which he lived. Antony à Wood says of him that "when Henry VIII had extirpated the Pope's power, he seemed to be very moderate in his teaching, as well as under Edward VI, but in the reign of Mary he shewed himself a zealous Romanist, and a great enemy to Luther and the Reformers."

Chyle, the historian of the Cathedral, in century xviii, describing the buildings belonging to the Canons, writes: "To the Chancellor of the church belonged the house adjoining to the Deanery, as appeared by these words on a stone mantel tree in one of the chimneys: '*Ricus Edgworth Concellarius, 1557.*'" Cf. Reynolds, liv. (Ricus is clearly an error: recte Rogŭs.)

The "valor ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII has two entries of the assessment of the Prebend; the one under the County of Wilts and Deanery of Wyly;² the other under the Prebends of Wells Cathedral Church. In the former it is

(1). Burnt at Smithfield, 30 May, 1555. For Life and Martyrdom see *Prince's* "Worthies of Devon," ed 1701, p. 183.

(2). ii, 102.

entered simply "Luxfeld Prebend." In the latter "Warminster ãl Luxfelde."¹ From the Wilts entry we gather that the value of the prebend from all sources, lands, tithes, oblations, and other profits was £13 8s., the deductions allowed being forty shillings, paid to the vicar at Wells, and one shilling as a quit rent to the prioress of Stodeley,² the net value being £11 7s., from which sum a tithe was due to the Crown of twenty-two shillings and eightpence. It is also noted under Corsley Rectory that William Bennett was the then rector there, and that Dr. Eggeworth, the Prebendary of Luxfield, received yearly the tithe of grain and hay. From the Wells entry we learn much the same, except that there is no reference to the payment to the prioress of Stodeley, nor to the tithe derivable from Corsley rectory. It is also observable that the forty shillings are said to be paid annually to a vicar choral of the church of Wells *for Stall wages*, whilst in the Wilts entry they are described as a "*pension*." Also the net value of the Prebend is entered as £11 6s. 8d., instead of £11 7s., the reason for which is not evident, but the sum payable to the Crown is the same in both cases. Nor is it clear why the four marcs assigned to the vicar in the twelfth century should be reduced to three in the sixteenth. The connection of Corsley with this Warminster Prebend at Wells has a further interest. There were two Corsleys, Great Corsley and Little Corsley; and at Little Corsley there was an ancient chapel, the remains of which were standing as recently as seventy years ago. Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley Castle, was the owner in the sixteenth century of the Manor of Little Corsley, and in a rent roll of 31 Elizabeth, it is stated that "whereas the great tithes of Little Corsley were payable to a Prebendary of Wells

(1). i, 134.

(2). The Prioress of Stodeley, a House of Benedictine Nuns in Oxfordshire, is named as the Lady of Corslegh in the *Nomina Villarum*, A.D. 1316. See also Cal. Rot. Chartarum, 26, Henry III, Stodlegh Mouiales Corslegh Maner, A.D., 1242.

Cathedral (clearly the Prebendary of Warminster, alias Luxvile), the farmer of Little Corsley further paid one acre of corn yearly, which acre hath been payd in time paste, as it hath been reported for that the same Prebender shoulde come to Lytle Corslegh, Chappell and sey certeyne masses to the number of twenty and foure every yeare and also Foure sermons every yeare.”¹ Chapelries date very largely from the fourteenth century, and the provision for serving Little Corsley Chapel may have been made at its foundation in the time of John de Sydenhale.

THOMAS WIGHTMAN.

Our information as to this Prebendary is derived from an order of Dean Valentine Dale (1574-1589) to a Priest Vicar named Thomas Wellstede to carry out a sentence of excommunication against him for contumacy. In this document he is spoken of as “quidam magister Thomas Wightman,” as though the Dean had no personal knowledge of him. He is described as Prebendary and Canon of the Prebend and Canonry of Warmister, als Luxfilde, founded in the Cathedral Church of Wells. His offence is stated to be this, that being bound and enjoined by the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth to present himself annually before the Dean to hear the statutes and ordinances of the Cathedral church read, “et ad recipiend. et faciend ulterius quod justum fuerit,” he entirely failed to present himself, and cared not a jot for the injunctions. He must therefore undergo the penalty of excommunication. On the following Sunday or Saint’s Day, and on all Sundays and Saints’ Days, until further order should be given, the sentence of excommunication was to be affixed to his stall, and he was to be publicly and solemnly denounced for his contumacy at such time as the greatest number of people were present.

A.D.
1560

(1). Wilts Magazine, x, 273.

LAURENCE BODLEY, M.A.

1580 For three years the stall was held by Laurence Bodley. He was the third son of John Bodley, of Exeter, his mother being Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert Hone, of Ottery S. Mary.¹ His more distinguished brother, Thomas, the Founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, was two years his senior. The one was born in 1544, the other in 1546. During Queen Mary's reign (1553-1558), John Bodley lived with his family in voluntary exile at Geneva, but they returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth. Laurence was then still a boy, but at the age of fifteen we find him a student of Christ Church. At nineteen he had taken his degree, and at the age of twenty-two he was M.A. He was ordained in course of time, and in 1579 was rector of Sampford Peverell, Devon, and in 1580 a canon of Wells, and soon afterwards a canon of Exeter. He held the livings of Hinton St. George and of Seavington, in this diocese, for a very short time, Sir Amisius Pawlet being the patron of both. In 1582 he was rector of Shobrooke, Devon. It is stated² that it was probably through him that the Deau and Chapter of Exeter gave, in 1602, eighty-one valuable MSS. from the library of their Cathedral to the new library at Oxford, including, amongst other gifts of Bishop Leofric, the founder of the church, the well-known Leofric's missal. He was the chief mourner at the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley, on 29th March, 1613, in the chapel of Merton College, and was made a legatee under his will. He survived his brother for two years and died 19 April, 1615.

JAMES BISSE, æl BYSSE, M.A.

1583 He was a member of a family of some standing in this county. Born in Somerset in 1552, he entered Magdalen

(1). Athen. Oxon i, 326-7.

(2). Dict. of Nat. Biography.

College, Oxford, at the age of nineteen, and took his degree in 1573. He became a Canon of Wells in 1583, and held the offices of Sub-Dean and Master of the Fabric.¹ In Queen Elizabeth's charter, 1592, Warmynster, otherwise Luxfield, Prebend was assigned to Bisse as the then holder of it. All rights, members, and appurtenances belonging to it in the county of Wilts were assigned to the only use of him and his successors for ever, to hold of the Queen, her heirs and successors, by fealty only in free and common socage, and not in chief nor by knight's service, reserving all customary payments made by the Prebendary. James Bisse was rector of Mells, 1583-9, and Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard, 1586-9. He was also rector of Blagdon for the last ten years of his life, 1597-1607. He made a nuncupative will, November 26, 1607, and died shortly afterwards, aged 55.² In 1598 he appears to have exchanged the Prebend of Warmynster for that of Compton Bishop. We find him in virtue of his tenure of this stall the patron of the vicarage in 1604.³

JAMES BILL, S.T.B.

There is an interval of one year between the resignation of the Stall by Bisse, and the induction of James Bill. Dr. Archer has a note in his "Long Book" that William Barker, B.D., was collated to the Prebend of Warminster, ãls Luxfield, on March 4, 1598; but the Chapter Acts know nothing of it. He was, however, installed as Prebendary of Dultingcote, on May 31, 1599; and on the same day James Bill was inducted to "the Stall of Warmister, ãls Luxfeild," in the person of William Barker, his proctor.⁴ He was presented by Bishop Still.⁵ Le Neve makes no mention of

1599

- (1). Chapter Acts, 1591-1607.
- (2). Somerset Wills, 194.
- (3). Still, 12.
- (4). Chapter Acts, 1591-1607. Fol. 134, dors.
- (5). Ditto for 207.

him, but inserts after Bisse the name of William Powell, which is an error. This man was Prebendary of Wormestre. The same is the case with Le Neve's next man, Richard Powell.

JOHN STILL, M.A.

- 1606 This man is also ignored by Le Neve. He was the nephew and chaplain of Bishop Still. He was of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and graduated at Trin. Coll., Cam., 1607-8. He was incorporated as a member of the University of Oxford in 1611. In this year he was appointed to a prebendal Stall at Salisbury, and to the rectory of Christian Malford, Wilts. His appointment to the Stall of Warminster runs thus :—¹“ 5 Decembris, 1606, reverendus pater Dñs Johannes pñmiss divina Bathon et Wellen episūs contulit prebendam sive canonicatum de Warmister in ecclia Cath. Wellen fundat, etc.”

WARNER SOUTH, B.C.L.

- 1623 Born 1586, of South Hants, matric. at New College, Oxford, at twenty, 1606, Prebendary of Combe v. in 1617 ; R. of Alton Barnes, Wilts, 1618. Prebendary of Warminster, ãls Luxfield, 1623. Warner South must have been well known to Bishop Arthur Lake, as Lake was Warden of New College when South took his degree of B.C.L. in 1613. Both the prebends that he held in succession came to him during Lake's episcopate. The Acts of the Dean and Chapter are not continued between 1644 and 1664. Hence, the next Prebendary occurs at the Restoration.

THOMAS BLANCHFLOWER, M.A.

- 1660 Son of George, of Kingston, Somerset, B.A., Oriel, 1627. Vicar of Staplegrove, 1642, but “*ab iis quo Cromwellianæ partis foras expulsus,*” R. of Gotehurst, 1660. He died in 1661, leaving nine sons and one daughter.²

(1). Book of Institutions, 1585-1625, page 13.

(2). Somerset Wills, 3rd Series, p. 11.

RICHARD MERRY, M.A.

B.A. Christchurch, 1656-7, V. of Buckland Dinham, 1660, 1661
Rector of Loxton, 1661, Prebendary of "Warmister, ãls
Luxfield," same year. Leased the prebendal estates with
consent of D. and C. to Sir James Thynne. This appears to
be the first connection with Longleat. Merry died in 1669.

JOHN POTTINGER, OR POTENGER.

Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, which office he 1669
resigned in 1673, V. of Croscombe, 1669, R. of Butleigh,
1675.

ROBERT HARSNETT, D.D.

A son of Roger Harsnett, of Packington, Stafford. B.A. 1677
Christchurch, Oxford, 1664. Incorporated at Cambridge,
1678. Canon of Wells and of Lichfield, 1677. Held various
benefices in Norfolk. Deprived 1696.

JAMES TAYLOR, M.A.

A poor citizen of Worcester. B.A. Magd. Hall, 1679. 1695
Prebendary of Warminster, ãls Luxfield, 1695. Vicar of
S. Augustine the Less, Bristol, 1697. Gave twenty shillings
to the Wells Cathedral Library.

FRANCIS SQUIRE, M.A.

A son of Samuel Squire, of Durnford, Wilts, Cler. B.A. 1734
Merton Coll., 1702-3. M.A. from St. John's College, Cam-
bridge, 1715. Vicar of Exford, 1706. Vicar of Cutcombe,
with Luxborough, 1715. Canon Resid. and Chancellor of
Wells, 1739. As Prebendary of Warminster, ãls Luxfield,
gave twenty shillings to the Cathedral Library, 1734. Bishop
Wynne granted him a Canonical house and other buildings
near Tor Lane. Died 1750.

GEORGE ATWOOD, M.A.

- 1750 A son of George Atwood, Archdeacon of Taunton (1726-1751). B.A. St. Mary Hall, 1739-40. Admitted to the Prebend and Canonry of Warminster, otherwise Luxfield, 12 May, 1750.

SIR RICHARD COPE, D.D.

- 1760 Son of Galen Cope, rector of Eversley, Hants. B.A. Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1743. M.A. 1747. D.D. 1765. Rector of Eversley, 1745, the living having been kept open for him after the death of his father in 1735 until he was able to take it. He was presented to it by his uncle, Sir John Cope, and retained it for 61 years. In 1751 appointed Chaplain of the House of Commons by Speaker Arthur Onslow,¹ his relative. In 1754 Prebendary of Westminster, and afterwards Sub-Dean. In 1760 (July 17), "Prebendary of Warmister." He held the rectory of Islip, with Eversley, until his death, Nov. 26, 1806, at the age of 87 years. He died at Bramshill, and was buried in a vault, which he had had constructed under the tower of Eversley Church. He was twice married, but having no issue, was succeeded in the baronetcy by his nephew.²

FREDERICK BEADON, M.A.

- 1807 The third son of Rev. Edward Beadon, rector of North Stoneham, Hants. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford. Ordained in 1801, and presented by Bishop Beadon, his uncle, to the rectory of Weston-super-Mare, then a fishing village. This he exchanged for Titley, Hereford, but in 1811 became rector of North Stoneham, which he held for sixty-eight years, until his death. He was Prebendary of Warminster for three years only, from 1807 to 1810, exchanging this Stall for that of Compton Bishop. In 1812 he was made a Canon residentiary of Wells, and kept his residence

(1). See Dict. of Nat. Biog. as to Speaker Onslow; and "Notes and Queries," 6 Series, xi, March 14. 1885.

(2). From a letter from Sir Anthony Cope, the present Baronet.

each year until 1875. On his attaining the age of 100 in 1877, Queen Victoria telegraphed her congratulations and good wishes to him, and afterwards sent him her photograph with her autograph. He died 10th June, 1879, in his 102nd year.¹

ANTHONY HAMILTON, M.A.

Succeeded to the Prebend, May 12, 1810. Archdeacon of Taunton, 1827, and Prebendary of Milverton. 1810

WILLIAM ANTHONY FITZHUGH.

Son of William Fitzhugh, Esq., of Southampton. Of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1811. Succeeded to Prebend, April 19, 1828. Rector of Street, Sussex, 1821, and of Belshford, Lincoln, 1826. Resigned Prebend, 1834. 1828

WALTER KERR HAMILTON, D.D.

Son of Anthony, of Hadham, Middlesex. Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1827-1832. Fellow of Merton, 1832-1842. Bishop of Salisbury, 1854. Died August 1, 1869. 1834

NOEL THOMAS ELLISON, M.A.

Son of Nathaniel, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. B.A. from C.C.C., Oxford, 1811. Fellow of Balliol, 1816. Tutor of Balliol and Senior Dean, 1822. Rector of Huntspill, 1823, and of Nettlecombe, until his death, August 12, 1858. 1841

THEODOSIUS BURNETT STUART, M.A.

B.A. Queen's College, Cambridge, and 13th Wrangler, 1827; afterwards Fellow and Dean. Vicar of Northallerton, 1840. V. of Wookey, by exchange, 1849. Died at Wookey, 1868. 1859

JAMES CHAPMAN, D.D.

Son of J. Chapman, of Wandsworth. At Eton together with Henry and Edward Coleridge, and Pusey. From Eton he 1868

(1). Compiled from Dict. of Nat. Biography.

passed, in 1819, to King's College, Cambridge, where he was Scholar and Fellow ; in 1821 a Master at Eton. Ordained by Bishop of Ely, 1823. Edward Thring, headmaster of Uppingham School, said he never knew so good a teacher as Chapman. Among his pupils were Bp. Harold Browne, Bp. Abraham, Bp. Hobhouse and his three brothers, and Lords Lyttleton, Canning, and Granville, and Edward Thring. For some ten years after his marriage in 1835 he held the living of Dunton Waylett, Essex. On May 4, 1845, he was consecrated first bishop of Colombo, and nine years afterwards had the happiness to see the Cathedral Church of Colombo consecrated, and to be surrounded by a body of twenty clergy, and an overflowing congregation. He also founded, built and endowed the College for Divinity Students, and in every way laid a strong foundation on which to build up the Church in Ceylon. In 1861 his health failed, when he resigned his See and returned to England. He became a Fellow of Eton, and in 1864 rector of Wootton Courtney, Somerset, where he died in 1879. For two years (1868-1870)) he administered the diocese for Lord Auckland, and resided at Wells.¹ On his death the present writer succeeded to the Prebendal Stall, on the nomination of Lord Arthur Charles Hervey.

PREBENDARIES OF WARMINSTER,
âls LUXVILE.

NAME.	A.D.	REFERENCE.
1. "Hugh the Lombard"	. 1180 .	
2. John de Uffinton 1236 .	Lib. Alb. iii., fol. 3.
3. John de Sydenhale 1349 .	Rad, fol. 340 and 423.
4. William de Salton 1353 . . .	Rad. 423.
5. John de Blebury 1354 . . .	Rad. 432.
6. William de Wykham <i>ante</i>	1361 .	Rad. 288 in Drox.
7. William de Bokbrugge . .	. 1361 . . .	Idem.
8. Walter de Wyncaulton . .	. 1383 .	Lib. Alb. iii, f. 283 dors.

(1). "Memorials of James Chapman, D.D.," 1892.

9.	Thomas Shelford	.	.	1408	.	.	Bub. fol. 34.
10.	Richard Gabriell	.	.	1410	.	.	Bub. 2 and 3.
11.	John Morehay	.	.	1410	.	.	Id. 2 and 3.
12.	John Dyppull	.	.	1410	.	.	Bub. fol. 49.
13.	John Urry	.	.	1429	.	.	Stafford, fol. 50.
14.	Henry Penwortham	.	.	1434	.	.	Do. fol. 102.
15.	John Chichele	.	.	1457	.	.	Wells MSS. 290.
16.	John Holwell	.	.	?	.	.	Stillington, fol. 105.
17.	William Godde	.	.	1478	.	.	Stillington, fol. 105.
18.	William Soper	.	.	1499	.	.	L.R., fol. 77.
19.	Roger Edgeworth	<i>ante</i>		1536	.	.	Wells MSS., p. 223.
20.	Thomas Wightman	.	.	1560	.	.	Dale Mandamus.
21.	Laurence Bodley	.	.	1580	.	.	Le Neve.
22.	James Bisse	.	.	1583	.	.	Chart. of Elizabeth.
23.	James Bill	.	.	1599	.	.	C. Acts, 1591-1607, fol. 134.
24.	John Still	.	.	1606	.	.	Do. K., fol. 49.
25.	Warner South	.	.	1623	.	.	C. Acts, 1621-35, f. 19.
26.	Thomas Blanchflower	.	.	1660	.	.	Reg. Peirs, 89.
27.	Richard Merry	.	.	1661	.	.	Reg. Peirs, 97.
28.	John Pottinger	.	.	1669	.	.	C.A., 1666-1682
29.	Robert Harsnett	.	.	1677	.	.	Reg. Mews, 27.
30.	James Taylor	.	.	1695	.	.	Kidder 10.
31.	Francis Squire	.	.	1734	.	.	Wynne, fol. 19.
32.	George Atwood	.	.	1750	.	.	C. Acts, 1743-1760.
33.	Richard Cope, Sir	.	.	1760	.	.	C. Acts, 1760-1777.
34.	Frederick Beadon	.	.	1807	.	.	C. Acts, 1792-1817.
35.	Anthony Hamilton	.	.	1810	.	.	C. Acts, 1792-1817.
36.	Wm. Anthony Fitzhugh	.	.	1828	.	.	C. Acts, 1817-1832.
37.	Walter Kerr Hamilton	.	.	1834	.	.	C. Acts, 1832-1840.
38.	Noel Thomas Ellison	.	.	1841	.	.	C. Acts, 1841-1855.
39.	Theodosius B. Stuart	.	.	1859	.	.	C. Acts, 1856-1875.
40.	James Chapman, Bp.	.	.	1868	.	.	C. Acts, 1856-1875.
41.	James Coleman	.	.	1879	.	.	C. Acts, 1875-1899.

A LIST OF THE PREBENDARIES, ACCORDING TO LE NEVE.

1. Roger Eggeworth held this in 1537.
2. Edward Rogers occurs in 1542.
3. Thomas Wightman held it in 1560.
4. Geo. Upton held it in 1572.
5. Laurence Bodley held it in 1580.
6. James Bisse held it in 1583.
7. William Powell appointed 1583 ; died in 1610.
8. Richard Powell held it 1614.
9. Warner South appointed May 4th, 1623.
10. Thomas Blanchflower appointed 28th November, 1660.
11. Richard Merry appointed 7th November, 1661.
12. John Pottinger appointed 3rd April, 1669.
13. Robert Harsnett appointed 25th September, 1677 ;
deprived in 1694.
14. James Taylor appointed 8th November, 1695 ; *ob.* 1732.
15. Francis Squire succeeded in 1732.
16. George Atwood appointed 3rd March, 1749-50.
17. Richard Cope appointed 17th July, 1760, *vice* G.A.
18. Frederick Beadon seems to have succeeded Cope.
19. Anthony Hamilton appointed 23rd March, 1810, *vice*
Beadon.
20. William Anthony Fitzhugh appointed 17th April, 1828,
vice Hamilton.
21. Walter Kerr Hamilton 10th January, 1834, *vice* Frederick
William Blombergh (but whose name has not been
found in the Episcopal register).
22. Noel Thomas Ellison, 28th August, 1841, *vice* Walter
Kerr Hamilton.

A comparison of this list with the foregoing will shew that Nos. 2, 4, 7, and 8 should be erased, and the names of James Bill and John Still should be inserted after James Bisse.

Burwalls and Stokeleigh Camps.

BY PROFESSOR C. LLOYD MORGAN, F.R.S.

WILLIAM BARRETT in his *History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol* (1789), gives a bird's eye view of the three camps which overlook the Avon Gorge, near Clifton;¹ and his sketch, incorrect as it undoubtedly is, may serve as an indication of some of their features, at a time when they were comparatively intact. Attributing them, as was in his day the custom, to the Romans, he thus describes what he believed to be their manner of construction. "The commanding spot on Leigh-down and Clifton Hill, on the very summit of the rock on each side of the river being chosen; they marked out the compass of the intended camps, allotted a convenient area in each, dug out the four fosses, rose the three ramparts or valla, and with the stones here ready at hand, constructed the high strong walls, heaping the stones together in a very irregular manner, and sloping it gradually to the top, from eighteen or twenty feet at the base, to two or three at the crest, pouring their boiling mortar among the loosely piled stones, which being thin and fluid, insinuated itself into the many openings and hollows of the work, and by its strength, bound together all the irregular pieces of stone into a compact wall, as appears evident at this day."²

(1). Barrett, plate 2, p. 18.

(2) Barrett, p. 17.

Separate plans of all three camps are given by Manby, in his *Fugitive Sketches* (1802).¹ They are probably more correct than Barrett's bird's eye view, and were evidently prepared with some care. The camps were by him, too, attributed to the Romans, and his description involves some fanciful interpretations. Much more adequate and reliable descriptions are given by Seyer, in his *Memoirs* (1821),² and the account he furnishes has been extensively quoted by subsequent writers. The camps are by him no longer regarded as Roman, but as British. Plans are given on a full page plate, showing the positions of the three entrenchments, and their topographical relation to each other, to the Avon, and to Stokeleigh Slade, now generally known as Nightingale Valley. A plan, seemingly based on Seyer's, but with some differences of detail is given by Phelps, 1836.³ Prebendary Scarth read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries in 1872 on "The Camps on the River Avon at Clifton," which was printed in *Archæologia* (1873) with a plan copied from Seyer.⁴ In the *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological Society for 1868-9, Mr. G. M. Atkinson reproduces from Seyer and Barrett a description of the Camps, and gives sections of the ramparts of "Bower Walls Camp."⁵

Of the two camps which lie within the county of Somerset some account is here given. The plan of the Stokeleigh Camp, which accompanies this paper, is based on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, and was drawn by Mr. Arthur Singleton, under my direction.

(1). "Fugitive Sketches of the History and Natural Beauties of Clifton, Hotwells and Vicinity," by G. W. Manby, pp. 9, 12 and 13.

(2). "Memoirs Historical and Topographical of Bristol and its Neighbourhood," by Samuel Seyer, pp. 59, to 66.

(3). "History of Somerset," by the Rev. W. Phelps, plate iii, vol. i, opposite p. 96.

(4). "Archæologia," vol. 44, pp. 428-434.

(5). "Somersetshire Archæological Society," vol. xv, pt. ii, pp. 27-31.

BURWALLS CAMP.

Of the Burwalls, Burgh Walls, Borough Walls, Bowre Walls, or Bower Walls Camp, little now remains. Three ramparts originally ran from the precipitous slopes of Nightingale Valley (the Stokeleigh Slade of old writers), where indications of the ancient work may still be seen, opposite Northside House, to the less steep slopes of the Avon, above which there are remnants of the valla, in the grounds of Mr. George Wills. This course is somewhat differently figured in Manby's and Seyer's plans, the former showing a bolder sweep, and being probably the more correct. Thus, a somewhat triangular area of about seven acres was enclosed, protected by the ramparts and ditches to the south, and by the inaccessible, or difficult slopes of the Avon Gorge and of Nightingale Valley on the other sides. The Somerset approach to the Clifton Suspension Bridge lies within the area thus enclosed, and near this spot, according to Seyer, there was a mound, or signal station.

On Barrett's and Seyer's plans two large entrances are shown, passing straight through the fosses and valla in such a way as to divide their length into three approximately equal sections. Manby and Phelps give, however, only one such entrance. Seyer's text¹ does not seem to accord well with his plan. He describes (1) a main entrance, fifty feet wide, on the south-west; (2) a narrow passage to the west, near the edge of Nightingale Valley; (3) a very narrow gap in the inner rampart, a few yards to the south of the main entrance; (4) another gateway, ten or twelve feet wide, "from which a road, or path, turning to the left, passed under the rampart, and was inclosed or secured by another rampart on the right hand, so that this road passed for some distance in a lane, or ditch, between two ramparts." He also speaks of (5) a lowest entrance,

(1). *Op. Cit.*, p. 64.

apparently near the Avon slopes, ten or twelve feet wide. As the ramparts have been almost wholly destroyed there is now no means of checking these statements. From the point where the insignificant remains of the ramparts abut on Nightingale Valley, there proceed along the cliff with sinuous course the foundations of old walls, outside the Camp. They are probably quite independent of the ancient stonework. What may be their age or purpose is not known. They are not shown on any of the old plans.

With regard to the ramparts themselves, the outer and inner, according to Seyer, were of large size. "The second rampart," he says,¹ "is not so considerable as either the inner or the outer, lying low between them : it has on it a dry wall, two feet thick, and in many places still two or three feet high, and easily to be traced nearly along the whole line." The inner rampart rose eighteen feet above the area inside, and twenty-two feet above the bottom of the ditch outside. "It was," says Seyer, "certainly finished with a wall built of stone and mortar," the latter, "in great abundance, forming the crown of the rampart." He does not, however, give any evidence of the existence of this "wall," other than the occurrence of the stone and mortar."

It was, perhaps, especially the inner vallum of this Camp which Barrett had in mind when he described the building of the irregular stones into a compact wall by pouring in "boiling mortar." Collinson² described it as "composed of a strong cemented mass of limestone rubbish, so hard as scarcely to be broken by any tool." When the ramparts were in process of demolition they were visited by Prebendary Scarth, whose description is often quoted and has seemingly passed without serious protest. I am informed, however, that this description gives an exaggerated, if not erroneous, idea of the definite-

(1). *Op. Cit.*, p. 63.

(2). "History of Somerset," vol. ii, p. 289.

ness of the ancient work, of the relation of the cemented portion of the vallum to that composed of loosely-piled stones, and of the purposeful method of its construction. Scarth¹ says, "The innermost and highest of the three ramparts which parted the Camp on the western side, is formed of a compact mass of concrete, and when cut through, showed a core of solid lime and burned wood, banked upon each side with stones, and coated with turf. When the work was examined as the process of removal continued, it was evident that large fires had been kindled at intervals of from nine to fifteen feet apart, and covered with limestone which was calcined, and that wood and stones had been burned together in the centre of the wall, while the sides were banked up with stone and earth. This had become solid by the infiltration of rain water, and so formed a solid core."

Mr. G. M. Atkinson, in the same number of the Somerset Society's *Proceedings* (opposite p. 28), gives a figure of the wall in section. This figure closely resembles that (also by him) illustrating, on a larger scale, Scarth's paper. Both show a very definite central, vertical-sided wall, against which the irregular fragments are piled, and this is described as "limestones smashed and charcoal." Scarth and his illustrator seem, therefore, by implication, or by direct statement, to have held the opinion that the central cemented part of the vallum was due to deliberate intention.

I find it difficult to understand, however, how, in the manner described by Prebendary Scarth, anything like a continuous vertical wall of cemented material could be produced. If large fires were kindled at intervals of from nine to fifteen feet the result would be irregular patches of rudely calcined stone; and it is not easy to see how this could anywhere

(1). "Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society," vol. xv. 1868-9, part ii, p. 30. The description in "Archæologia," vol. xlv, p. 432, *et seq.*, is substantially similar.

assume the form of such a central wall-sided core as is figured for Scarth by Atkinson.¹

I have had some conversation with one of the workmen, now an old man, who assisted in the demolition of the vallum. His recollection was clear as to the occurrence of burnt timber and charcoal well within the rampart at some distance from the surface. But he described the cemented material as irregular and patchy in its distribution, with here and there very hard and well-consolidated lumps of no great extent, the "mortar" being elsewhere often quite soft and flaky.

This description accords well with that given me by Mr. A. C. Pass and Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., who also saw the work of destruction in progress, and who are strongly of opinion that there was no evidence of intentional and purposeful preparation of a solid and cemented core to the vallum, and that it rather indicated the lighting of fires on the wall and the incidental formation of calcined lime which was slaked by the rain and ran in between the stones, cementing them indeed, but without any intent on the part of the constructors to bond the loose material. If we suppose that this was done, not

(1). The paper on the Camps by Mr. Atkinson was read to the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society at their meeting at Williton, in August, 1868, by Mr. Scarth, the author not being present, and Mr. Scarth "added observations on the structure of the ancient ramparts" ("Proceedings Somerset Society," vol. xv, pt. i, p. 35). This paper, illustrated by Mr. Atkinson's drawings and sections, and an Abstract of Mr. Scarth's observations, were printed in the "Proceedings" (vol. xv, pt. ii, p. 25-31). Later, in February, 1872, Mr. Scarth read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, which was printed in "Archæologia," vol. xxiv. The sections of the inner rampart given by Mr. Atkinson are entirely unlike any section I ever saw during my frequent visits to the Camp at the time it was being destroyed. The enlarged section shown on the second Plate looks to me like a picturesque rendering of the small diagram given on the first Plate, and not from a drawing made on the spot. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Scarth apparently visited the Camp at a time when a section of the inner vallum was exposed showing a considerable quantity of calcined lime-stone, but I feel sure they never saw a clearly-defined central mass of lime *with vertical sides* such as is represented in these Plates. Of course, I do not mean to imply that either of these gentlemen wilfully misrepresented what they saw in support of a theory, but I think they were misled by the appearance of a section which had been long exposed to the weather, and in which much of the grey calcined material from the top of the rampart had been washed down almost to the bottom. [Note appended by A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., in the "Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club," vol. v.]

only when the vallum was completed but from time to time during its process of construction, we seem to reach the hypothesis which best accounts for the observed facts. There is no such cemented material visible in any part of the Stokeleigh Camp now exposed to view. But in the Clifton Camp there are patches of mortar-like material, for the most part flaky and crumbly, but sometimes more firmly consolidated, which certainly supports the view that it is an incidental product, due to the lighting of fires on the vallum; the primary purpose of the fires being other than that of producing a bonding substance. It is possible, however, that the builders of the camps observed the secondary effects and were thus led to light their fires with a new and added purpose, as was perhaps the case also with the builders of the so-called vitrified forts in Scotland.

In a letter from Mr. A. C. Pass, parts of which I have his permission to quote, he says: "During the destruction of the Burwalls vallum I went many times to examine it. The burnt lime contained in it was *never* mortar, but simply clean lime with a few fragments of charcoal here and there intermingled. As I read it at the time, fires had been sometimes burnt on the top of the vallum; these fires had calcined some of the limestone into lime, and the first showers of rain had slaked the lime and enabled it to run as a powder into the interstices of the stones below; then the vallum was rebuilt or made good at the damaged patches. I have no doubt that originally this "wall" was a dry stone wall with some inconsiderable batter, and never intended to be a mortar-built wall. The only vitrified fort which I examined in Scotland was burnt in a similar patchy manner. If, instead of sandstone, limestone had then been used, similar lime would have been found in it; but being silicious stone, the heat had (with the aid of the potash from the burning wood) partly viscified and agglutinated the work. Other parts were intact and simply clean stones, not burnt. These fires may have been burnt to keep

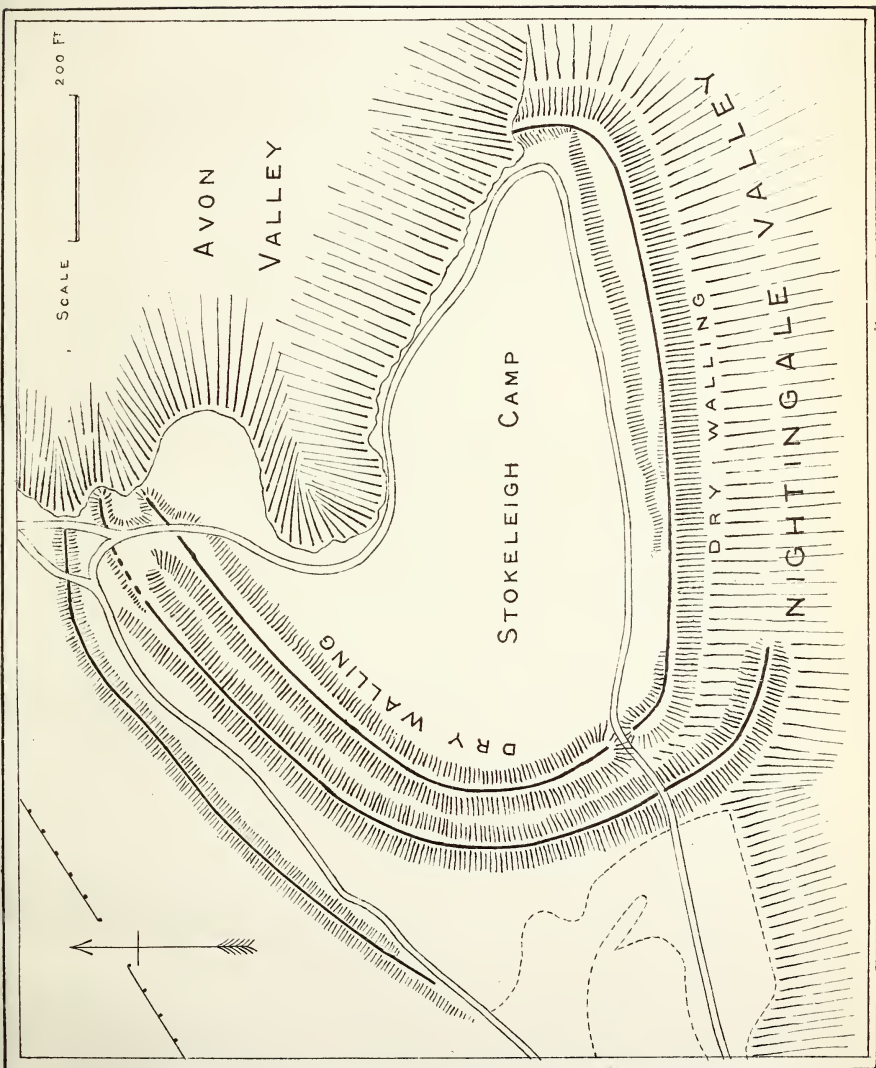
off" beasts of prey from the folds where the cattle were kept, or they may have been watch-fires."

With the kind permission of Mr. George Wills, a section was made through part of the remaining rampart in his grounds at the south-eastern end of the Camp. Nothing but earth and loose stones was here disclosed. There was no trace of any cementing material.

STOKELEIGH CAMP.

The ramparts of the Stokeleigh Camp, which covers an area of about seven-and-a-half acres, are more impressive than those of the Clifton Camp now are, or perhaps ever were, though the fact that they are overgrown by trees prevents their being well seen, except at close quarters. Their distribution is indicated on the accompanying plan. Of the three sections into which the boundaries of the Camp may be divided, that to the north-east, overlooking the Avon valley, is flanked by precipitous natural cliffs, and needed no artificial defence. Here, therefore, there are no ramparts. That to the south overlooks the steep, but not inaccessible slopes of Nightingale Valley. Here there is a single line of defence, now of no great height, but showing at several points evidence of the dry walling to be shortly described. Seyer marks no defences here, but a single line is shown in Manby's plan. At the east end of this southern boundary a natural feature of the ground may have formed a second line of defence, but does not seem to have been artificially strengthened, save perhaps where it is dying out to the west. At its western end the single vallum is larger, and is flanked by an outer rampart descending the valley and slope for some little distance.

It was on its north-western side, where the ground is level, that the Camp was most open to attack, and we find this quarter strongly defended by two large and massive ramparts. The great breadth of the flattish top of the outer vallum,



especially at its southern end, is worthy of remark. The crest of the inner vallum even now rises in places to a height of thirty feet above the bottom of the fosse. This inner rampart shows along the summit for nearly its entire length clear evidence of dry walling. Seyer describes it as four feet thick, and in some places two or three feet high. To the north both inner and outer ramparts end off where the steep declivity towards the Avon commences. And from this end of the Camp a third low ridge, somewhat sinuous and diverging gradually from the others, is traceable for some distance. Seyer figures it as forking at the end, with two ridges curving westwards. Its purpose is a matter of conjecture. Within it, and near its origin, is a small pond in wet weather, which is marked in Seyer's plan.

Manby marks only one entrance near, but not at the end of the ramparts to the north. Seyer, who figures two entrances, places this one close to the termination of the defences. Manby's entrance is where the modern path enters the Camp, and on the eastern side, where it crosses the inner rampart, stones seem to be definitely laid parallel with the path in such a manner as to suggest a gateway.

A spur of ground runs out eastwards at this northern end of the Camp, and shows some but not very definite signs of walling. Only for about five feet on its south side are the stones so aligned as to suggest the possibility of a once continuous protecting wall. This may have been better defined when Barrett's plan was drawn. Seyer¹ speaks of a building of considerable size, having perhaps a square base with a circular foundation in the middle; "but," he adds, "the whole is so overgrown with shrubs and brambles that nothing certain can be discovered without a regular search."

On this spur, too, there are some indications of a small building, for rude foundations in a parallelogram, forty feet long by fifteen feet wide are indistinctly traceable. If these

(1). *Op. Cit.*, p. 65.

be what Manby marks on his plan the scale on which they are drawn is much exaggerated. They do not seem to belong to the original camp but perhaps mark the site of some later hut or shed. To the south of the spur is a depression running down to the Avon. Here there may have been a path to the Camp, connected with a ford described by early writers as crossing the Avon at the foot of the British trackway which ran down to the river on the Gloucestershire side.

Seyer marks an entrance to the south-west, where the modern path crosses the ramparts. In Manby's plan there is no entrance here, nor does the present configuration suggest the probability of a definite entrance at this end. Seyer states¹ that close by there are "the foundations of long narrow building, a gatehouse or the like." These are not now definitely traceable. But near the path, just within the Camp, there are some stones, apparently in line, which, in the light of Seyer's statement, may perhaps be regarded as the last remnants of the foundations of this "gatehouse."

At the south-east corner of the Camp the ground is somewhat raised in a manner which suggests the work of man. Seyer figures a signal mound here, and not improbably he is right in his interpretation.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this Camp is the dry walling above mentioned. In several places above the slopes of Nightingale Valley large stones definitely laid may now be seen. They probably form the base of a vertical wall which protected this part of the Camp from attack from below. The figure shows a small portion near the *g* of "dry walling" on the plan. Several of the larger stones are from two feet to two-feet six inches long, and from ten to fourteen inches deep. Near the *y* of "dry walling," the breadth of the wall is well seen, and measures about four-feet six inches.

In preparation for the visit of the British Association in 1898, a portion of the walling to the west (near the *d* of

(1). *Op. Cit.*, p. 65.



STOKELEIGH CAMP, ROUGH WALLING AT SUMMIT OF INNER VALLUM.



STOKELEIGH CAMP, BASE OF WALL OF INNER VALLUM.

"dry") was exposed by the removal of the stones, which were banked up against it (*See Plate*). For a length of about ten feet the rubble was removed to a depth of seven-and-a-half feet on the outer face of the wall. The upper three feet was a vertical face of rudely built wall, the stones selected and laid in courses, with no sign of anything like mortar or cement. Below this the stones were irregularly disposed and wedged in to form a footing, on which the first course of bedded stones should be laid. Near the base of the excavation was a nearly circular hollow, eighteen inches wide and three feet eight inches deep. Nothing was found in it. It had the appearance of being artificial; but if so its purpose is unknown. Near the *g* of "dry walling" the remaining upper course of the wall was exposed for a length of seventeen feet, and traced for more than one hundred feet. Whenever the breadth of the wall could be ascertained, it measured from four feet six inches to five feet. The outer and inner faces were formed of built stones, the intervening space being filled in with a packing of smaller stones. No remains of the handiwork of man were found; the only bone turned up was a portion of the jaw of a fox.

Barrett¹ states that "a stone with a hole in the middle, a little handmill-stone with which they used to grind their corn is still preserved, found at Stokeleigh Camp, and the hilt of an old sword was found there." Seyer,² who quotes from Barrett, remarks that the earlier writer does not say where the stone quern, if such was its nature, was preserved, so that even then all trace of its existence seems to have disappeared.

At a meeting of the Clifton Antiquarian Club in 1891³ the late Rev. Dr. Hardman stated he had found several fragments of Romano-British pottery and other remains on the sloping bank of the river, just under Stokeleigh Camp. Mr. A. E.

(1). Barrett, *Op. Cit.*, p. 20.

(2). Seyer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 66.

(3). "Proceedings, Clifton Antiquarian Club," vol. ii, p. 178.

Hudd informs me that he understood from Dr. Hardman, that these remains were found not far from the mound in the eastern corner. But as Mr. Hardman died a few weeks later, Mr. Hudd had no chance of accompanying him to the spot. Mr. Hudd, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Pritchard have all searched beneath the cliff-face for Roman or other remains, but without success. I, too, have sought in vain all along beneath the north-east part of the Camp. But, as Mr. Hudd observes, remains may be there in considerable quantity, could one only light on the right spot.

Seyer¹ notes that "the mole-hills almost all consist of black earth, although the natural soil would be red ; a sign which Sir R. Hoare considers to be in Wiltshire a sign of British habitation."

To revert to the wall on the inner vallum. The points to be noted are that it was built on the summit of the rampart, that the stones were selected for size and shape and laid in courses without the use of mortar or cement, and that its face was vertical. Dry walling is not unknown in other Somerset camps. That in Worlebury has been carefully described and figured in Messrs. Dymond and Tomkins' Memoir on this Camp (1886). But here the method of construction was quite different. It was not restricted to the summit of the rampart ; it was not vertical, but sloped from the base upwards ; it was rather of the nature of a definitely built facing to the rampart, and it was not single, but had, and still shows, a succession of walled faces one within the other, so that the rampart was a compound structure with an inner wall-wedge, outside which stones were heaped and then again faced with protective walling, this being repeated three or four times.

Dry walling is also seen at Dolbury-on-Mendip. But here the inner rampart shows no walling. It is the *outer* rampart which is thus built. The walled face slopes steeply, and is best seen near the *base* of the rampart curving round at the

(1). Seyer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 66.

eastern entrance, as we have seen, a wall around the low middle rampart in Burwalls Camp. At the Camp on Sulisbury or Salisbury Hill, near Bath, again, there still remain, to the north, some signs of dry-walling. It seems to be a not quite vertical facing to the vallum near the summit.

In these several examples, therefore, of walled camps the method of construction is in each case different. Different again is the method employed, if we accept Prebendary Scarth's description, in the inner vallum of the Burwalls Camp. Do these different methods indicate different tribes, or different periods, or merely differences of local tradition? Such questions are easily asked; but can they be answered?

[The Society's thanks are due to the *Clifton Antiquarian Club* for permission to reprint this Paper.—ED.]

Bronze Sword found on Pitney Moor, Somerset.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

THE subject of this short paper is a bronze sword of the late Bronze Age, a weapon which is somewhat rarely discovered in Britain; but they are much more frequently found in Ireland, the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin possessing a great quantity of specimens.

The bronze sword (*see* accompanying plate, one-third size, linear) was found in November, 1901, by a labourer, in ploughing on Pitney Moor, Somerset, three and a-half miles, as the crow flies, north-east of Langport. Unfortunately the hilt-plate and pommel portion was not preserved by the finder, who declares that there was another piece attached to the sword, but as it broke in two, he threw it away! However, the larger portion—the blade and top of handle—is of considerable interest as a relic of the late Bronze Age, and is worthy of record. The surface is somewhat corroded and the cutting-edges jagged, as shown in the illustration. There is nothing remarkable about its shape, being of the typical narrow leaf-shaped form of the period, adapted for thrusting and stabbing, rather than cutting. It has a fairly well-marked median ridge, with a slight fluting between it and the cutting-edges, that the weight might be diminished. It is difficult to say, in its present condition, whether this sword had a bevelled cutting-edge. Like the majority of swords of this type, the upper part of the hilt-plate has two rivet-holes on



1/3

BRONZE SWORD, PITNEY MOOR, SOMERSET.

either side, which still contain some of the material which formed part of the rivets. The grip of this sword probably consisted of some perishable material—such as horn, bone, or wood—the rivets being used to fasten it to the bronze hilt-plate.

The length of the sword, as it is, is 444 millimetres (17·4 ins.); its breadth at point of junction of blade with the hilt, 45 m.m. The blade's narrowest width of 22 m.m. is at about 5·2 ins. from the hilt, from which it swells gradually to its greatest width of 31 m.m., at 11½ ins. from the hilt, from which again it tapers gradually for 5 ins. to the point. As usual, the true edge of the blade is cut off at about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. above the junction of the blade with the hilt; the greatest thickness of the median ridge of the sword at this point is 9·5 m.m. Its weight is 10·5 ozs. (Troy). This sword has been deposited in Taunton Museum, through the kindness of Mr. H. C. Price, of Drayton.

On first seeing this sword, I was struck by the difference between the colour of the bronze of the sword itself and the metal which fills the rivet-holes; I thought it very possible that this latter material might be iron, not only from its appearance, but from the fact that iron was just coming into use at this period, and from the strong possibility of finding iron-rivets associated with bronze blades at the end of the Bronze Age or in the very early Iron Age. As the Stone and Bronze Ages overlapped, so did the Bronze and Iron Ages; there was, in most countries, no doubt, a transition period between the Bronze and Iron Ages, of greater or less duration. The excavation of 2000 graves in the neighbourhood of Halstatt, Austria, furnishes an excellent example; they yielded many swords both of bronze and iron, in the form and character of which there was absolutely no difference, except in the metal. Knowing that iron-rivets would be a very interesting discovery in a bronze sword of this shape, although by no means an improbability, as this form itself was copied in iron to some

extent, I asked Mr. Henry Balfour, M.A., Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, if he would get the rivets chemically examined at the University Museum, and this he has very kindly done. Mr. W. W. Fisher tested a piece of rivet but does not find any iron reaction, and he does not think that any iron can be present; Prof. H. A. Miers thinks that the different colouring might be due to the separation of the carbonates from the oxides of copper. It is, at any rate, probable, that the blade and the rivets consist of alloys of different composition, in which case galvanic action might have been set up at the point of junction, which would account for the difference in the colour of the two bronze alloys.

Several bronze swords of the form of the Pitney one have been recorded in *Evans'* "Bronze Implements," 1881, chap. 12. Two very similar were found in Lanarkshire¹; one, somewhat similar, was found in the Thames at Battersea²; another similar sword was found at Cranborne, Dorset³; another at Islay⁴; and another at Fulbourn, Cambridge.⁵ A bronze sword of somewhat similar form to the Pitney one, but in far better preservation and having the hilt-plate intact was found near Midsomer Norton in 1873, but it is not in the Taunton Museum, however (see *Proc.*, Som. Arch. Soc., vol. 22, 1876, p. 70). The chief difference between this and the Pitney specimen, is that instead of having small circular rivet-holes at the top of the hilt-plate, it has a slot, for a large rivet or pin, on each side, produced in the casting and not subsequently drilled or made.

It will be well to repeat here, what has often been recorded, that the handles of these bronze swords are very short and could not have been held comfortably by hands as large as

1. Arch. Assoc. Journ., vol. xvii, pl. 20, figs. 10, 11.
2. Op. Cit., vol. xiv, pl. 24, fig. 5.
3. Op. Cit., vol. xv, pl. 23, fig. 2.
4. Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xxx, p. 354, fig. 1.
5. Archæologia, vol. xix, p. 56, pl. iv.

ours, "a characteristic much relied on by those who attribute the introduction of bronze into Europe to a people of Asiatic origin."

It is almost impossible to draw any precise demarcation between the bronze sword, dagger, and knife; the difference is mainly one of dimensions. Taunton Museum contains a very fine long and narrow bronze dagger, which is hardly large enough to be classed as a sword. It was found in the turbaries near Edington Burtle, west of Glastonbury, Somerset, and is briefly quoted by Sir John Evans.⁶ It is of an uncommon type, cast with rather deep rounded notches in the base to receive the rivets for fixing the perishable portion of the handle, instead of having holes drilled or cast in them. The blade has a well-marked median ridge like the Pitney sword, but the spaces between the ridge and the cutting-edges are more fluted and less shallow than in the case of the sword. The total length of the dagger is 298 m.m. ($11\frac{3}{4}$ ins.); width at base of blade 35 m.m.; weight 3.55ozs. (Troy).

The Bronze Age, roughly speaking, extended from 1200 B.C. to 200 B.C. The Pitney sword may, therefore, be safely assigned to 200 B.C., or slightly later, and probably at least 100 years before the Roman invasion. At this latter time swords made of iron were in general use in Britain, but the Late-Celtic sword was no longer leaf-shaped, but slightly tapering with the edges almost straight.

6. *Anc. Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 249.

William Bidgood.

IN the early days of the new century the Society sustained a great loss by the sudden death of Mr. William Bidgood, who had for many years acted as Curator of the Museum and Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Bidgood, who was the son of a farmer, was born at Skilgate, in West Somerset, in 1840. He removed to Taunton in 1853, and was apprenticed to Mr. May, the first printer of the Society's *Proceedings*. His love of Natural History, and of knowledge generally, was greatly stimulated by the share he took in printing the annual volumes, and the attention of some of the leading members of the Society was called to his collection of insects and to his botanical and other drawings. Consequently, when the Curatorship fell vacant, in 1862, he was advised to apply for the appointment. This he did, and he was successful in obtaining it. He entered the service of the Society in January, 1862, and speedily justified the choice of those who were responsible for his appointment, by taking up the various branches of his work in a most intelligent and enthusiastic spirit. He was one of those men who can readily adapt themselves to surrounding circumstances; and as the calls upon his time, energies and talents increased, they were readily and heartily met. He had been a lover of Natural History from his early days, and had a very fair knowledge of several branches thereof. He was a keen and patient observer, a good draughtsman, and had that inborn love of accuracy, even in minute details, which goes so far to make the successful student and the good Curator. And so it

happened that, as the collections of the Society increased in number, variety, size, and importance, he was ever ready to render valuable service in classifying, labelling, and describing them. Nor was this all, for he continued and extended the studies of his youth, in order to be able to increase his usefulness, adding lithography and engraving on wood and copper to the number of his accomplishments, so as to be able to provide the plates for the volumes of the Society's *Proceedings*. The large number of his contributions in this direction is familiar to most of us. Perhaps one of the best specimens of his artistic work is the official seal of the Society, the block of which has appeared on the cover of the annual volume for so many years past. For careful composition and skill of execution, this will probably bear comparison with any other seal in the kingdom, including as it does the seals of Glastonbury Abbey, Wells Cathedral, Bath Abbey, and Taunton Priory.

Mr. Bidgood did excellent work, under the direction of Professor Boyd Dawkins and Mr. E. A. Sanford, by assisting in the arrangement of the splendid collection of bones from the Somerset caves when they came into the possession of the Society. He added not a little to his reputation also by his careful and accurate drawings thereof, for the valuable work issued by Mr. Sanford "On the Pleistocene Mammalia of Somerset."

The collection of birds and insects in the Museum bears eloquent testimony to his skill as a taxidermist and as an entomologist, and the manner in which he carried out the arrangements for stocking the great hall, shortly before his death, will long be remembered by those who best know the skill and labour it involved.

He had a most useful knowledge of the books belonging to the Society, and prepared an exhaustive catalogue of them up to 1889—a book of 190 pages. He was especially well up in the various works relating to the county of Somerset, and had, during his long term of office, accumulated an

immense fund of information about his native shire, which was always most readily placed at the disposal of anyone seeking such knowledge.

The handy little "Guide to the Museum of the Society in Taunton Castle," which Mr. Bidgood wrote, has run through six editions, and he brought it up to date for each new issue, the last of which appeared in 1897.

His principal contribution to the literature and archæology of the county was his monograph on "Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, and of the Period from 1787 to 1817," which first appeared in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1886. This is a most careful and accurate piece of work, which gave him a place amongst the numismatists of Great Britain, and led to his being asked to edit the Somersetshire portion of Williamson's splendid edition of Boyne's standard work on "Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century." This he undertook with much pleasure, and accomplished most satisfactorily.

He also contributed a couple of papers to the volume of *Proceedings* for 1898: "Notes on Two Old Carved Doors" (believed to have belonged to Taunton Priory), and "Norton Camp."

An accomplished, intelligent, genial, and many-sided officer, Mr. Bidgood made a host of friends amongst the members of the Society, and was held in high esteem, especially by many of the eminent men with whom he had been associated in the long ago.

C. T.

Mr. Henry Duncan Skrine.

MR. HENRY DUNCAN SKRINE, who was President at the Bath Meeting in 1895, and since one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, died on the 25th September, 1901, at his residence, Claverton Manor, near Bath. He had attained the venerable age of eighty-six. His name appeared on the List of New Members in 1874, so that he had been for twenty-seven years connected with the Society.

Mr. Skrine was actively engaged in County administration, filling up to the time of his decease the office of C.C., J.P. and D.L. for Somerset. He had also served the office of High Sheriff. He took a warm interest in the charitable and educational institutions of Bath, and, as a man of high culture and learning, was for many years the leading spirit of the Bath Literary Club.

J.R.B., F.S.A.

The Right Rev. William Robert Brownlow, D.D.

THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM ROBERT BROWNLOW, D.D., died 9th November, 1901, at the age of sixty-one. He succeeded our Past President, Bp. Clifford, as Bishop of the See of Clifton, and, like him, was a skilled and active Antiquary, taking a great interest not only in local, but in general archæological subjects. Shortly after his appointment to the See he was elected one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, and would doubtless have become President, had he survived, in the January following his decease. He was a constant attendant at the Annual Meetings of the Society, and so lately as the Excursion to Athelney on the 25th September last, he joined the party, and his pleasant and genial presence added not a little to the success of the Meeting.

Archæologically he will perhaps be best known as one of the joint authors of "*Roma Sottoranea*," by Canons Northcote and Brownlow, an account of the Catacombs of Rome—a book of high authority. It went through two editions and remains the English standard work on the subject. May his soul, and those of all faithful departed, rest in peace!

J.R.B., F.S.A.

Sir Edward Strachey.

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY, third Baronet, died at his residence, Sutton Court, on the 24th Sept., 1901, aged 89. He was elected a Member of the Society in 1865, and filled the chair as President at the Bristol Meeting in 1867, continuing as a V.P. till his decease. His tastes were, however, literary rather than Archæological, and various publications of his "*Theology, History and Politics*," "*Miracles and Science*," "*Jewish History and Politics*," etc., achieved a fair amount of success. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Somerset, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1864. He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his son, now Sir Edward Strachey, who has been M.P. for South Somerset since 1892.

J.R.B., F.S.A.

H. W. Livett, M.D.

AT the ripe age of 87 years, and on the anniversary of his birthday, August 28th, 1901, there passed away at Wells, where he had resided since the year 1838, as a medical practitioner, Henry W. Livett, M.D., one of the original members of our Society. There was, indeed, a considerable interval during which his name is not found on the List of Members, but, both at the beginning, and during the last thirteen years, he was a steady supporter of the Society. It was

mainly through his exertions that the Wells Natural History and Archæological Society was founded, in 1888, and as one of its Vice-Presidents he gave it his constant thought and assistance. He frequently delivered lectures at the annual meetings ; and the mere mention of the subjects of his addresses prove how varied were his interests. "Entomology"—"British Orchids"—"Our Rocks"—"Characteristics of Spiders," were some of them. As a medical student he became well acquainted, in early life, with London, and its famous houses ; and in old age his memory reverted to the scenes of his youth, and quite recently he delivered two able papers on "The History of the Strand," and "The Old Palace of Whitehall." The Wells Museum was opened in 1894, and became an object of much interest to him. It has been truly said of him, that he was "a student by nature, yet with a keen interest in all that was going on in the world around him." The devotion of such a man to the intellectual progress of his adopted city during sixty-three years, more particularly in the branches of Natural History and Archæology, is not to be met with every day.

J. C.

William Blake.

THE late Mr. William Blake, of Bridge House, South Petherton, was one of the oldest members of our Society, and we find his name on the Committee for the year 1851.

He was born at Crewkerne, in the year 1815, and he died at Bridge, on April 1st, 1901, thus surviving but a short time his life-long friend Mr. John Batten.

His family, which for some generations was intimately connected with the town of Taunton, claimed a common ancestry with that of the great Admiral whose statue now adorns the market-place of Bridgwater ; whilst the Misses Blake, who were so prominently connected with the demonstration of the

little "Maids of Taunton" in Monmouth's time, are presumed to have been members of the same family. We learn, with more certainty, however, from *Savage's* "History of Taunton, that the foundation of our County Hospital, as a memento of King George the Third's Jubilee, was due almost entirely to the personal efforts and influence of his uncle, Dr. Malachi Blake of that town.

The subject of our notice removed in early life from Crewkerne to Bishop's Hull, where he resided until the year 1861, when he inherited the "Bridge" estate in South Petherton, where he passed the remainder of his days, leading the life of an exemplary country gentleman, taking a benevolent interest in all around him.

He was a D.L. for the county of Somerset,—had served the office of High Sheriff (in 1869),—and was perhaps the oldest J.P. in the south of Somerset; only relinquishing his magisterial duties when compelled to do so by his advanced age and failing health.

Although we are unable to record him as an authority on matters archæological, yet he always had a great respect for them, and was ever ready to join in furthering the interests of our Society to the best of his power, from the date of its inauguration until his death.

H. N.

SOMERSETSHIRE
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1898 DICKINSON, R. E., M.P., Bath.
1875 DOBREE, S., The Briars, Ealing, W.
1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1900 DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leighwood, Clifton.

- 1896 DOWELL, Rev. A. G., Henstridge Vicarage, Blandford.
- 1895 DRAYSON, C. D., 18, Prince Edward Mansions, Pembridge Square, London, W.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
- 1875 DUNN, WM., Garston Lodge, Frome.
- 1902 DU PORT, Rev. C. D., Staplegrove Rectory, Taunton.
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb, T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1893 DYKE, C. P., Totteridge, Herts.
- 1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
- 1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
- 1901 EASTWOOD, A. EDGELL, Leigh Court, Taunton.
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1898 EDWARDS, Rev. A. G., Norton Rectory, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, Clevedon Court, and 17, Halsey Street, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- 1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
- 1891 ELTON, Capt. WM., Heathfield, Taunton.
- 1873 †ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.
- 1897 ERNST, Mrs., Westcombe House, Evercreech, Bath.
- 1896 ERSKINE-RISK, Rev. J., The Rectory, Stockleigh English, Crediton.
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone.
- 1875 ESDAILE, GEO., The Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
- 1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
- 1876 EVANS, Sir J., K.C.B., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
- 1896 EVANS, W. H., Ford Abbey, Chard (deceased).
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1897 FOLEY, R. Y., Elmwood, Bridgwater.
- 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.

- 1881 FOWLER, REV. C. A.
 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1879 FOWLER, WM. H., The Bank, Taunton.
 1871 †FOX, CHAS. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
 1874 FOX, F. F., Yate House, Chipping Sodbury.
 1896 FOX, REV. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
 1857 FOX, SYLVANUS, Linden, Wellington.
 1876 FOXCROFT, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
 1876 FRANKLIN, H., The Cottage, Mount Street, Taunton.
 1875 FROME LITERARY INSTITUTE.
 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.,
 late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, **V.P.**
 1893 FRY, E. A., 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.
 1895 FRY, MRS. E. A. " "
 1898 FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard.
 1871 †GALE, REV. PREB. I. S., Cleeve Vicarage, Yatton.
 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
 1894 GEORGE, FRANK, 7, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1862 GEORGE, REV. PHILIP EDW., Winifred House, Bath.
 1887 *GIBBS, ANTONY, Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Nailsea, R.S.O.
 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
 1881 GIBSON, REV. PREB., The Vicarage, Leeds.
 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1897 GILES, W. J., 10, Sydney Terrace, Taunton.
 1880 GILLET, A., Overleigh, Street.
 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Villa Ventura, Taunton.
 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
 1887 †GOODFORD, A. J., Chilton Cantelo, Ilchester, **Trustee.**
 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1879 GOODLAND, THOS., Bridge Street, Taunton.
 1898 GOODMAN, ALBERT, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED, Elm Grove, Taunton.
 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
 1900 GORDON, COLIN, M.B., Down's House, Bathpool, Taunton.
 1889 GOUGH, WM., Langport.
 1873 †GRAFTON, REV. PREB. A. W., The Vicarage, Castle Cary.

- 1890 HILL, W. J. C., Eastdon House, Langport.
- 1888 HIPPISEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1883 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells, **V.P.**
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, H., M.P., Hadspen Ho., Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1890 HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., 15, Bruton Street, London, W.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Canon, Wells.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip Vicarage, Coleford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., M.P., St. Audries, Bridgewater, **Trustee.**
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, J. F. FORTESCUE, Mells Park, Mells.
- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1883 †HOSKYNs, Colonel A. R., King Ina's Palace, S. Petherton, **V.P.**
- 1859 HOSKYNs, H. W., North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., " " "
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Pen Villa, Yeovil.
- 1898 HUSBANDS, H. WESSEN, North Town House, Taunton.
- 1900 HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. the Lord, Ammerdown Park, Radstock, Bath.
- 1886 HYSON, Rev. J. B., Yeovilton Rectory, Ilchester.
- 1880 IMPRY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.
- 1877 JACOBS, MYER, Mansfield House, Taunton, (deceased).
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Breamore, Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., Brynhyfryd, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Weston-super-Mare.

- 1889 JANE, WM., Rhodyate Lodge, Congresbury.
 1886 JEFFRIES, C. S., Sanforth, Highdale Road, Clevedon.
 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
 1896 JEX-BLAKE, ARTHUR JOHN, The Deanery, Wells.
 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, The Very Rev. T. W., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, the
 Deanery, Wells, V.P.
 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
 1880 JOSE, Mrs. S. P., " " "
 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
 1901 JOYCE, Rev. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
 1849 KELLY, W. M., M.D., Ferring, Worthing, Sussex.
 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
 1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,
 The Palace, Wells, V.P.
 1881 KETTLEWELL, Wm., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
 1895 KING, AUSTIN J., F.S.A., 13, Queen Square, Bath.
 1888 KING, R. MOSS, Ashcott Hill, Bridgwater.
 1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
 1892 KNIGHT, R., Fore Street, Wellington.
 1871 LANCE, Rev. W. H., Buckland St. Mary Rectory, Chard.
 1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
 1896 LANGDON, Mrs. F. E. W., " " "
 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
 1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., " "
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., " "
 1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, 14, Church Street, Bridgwater.
 1902 LESLIE, T., Fernside, Richmond Road, Taunton.
 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
 1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
 1888 LIVETT, H. W., M.D., 20, Chamberlain St., Wells, (deceased).
 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.

- 1898 LOCK, JOHN, High Street, Taunton.
1869 LONG, Colonel WM., Woodlands, Congresbury, Bristol.
1894 LOUCH, J., Riversleigh, Langport.
1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
1898 LOVEDAY, MRS. J. G., „ „ „
1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
1887 LOVIBOND, MRS., The Grange, Langport.
1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.
1868 +LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, **Trustee, V.P.**
1870 LYTE, SIR HENRY MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square,
London, W.
1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, High School House, Park St., Taunton.
1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1877 MAJOR, CHARLES, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.
1899 MARSHALL, JAMES, C., Stoke-on-Trent.
1872 MARSHALL, WILFRED GEO., Norton Manor, Taunton.
1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
1862 MARWOOD, J. B., Eastcott, 86, Boston Road, Hanwell.
1901 MAUNSELL, Col. G. T., Springfield, Bradford, Taunton.
1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
1898 McAULIFFE, W. J., Upper High St., Taunton.
1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.
1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Taunton.
1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 11, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
1875 MEDLEY, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
1890 MEDLYCOTT, Sir E. B., Bart., Ven, Milborne Port.
1885 MELLOR, Rt Hon. J. W., M.P., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High St., Wellington.
1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop.

- 1886 MILD MAY, Rev. A. ST. JOHN, Hazelgrove Park, Queen Camel.
- 1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 76, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Northover, Glastonbury.
- 1898 MULLINS, Mrs. The Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1898 MULLINS, Miss, " "
- 1881 MURRAY-ANDERDON, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton, and 27,
Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., C.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
- 1874 NEWELL, Rev. Preb. C. F., Chiselborough Rectory, Stoke-
under-Ham.
- 1888 NEWELL, Major H. L. " "
- 1873 NEWNHAM, Capt. N. J., Blagdon Court, Bristol.
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
- 1894 NICHOLSON, Rev. Preb. J. Y., Aller Rectory, Langport.
- 1899 NICOL, Major W. H., Poundisford Park, Taunton.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, The Vivary, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 †NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1876 O'DONOGHUE, H. O'BRIEN, Long Ashton, Bristol.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1863 OMMANNEY, Rev. Preb. G. D. W., 29, Beaumont St., Oxford.
- 1894 O'NEILL, Rev. J. M., Wembdon, Bridgwater.
- 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore
Hall, Shepton Mallet, V.P.
- 1901 PAINE, JAMES, Springfield, near Taunton.
- 1901 PAINE, Mrs. J., " "
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
- 1884 PASS, ALFRED C., Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, The Bank House, Chard.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
- 1886 PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.

- 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
1888 †PEACOCK, REV. E., Rockfield, Nunney, Frome.
1885 PEAKE, REV. PREB. G. E., The Vicarage, Brent Knoll,
(deceased).
1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
1897 PENNY, REV. JAS. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle,
Lincolnshire.
1876 PENNY, THOS., Parklands, Taunton.
1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitten Hall, Morpeth.
1896 PERCIVAL, REV. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
1881 PERFECT, REV. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
1900 PERIAM, JOHN, The Bank, Bampton.
1890 PERKINS, A. E., Cotlake House, Taunton.
1898 PERRY, REV. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Stowmarket.
1891 PERRY, LIEUT.-COLONEL J., Crewkerne.
1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., 85, Hopton Road, Streatham.
1901 PETTER, J. B., 10, Cotham Gardens, Bristol.
1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
1895 PHILLIS, JOHN, 31, High Street, Shepton Mallet.
1882 PHILP, CAPT. F. L., 7, Royal Terrace, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 PINCHIN, REV. HUGH T., D.D., St John's, The Park, Yeovil.
1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing House, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Westfield, Taunton.
1902 POLLARD, MRS. H. S. " "
1894 POOLE, REV. ROBERT BLAKE, Ilton Vicarage, Ilminster.
1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
1895 POPE, JOHN, Nowers, Wellington.
1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
1898 PORTMAN, HON. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
1876 †PORTMAN, THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT, Bryanston House,
Blandford, V.P.
1901 POVALL, P. J., Town Treasurer's Dept., Durban, Natal.
1902 POWELL, REV. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
1873 PRANKERD, P. D., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
1900 PRICE, REV. SALISBURY J. M., Discove House, Bruton.

- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., ,, ,,
- 1880 †PRING, REV. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1859 PRIOR, R. C. A., M.D., Halse, Taunton, and 48, York Terrace,
London, N.W.
- 1891 QUICKE, REV. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
- 1898 RABAN, REV. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1854 *RAMSDEN, SIR JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross,
Bucks; 6, Upper Brook St., London; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1891 RAWLE, E. J., Camden Villa, Chiselhurst, Kent.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Yeovil.
- 1902 REEDER, REV. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1877 REEVES, A., 5, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1888 RICHARDSON, REV. A., Brislington Vicarage, Bristol.
- 1898 RIGDEN, G. W., Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
- 1880 RISLEY, S. NORRIS.
- 1897 RIXON, W. A., Alfoxton Park, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton,
- 1898 ROBERTS, KILLAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
- 1880 ROCKE, MRS., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
- 1870 ROGERS, The Worshipful Chancellor T. E., Yarlinton House,
Wincanton.
- 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Bellevue, Polsloe Road, Exeter.
- 1877 ROSE, REV. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
- 1898 ROWLEY, W. L. P., Brasenose College, Oxford.
- 1896 RUDDOCK, MISS FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
- 1860 RUEGG, LEWIS H., Westbury, Sherborne.
- 1891 RUTTER, REV. J. H., Haverhill Vicarage, Suffolk.
- 1878 †SAMSON, C. H., The Laurels, Taunton.
- 1849 †SANFORD, W. A., Nynehead Court, Wellington, V.P., **Trustee.**
- 1889 SAUNDERS, G., Lydeard House, Taunton.
- 1891 SAWYER, LT.-COL. E., St. George's House, Hinton St. George.
- 1849 SCOTT, REV. J. P., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
- 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.

- 1885 †SEALE, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, R.S.O.
- 1898 SEALY, W. H., Heathfield House, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
- 1868 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts, (deceased).
- 1901 SHALLCROSS, Rev. G. B., East Harptree Rectory, Bristol.
- 1877 SHELDON, THOS., 17, Albert Road, Clevedon.
- 1896 SHORE, Capt. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
- 1895 SHUM, F., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
- 1894 SKINNER, STEPHEN, M.B., Tranent Lawn, Clevedon.
- 1874 SKRINE, H. DUNCAN, Claverton Manor, Bath.
- 1895 SKRINE, HENRY M., Warleigh Manor, Bath, (deceased).
- 1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Monty's Court, Taunton.
- 1869 †SLOPER, E., Dashwood House, New Broad St., London.
- 1880 SLY, E. B., Abbots Lee, Glastonbury.
- 1896 †SMITH, Rev. A. H. A., The Vicarage, Lyng, Taunton.
- 1897 SMITH, Major J. G. " " "
- 1898 SMITH, A. J., North Street, Taunton.
- 1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON.
- 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOLLASTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
- 1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
- 1900 SNEEL, F. J., 36, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
- 1877 SOMERS, B. E., Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol.
- 1883 SOMERVILLE, A. FOWLER, Dinder, Wells.
- 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
- 1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.
- 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., Trull Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1901 SOUTHCOTTE, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.
- 1866 SPARKS, WILLIAM, Crewkerne.
- 1853 SPEKE, W., Jordans, Ilminster.
- 1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
- 1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
- 1882 SPICER, NORTHCOTE W., Durstons, Chard.
- 1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
- 1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
- 1901 SPRANKLING, ERNEST, Trull, Taunton.
- 1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.

- 1874 †STANLEY, EDW. J., M.P., Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater, **Trustee**
V.P.
- 1897 STANWAY, MOSES, 1, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., Chaplain to the Forces, and Rector
of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover.
- 1877 STEEVENS, A., Osborne House, Taunton.
- 1853 STEPHENSON, Rev. Preb. J. H., Lymppsham Rectory, Weston-
super-Mare, (deceased).
- 1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
- 1898 STEVENS, E. W., Oakfield, 4, Birch Grove, Taunton.
- 1876 STOATE, WM., Ashleigh, Burnham.
- 1864 STRACHEY, Sir E., Bart., Sutton Court, Pensford, (deceased),
- 1902 STRACHEY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.
- 1856 STRADLING, Rev. W. J. L., Chilton-super-Polden, (deceased).
- 1900 STREET, Rev. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
- 1883 STRINGFELLOW, A. H., The Chesnuts, Taunton.
- 1861 STUCKEY, VINCENT, Hill House, Langport, (deceased).
- 1897 SULLY, G. B., Belmont, Burnham.
- 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, The Dingle, Chepstow.
- 1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon Ho., Priory Rd., Tyndall's Pk., Clifton.
- 1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., St. George's Villa, Taunton.
- 1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
- 1892 TANNER, Rev. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington.
- 1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Roseneath, Willsbridge, near Bristol.
- 1892 TAYLOR, Rev. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.
- 1897 TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
- 1876 TAYLOR, THOS., Fairwater Villa, Taunton.
- 1876 †TEMPLE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Newton House, Bristol, **Trustee.**
- 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., Firfield House, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1881 THOMPSON, Rev. ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath
- 1897 THOMPSON, A. G., 10, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
- 1889 THOMPSON, H. STUART, 30, Waterloo St., Birmingham.
- 1862 THRING, Rev. Preb. GODFREY, Plonk's Hill, Shamley Green,
Guildford.

- 1895 TILLEY, J. A. C., 63, Cheyne Court, Chelsea.
1879 †TITE, Chas., Rosemount, Taunton, **General Secretary**.
1892 TITE, Mrs. C., „ „
1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
1852 †TOMKINS, Rev. H. G., Weston-super-Mare.
1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD, Park Street, Taunton.
1866 TRASK, CHAS., Norton, Ilminster.
1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Springfield, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1900 TREPPIN, E. C., F.S.A., Stoke Court, Taunton.
1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, **V.P.**
1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., „ „
1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Capt. E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
1886 TUCKETT, F. F., Frenchay, Bristol.
1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
1901 TYLOR, Prof. E. B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Keeper of the University Museum, Oxford.
1877 TYNTE, ST. DAVID KEMEYS, 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
1888 USSHER, W. A. E., H.M. Geological Survey, 9, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth.
1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-Gen., Sidbrook Ho., West Monkton, Taunton.
1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Broad St., Somerton.
1900 VAUGHAN, Rev. E. T., Broadleigh, Wellington.
1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
1887 WADMORE, Rev. J. A. W., Barrow Gurney Vicarage, Bristol.
1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1896 WAIT, H. W. K., Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1889 †WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
1876 WALDRON, CLEMENT, Llandaff, S. Wales.
1883 WALTER, W. W., The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham.

- 1895 WARRY, G.D., K.C., Shapwick.
- 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
- 1901 WASHINGTON, REV. MARMADUKE, Staple Fitzpaine Rectory.
- 1888 WATTS, B. H., 13, Queen Square, Bath.
- 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1883 †WEAVER, REV. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
- 1900 WELBY, Colonel, M.P., 26, Sloane Court, Lower Sloane St., London, S.W.
- 1857 WELCH, C. 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF.
- 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 1896 WERE, FRANCIS, Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol.
- 1896 WEST, REV. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
- 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 65, High Street, Taunton.
- 1896 WHALE, REV. T. W., Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1897 WHISTLER, REV. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vicarage, Bridgwater.
- 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1885 WHITTING, C. G., Glandore, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1897 WICKHAM, REV. A. P., The Vicarage, Martock.
- 1902 WICKHAM, REV. J. D. C., Manor House, Holcombe, Bath.
- 1895 WILKINSON, REV. THOS., Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
- 1867 †WILLIAMS, REV. WADHAM PIGOTT, 2, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1893 WILLIAMS, THOS. WEBB, The Lodge, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
- 1885 WILLS, Sir W. H., Bart., Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O.
- 1900 WINCHESTER, CHAS. BLAKE, Southwell Lodge, Trull.
- 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 35, Silverdale Road, Sydenham.
- 1868 †WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
- 1860 WINWOOD, REV. H. H., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Wellisford Manor, Wellington.
- 1893 WOOD, F. A., Highfield, Chew Magna.
- 1894 WOOD, REV. W. BERDMORE, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1878 WOODFORDE, REV. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.

- 1899 WOODWARD, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.
1885 WOOLER, W. H., The Chalet, Weston-super-Mare.
1885 † WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
1894 WYATT, J. W., Eastcourt, Wells.

TOTAL, 607 MEMBERS.

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list ; they are also requested to authorize their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton ; or to either of their branches ; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrears may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request, and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* *
* *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorize the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1901.

